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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 17. THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHEERS FOR A KING.

Hysterical Frenchmen Scream "Vive le Roi."

REPUBLIC IS TOTTERING.

This Crisis May Close with Orleans on a Throne.

PRETENDER MAKES A MOVE.

Perier's Letter of Resignation Said to Be Weak.

BRISSON MAY SUCCEED PERIER.

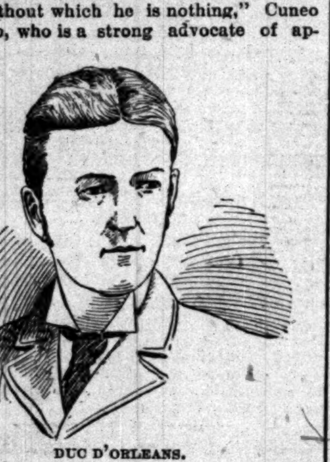
PARIS, Jan. 16.—As the Deputies were leaving the Chamber today after hearing the President of the Chamber read M. Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, Duke de Doudeauville, cried:

"Long live the King!"

A scene of great excitement followed.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded when the sitting opened at 3:30 p. m., with M. Brisson presiding. Premier Dupuy, Delcasse, Minister of the Colonies; Viger, Minister of Agriculture; Lourtes, Minister of Commerce; Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, were seated on the ministerial bench.

M. Brisson read Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation, and when he read the words, "A President of the republic without means of action or without control can derive from the confidence of the nation alone that moral force without which he is nothing," Cuneo d'Ornano, who is a strong advocate of appeals to the people, which he considers to be the base of a democratic republic, cried: "Let the President be elected by universal suffrage."


DUC D'ORLEANS.

Brisson, however, continued reading the letter amid murmurs from the Left. When he had finished reading the letter Brisson said: "The Chamber has taken note of the Presidential declaration, which will be placed in the archives."

Cries of the Parties.

Brisson afterwards announced that he had received a letter from Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, convoking the National Assembly for 1 o'clock tomorrow at Versailles. The President of the Chamber then said he had received from two Deputies a proposal to revise the Constitution, which proposal he could not officially recognize.

Cueno d'Ornano here again shouted:

"How about universal suffrage?"

This caused Faberot, a Socialist and a working hatter, to cry:

"Vive la Republique Sociale!"

The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned, and as the Deputies were leaving the Chamber the Duke de la Rochefoucald and Duke de Doudeauville cried:

"Vive le Roi!"

A scene of great excitement followed, during which the members of the Left retorted with cries of "Vive la Republique!"

De Bauddy d'Asson, Legitimist, replied with a loud shout of "Vive le Roi!"

This increased the excitement greatly and caused the members of the Left to gather together and shout for the republic at the top of their voices, while cheers for the King were to be heard mingling with the cheers for the republic. But the shouting for the latter drowned out the cries for the former and the Chamber of Deputies was emptied amid a scene of great tumult.

Senate Scores Perier.

In the Senate Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation was received badly. The Senators, in direct contrast to their usual attitude of conservative reserve, repeatedly interrupted Challemel-Lacour while he was reading the President's communication. Nearly every phrase elicited protests. For instance, one Senator cried: "One doesn't enter into a discussion in a moment of danger." Another Senator shouted: "It is a rambling statement."

When the reading was concluded vehement protests arose from all parts of the house and continued for some time. The Senate finally adjourned until Monday.

All the various groups of Deputies held separate meetings today, but they have not decided upon a candidate. The Republican groups will unite to force a vote for one candidate of their party. The Revisionist Deputies are greatly annoyed at the refusal of Brisson in the Chamber of Deputies to allow a discussion of the proposal to revise the Constitution. Michelin, a Revisionist and the author of a work upon constitutional right, declares that he will bring the matter before the National Assembly at Versailles tomorrow.

DUC D'ORLEANS LEAVES FOR DOVER.

It Is Believed the Royalists Will Make a Move for the Throne.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duc d'Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, left Stowe House today for Dover. It is presumed he is going to Belgium or will meet his supporters at Dover. Consequently it is believed the royalists of France are preparing to take some action in view of the crisis in France.

CASIMIR-PERIER EXPLAINS HIS ACT.

His Letter of Resignation Reveals the Story of His Powerlessness.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Senate and Chamber met at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the following letter from M. Casimir-Perier was read to both bodies:

"I did not conceal from myself the difficulties of the task which the national Assembly imposed upon me. I had foreseen them, but if one does not refuse a post in a moment of danger one can only preserve one's dignity in the conviction that the country is being served. A President of the Republic without means of action or without control can derive from the confidence of the nation alone that moral force without which he is nothing. I doubt neither the good sense nor the justice of France. But public opinion has been led astray. More than twenty years devoted to the same cause, more than twenty years of attachment to the republic and devotion to the Democracy, have sufficed neither to convince the republic of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith nor to disabuse my adversaries who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself the instrument of their passions or hopes.

"For the last six months a campaign of slander and insult has been going on against the army, magistracy, Parliament, and the hierarchical chief of the State, and this license to disseminate social hatred continues to be called 'liberty of thought.' The respect and ambition which I entertain for my country will not allow me to acknowledge that the servants of the country and he who represents it in the presence of foreign nations may be insulted every day.

"I am not content to bear the weight of the moral responsibilities placed upon me in the condition of powerlessness to which I am condemned. Perhaps I may be understood when I affirm that constitutional functions cannot silence the exigencies of political conscience. Perhaps in laying down my functions I shall have marked out the path of duty to those who are solicitous for the dignity of the power and good name of France in the world. Invariably thus to myself I remain persuaded that reforms can only be carried out with the assistance of a government determined to insure respect for the laws, make itself obeyed by its subordinates, and group them all together in common action for the common good.

"In spite of the gloom of the present hour I have faith in the future of social progress and justice.

"I lay on the table of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies my resignation of the functions of President of the Republic.

"CASIMIR-PERIER."

The terms of the letter of resignation were a great surprise to the Deputies, who, after it had been read, gathered in groups in the lobbies. There was no doubt that the letter created unfavorable opinions. Isanbert, who was one of Gambetta's personal friends, and who has always defended the policy of the Republican union, remarked: "We thought we had elected a man and not a child as President." Flourens said: "It is a crime in the face of Europe."

FLOQUET THINKS BRISSON IS THE MAN.

If the Surmise Is Correct the Latter Will Be Elected President.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. Floquet, formerly Premier, and one of the most experienced statesmen in France, declared in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies late this afternoon that Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, could count upon 100 votes in the Senate and upon 300 among the Deputies. If this is so M. Brisson will be elected President tomorrow.

The Republican Senators at their meeting voted for a candidate for the Presidency. The following was the result:

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 63; M. Brisson, 54; M. Loubet, 18; M. Challemel-Lacour, 17; M. Dupuy, 4.

A second ballot had the following result:

M. Waldeck-Rosseau, 84; M. Brisson, 66.

After various meetings at the Senate the Presidents of the Republican groups saw Waldeck-Rousseau and strongly represented the intentions of their friends to support his candidacy if he would consent to stand. It is believed that in view of this urging and the fact of the great number of Deputies that have promised to support him Waldeck-Rousseau will definitely consent to become a candidate.

WHAT PARIS THINKS OF THE CRISIS.

Newspaper Comment and Some Facts About Perier's Fears.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The attention of the whole of France, and, for that matter, the whole of Europe, is centered upon this city. There is no doubt that the political crisis resulting from the resignation of the Dupuy Ministry and the subsequent resignation of Casimir-Perier is one of the most serious in the history of France. However, the crisis has not had any great effect upon the bourse. Rentes opened this morning 75 centimes lower, and advices received here from Vienna say the opening of the boerse there was firm.

The opinion expressed this morning at the clubs and on the boulevards is unanimous with the press in strongly condemning M. Casimir-Perier for having resigned in the midst of a Parliamentary crisis. The *Journal Des Debats* says that in view of the terrible perils to which the ever-increasing activity of the revolutionists and the inertia of the moderates exposes France, other courses than abdication should have been pursued.

The *Gaulois* expresses the opinion that the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier is "simply desertion, and the reasons for it will be found in his antecedents and personal character." The *Figaro* says: "If M. Casimir-Perier persists in his determination to resign, Europe must judge him as severely as France does."

In the opinion of the *Journal* the present condition of affairs is the result of the state of anarchy in which the different political parties exist. According to the *Autorite* the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier not only requires the censure of one man but it also calls for the condemnation of a régime.

Begins a Coup D'Etat.

The *Lanterne* says: "The resignation of M. Casimir-Perier does not end but begins a coup d'etat against the independence, against the Chamber, and the rights of universal suffrage, for M. Casimir-Perier is desirous of a new investiture." "The resignation of M. Casimir-Perier," says the *Petit Journal*, "is a matter of exceptional gravity and can only complicate the situation, which is already perilous."

The *Soleil* asserts that "M. Casimir-Perier did not wish to compromise his dignity in struggles the issue of which were not doubtful. In tendering his resignation with sovereign disdain he has proved himself a crafty player. His resignation necessitates a revision of the Constitution." The *Estafette* says: "Thiers, Gambetta, and Ferry had other assaults to withstand, but not half of them shrank from this duty. The republic, however, will show its vitality and Thursday when National Congress meets nothing will be changed in France."

The *Journal Official* this morning publishes the following notice:

The President of the republic has resolved to resign his functions, and has begged the Ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally, in order to insure the transmission of powers.

What is the true reason of the step taken by the President is a question upon which there is a great conflict of opinion. The press is unanimous in holding that Casimir-Perier is to blame for having chosen the present moment to withdraw from office.

Perier Feared Assassination.

In this connection some details of the election of M. Casimir-Perier to the Presidency which have hitherto remained secret have come to light. It appears that it was known among his intimate friends and relatives that he was not strong enough physically to resist the nervous tension which the responsibilities of his election involved. After his election, it appears, M. Casimir-Perier fell back upon a couch and remained completely prostrated for several hours, to the consternation of his friends, who did everything possible to hush the matter up, and succeeded in keeping it almost a secret until the present time. Now, however, the incident is being commented upon on all sides, and it is generally believed that the nervous strain has been too much for him, especially as he is understood to have been in constant apprehension of an attempt upon his life.

Then again, the death of M. Burdeau, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, deprived the President of an intimate person-

[Continued on second page.]

SCANDAL IN THE AIR.

PERIER'S RESIGNATION LIKELY TO STIR UP A HORNETS' NEST.

Fear of Assassination, Weakness of Character, and a General "Small Boy" Disposition on the Part of the Resigned President Are Said to Have Brought About the Serious Crisis—Many Scandals Hinted At and Openly Charged by Enemies and Admitted by Friends.

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PARIS, Jan. 16.—The hundred days ended in Waterloo. It will not be M. Casimir-Perier's fault if the 202 days of his Presidency do not end in the ruin of parliamentary government in France. He has acted like a spoiled child or an ill-tempered chess player, who, on finding he had done badly, tosses over the chess board. Paris awoke this morning to learn he had resigned. He is well meaning, but querulously touchy and is surrounded with would-be republican renegades or wealthy semi-liberals, afraid, if they moved on, to melt like snails. He has been at sea since the death of his bosom friend, M. Burdeau, to whose want of moral sense he was blind and whose great talent he overrated.

In resigning the President muddled an already confused situation. The act of resignation was in bad form and disrespectful, though not intensely so. The circumstances connected with that event are deplorable. The highest post has been deserted at the first crisis. The wholesome precedent established by MacMahon, Grévy, and Carnot—in consulting in times of difficulty the Presidents of both legislative Houses—was discarded. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, was alone sent for, he having always rather encouraged than sought to allay Casimir-Perier's touchiness and angry ebullitions. Challemel-Lacour had advised dissolution and threatened it as a means of bringing the nose of the Chamber of Deputies to the grindstone. Besides, he is ill-tempered and arrogant and sympathizes with the reactionaries, the consequence of having been raised from nothing to the greatest situations and associating with Dukes at the Academy. His splenetic temper chimed in with the impatience and irritability of Casimir-Perier.

Brisson a Puritan.

Brisson, who was ignored, is a man of principles and a Puritan in his domestic life. His record is spotless. His intellect is of a high order, but his singleness of mind is not associated with the wisdom of the serpent. Casimir-Perier had taken umbrage at Brisson's election to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies after Burdeau's death and regarded his reëlection the other day as a slight to himself, Brisson, having opposed the Draconian laws which Casimir-Perier presented when he was Prime Minister to Parliament. There was an accumulation of fancied slights. The first was the wrangle over the widow Burdeau's pension bill. Mme. Burdeau is a Spanish-American with lambent eyes, fine teeth, and a lemon-colored complexion, looking well by candle light, and as fond of diamonds as any cocotte. She was not left penniless by her husband. Far from it; but he was not rich enough to live in grand style. When Burdeau was dying Casimir-Perier promised to be a friend to his family and was behind Dupuy when he proposed a public funeral at a cost of 20,000 francs ($4,000) and a pension to the widow of 12,000 francs ($2,400) annually. This pension was pared down to 9,000 francs ($1,800), but the other 3,000 francs ($600) were given to Burdeau's mother. The Prime Minister asked for the annuity to be continued to the three children of the annuitant after her death during their lives. As two of the children were sons, and one of those a scamp aged 19 years, who at 16 ran away from school, this was refused unless in regard to the daughter.

To Avenge a Slight.

There has been an impression at the Chamber that to avenge this fancied slight Casimir-Perier set on the Minister of Justice to have the blackmailers Canivet and Trocard arrested, not so much to punish them as to find in their desks documents damaging in connection with the Southern railway scandals to a number of Deputies. Then came on the Gerault-Richard affair, which is analogous to the George III. and Wilkes affair. Richard is a ribald scoundrel like Wilkes. He lampooned Casimir-Perier as Wilkes did George III. The Paris elections gave him a seat in Parliament after he had been tried and severely sentenced, as the City of London gave Wilkes a seat, but whereas King George had to put up with Wilkes the Chamber refused, in order to conciliate Casimir-Perier, to release Richard from prison to take his seat in the Chamber. Since then the Chamber has pushed its accommodating spirit so far as to expel on insufficient pretexts two Deputies who were inimical to Casimer-Perier—namely: Jaures, who in defending Richard at the Assizes delivered a philippic against the Casimir-Perier family, in bad taste but not criminal, and Rouanet, who systematically attacked the President in the Socialist newspapers. Another Deputy a few days ago was arrested for sowing agitation at the Carmaux colliery because Casimir-Perier is a colliery king. The Chamber suffered this.

Sneer for Perier.

It is not, therefore, surprising that today a guffaw met the complaint in the Presidential message about his being undefended by Parliament, though he was in a situation in which self-defense was impossible. What made the cup of bitterness overflow was the vote for a committee to be named to inquire into Raynal's conduct in the matter of the railway convention and to impeach him. These conventions, involving the most gigantic scandals of all times, were signed by Raynal as Minister of Public Works in the Ferry Cabinet in 1883, of which Cabinet Casimir-Perier was an Under-Secretary of State. A syndicate of railway companies in that year spent twenty million francs ($4,000,000) in buying journals and Deputies. The conventions were so drawn as to, in many cases, allow interest of 25 per cent on the capital subscribed. They allowed guarantees of interest on all the capital in shares and bonds, but were silent as to the date when the interest guarantees were to cease. As Prime Minister Casimir-Perier selected Raynal to be Minister of the Interior and this person ordered police raids on the domiciles of thousands of harmless people, to terrify the Socialists and prevent attacks on the score of the conventions, thus breeding a spirit of violence that culminated in Carnot's murder. Raynal is a coreligionist of Capt. Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for betraying military secrets to a foreign government. He comes from Bordeaux, where the President's mother, a semi-Jewess, was brought up.

Scandals Galore.

The Council of State, a high political and civil tribunal, has just decided that the interest guarantees expire in 1953 instead of 1914, as Raynal claimed to believe. By this means the State will lose 1,300,000 francs ($260,000), independently of other crushing conditions for the taxpayers sanctioned in the conventions which establish a great railway monopoly for the next sixty years.

At one sitting of the Chamber in 1883 800,000 francs ($160,000) were spent in gaining three votes. M. Ferry had lived in a tenement house lodging up to 1883. He resided subsequently in a splendid house built for himself in the aristocratic district of Paris. I am acquainted with Deputies who were poor before the conventions were voted, but who have since formed costly art collections.

Casimir-Perier's choice of Raynal for Minister of the Interior was generally thought astounding, but was considered to have been due to the liability of the former to be hoodwinked.

It is a colossal blunder for the President to take up the cudgels for Raynal, who, being clever, cannot be credited with having made an oversight. He is, therefore, stamped as the author of a colossal act of knavery. Even the Socialists refrained from accusing Casimir-Perier of complicity. Why, then, should he act as if the convention's cap fitted himself as well as Raynal?

The Presidential message was read in the Chamber of Deputies today by Brisson in a mellifluous voice and with admirable emphasis. It was the most ill-judged state paper of which I have any recollection. It hits at the friends and foes of the author and is absurd throughout.

Chances of Candidates.

Casimir-Perier goes back tomorrow to his private residence in Rue Nitot, where he lives on the first floor, and his mother, who, with Burdeau and Spuller, persuaded him to run for the Presidency, lives on the ground floor.

Brisson has apparently the best chance of being elected President, because he is a puritan and is wanted for the place, but he will not have a majority in the Senate.

Roubet, who was Prime Minister when the Panama scandals were unveiled, but who was not implicated in them, is also mentioned in connection with the office.

Dupuy also has a fair chance and will be supported by the railway companies' money. He is treating the Council of State's decision in the railway matter as final. Felix Faure, Minister of Marine, is also spoken of. Brisson is the best man. He is the soul of honor, an example of conjugal fidelity, charitable, and eloquent. Mme. Casimir-Perier has been anxious for the resignation of her husband, she finding the Palace of the Elysée a costly prison and her children's lives threatened, and therefore deprived of their usual outings. The whole family lived in a glass house to be marks for missiles, and while the objects of burning jealousy were utterly wretched.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

PATENOTRE THINKS REPUBLIC IS SAFE

France's Ambassador at Washington Discusses Perier's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Ambassador Patenotre of France talked interestingly today concerning the significant features of the resignation of President Casimir-Perier.

"It should not be understood," he said, "that the resignation of the President will have any far reaching effect on the country. The republic is absolutely stable and secure and this event is one affecting only the administration of the government and not the government itself. It is no new thing for the Presidents of France to resign. All of them with the exception of Carnot, who was assassinated, resigned. President MacMahon resigned, President Thiers resigned, President Grévy resigned. It is not surprising, therefore, that Casimir-Perier should resign, although his resignation is most unexpected. The French system is so different from that of the United States that no comparison can be made between the President's position here and there. The French President selects his Cabinet from the majority and when there is a change in the majority there is a change in the Cabinet. The President himself has but little powers, far short of those of the President of the United States. In this country the constitutional system is such that there cannot be complete agreement between [illegible] and the legislative branches. The Cabinet may have one view on an important public issue and Congress may have a view directly to the contrary. But in France the Cabinet is responsive to the legislative branch, and the President as a part of the Cabinet of the times follows their changes. The present change is due entirely to a question of domestic importance, which has no interest or effect beyond the borders of France, so that the results of the resignation will have no significance outside of France. And even though, as I have said, it will effect only the machinery of government."

M. Patenotre was asked as to the probable successor to President Casimir-Perier. "He could undoubtedly be reëlected if he would allow such a course to be adopted," he said. "But I judge from the dispatches that he will decline to allow the use of his name. In that event France has many able men in public life."

PERIER FALLS IN A GALLANT FIGHT.

Dispatches from Paris to London Praise and Blame His Act.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the crisis is not really a ministerial one, but one in which a constitutional principle not peculiar to France, but common to all countries possessing a constitution, was at stake. Ever since the beginning of the present republic the Republican party has always shown a peculiar tendency to transform the Chamber of Deputies into a convention—that is, into a dictatorial executive assembly rather than an assembly of legislators. What happened Monday was only one more proof of the singular force of this tendency. The act of the majority was the act of the convention.

By resisting this tendency, M. Casimir-Perier has been greatly elevated in the eyes of all constitutionalists. He must be praised for having immediately understood the revolutionary character of the radical position, in pretending to contest the authority of the decision of the Council of State. If, as believed by many, he chose to fall, he could not possibly have quitted office with more credit to himself than in falling gallantly fighting for the defense of a principle so universally honored by all self-respecting communities as that of a separation of powers.

A dispatch to the *Standard* says M. Casimir-Perier during his Presidency has done nothing remarkable. His present decision indicates great lack of moral courage. Besides M. Brisson and Dupuy, the other candidates are Gen. Fevier and MM. Arago and Cavaignac.

WANTS C. P. HUNTINGTON ARRESTED

To Push the Charge That He Issued an Inter-State Railroad Pass.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—United States District-Attorney Knight has concluded to proceed with the case against C. P. Huntington, for whose arrest a warrant was demanded on the ground that the President of the Southern Pacific has issued an inter-State pass to Frank M. Stone, an attorney and politician. Knight is collecting all the evidence pertaining to the case, which will be referred to the Attorney-General at Washington for investigation and instructions. Knight says Huntington is not the only California railroad official who has transgressed the law by granting inter-State passes. He says if Huntington is prosecuted there are others who will suffer. Huntington has denied in a letter that he gave an inter-State pass to Stone.

PICKS UP WRECKED PASSENGERS.

Steamship Finds Prominent People Who Are Castaways on an Island.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16.—News was received here today of the wreck of the schooner Benjamin Rich in the storm of Jan. 14 while bound from St. Andrew's Bay to Jamaica. Forty passengers were aboard, including Minister Livingston and other prominent and wealthy people. A rescue was effected by the steamship Haugesund, bound from Mobile to Bocas, which discovered the passengers on an island.

ON THE VERGE OF RIOT

WORKINGMEN IN MONTREAL DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY WANT.

Threaten to Attack the City Hall if Their Demands for Work Be Not Complied With—Serious Outbreak Averted After a Threatening Call on the Mayor—Thousands Besiege the Building While the Fateful Interview Is Being Held Between Their Leader and the Officials.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Over 3,000 unemployed workingmen surrounded the City Hall at noon today and threatened to invade the building if their third demand for work or bread was not at once complied with.

Thousands of workingmen have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Canadian Pacific railway shops, and many of the men who have families to support have grown desperate and are prepared to resort to violence. Serious trouble was averted today only by the cool heads amongst the leaders. A large delegation was selected to interview the Mayor, and the vast crowd remained outside while the delegates entered. Notwithstanding the extra police precautions hundreds entered and packed the corridors waiting to hear what the Mayor has to say to the delegation.

William Darlington, a prominent labor leader, was the principal spokesman of the delegation. He said thousands of workingmen of Montreal had arrived at such a condition that they had been forced to ask themselves whether they had a right even to live. There were those who denied poverty and hardship and want prevailed to a large extent in the city at present. But they were wrong. Misery and wretchedness existed, and many cases of death by actual starvation has been brought to his personal knowledge. The doctors gave certificates these victims had succumbed to pneumonia or consumption, but the real cause was starvation, with want of necessary medicine.

Fear Violence May Follow.

The Knights of Labor, whom he represented, knew the real state of affairs. If the City Council refused to give the unemployed any assistance in the way of providing work he would not like to be answerable for the result. He hoped no personal injuries would be inflicted or any other sort of violence indulged in. But if, through their being refused work, they were driven to use guns and dynamite, neither they nor the labor organizations should be to blame, for the Knights of Labor were losing their influence over the men on account of their starving condition.

He warned the Mayor that an army of 500 Anarchists could be raised in Montreal within twenty-four hours. He knew that many men had lately applied to be enrolled in the labor organizations for the avowed purpose of using force to oblige those who could do it to give them employment. The question of the moment was: "Shall we have starvation or anarchy?"

Mayor Villeneauve expressed his sympathy with those who were out of employment, and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass-meeting at the Board of Trade rooms Friday. The requisition was immediately signed and presented to the Mayor.

Crowd Becomes Impatient.

Meantime the crowd outside became impatient and was addressed by several speakers who denounced Mayor Villeneauve. On being called for the Mayor repeated what he had said to the deputation to the workingmen outside, telling them Montreal was not worse off now than other cities on the continent. He said the Canadian Pacific railway and other large employers of labor were being obliged to lay off numbers of hands owing to the general depression of trade. He hoped the capitalists of the city would attend the meeting Friday, and would either provide work or subscribe to a relief fund.

The mob impeded the traffic on the streets and several cars which attempted to pass through were mobbed. Finally a fire engine had to be called out to disperse the crowd, who loitered about the City Hall grounds until dusk, and only dispersed when asked by the leaders to await the result of the public meeting.

MEN OUT WHILE FAMILIES STARVE.

Miners Willing to Work but Drivers Refuse—Strike Off Elsewhere.

AKRON, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—An appeal for aid reached this city today from the coal mines of Thomastown and Lake View, six miles south of here. Representatives of the miners said they and their families were starving to death. The men have had but six weeks of work since last April. A caravan of wagons loaded with provisions was started at once. The miners are willing to accept the terms of the decision of the Board of Arbitration, but the drivers have refused. An effort is to be made to hold a meeting tomorrow and settle the matter.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At a convention of day-workers held here this afternoon resolutions were adopted conceding the operators had the upper hand and agreeing to yield on condition each striker be restored to his former place. The strike is declared off.

BENT ON FORMING THEIR UNION.

Homestead Employes Invite Their Discharge by Attending Another Meeting.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 16.—There were 640 (all but fifty employés of the Carnegie steel plant at this place) who attended the meeting tonight to express their views on the matter of organizing a labor union, and to give vent to their feelings concerning the discharge of the 100 workers for attending last Sunday's meeting. Arrangements were made for another meeting Sunday. Considerable interest is manifested tonight as to whether the company will pursue its avowed intention and discharge those who were present at tonight's meeting.

WRECK OF THE OVERLAND TRAIN.

Runs Into an Open Switch in Nevada and Several Passengers Are Hurt.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 16.—The overland passenger train bound west is reported wrecked at White Plains, about twenty miles east of Wadsworth. It is impossible to get many particulars, but reports say the train ran into an open switch. One brakeman was killed, the engineer seriously hurt, and several passengers are injured. It was train No. 1, due in San Francisco at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

GREETED WITH THE OLD REBEL YELL

Reunion at Alexandria, Va., of Col. Mosby's Command.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 16.—The surviving members of Mosby's command, the Forty-third Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, held a reunion here today. When Col. Mosby, Col. Chapman, and Maj. Richards entered the hall rang with the rebel yell. A permanent organization was formed, and the first regular meeting will be held at Marshall, Va., the place where Mosby disbanded his men at the close of the war.

CHICAGO CAPITAL AT GETTYSBURG.

It Is Invested in a Trolley Line to the Battlefield.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—J. Luttrell Murphy of Chicago, Walter B. Kendall and John A. Connelly of Philadelphia have purchased the Gettysburg battlefield trolley road for $250,000.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; variable winds.

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"MIKE" MARRIED IN MILWAUKEE.

At Least the Indications Point to This Conclusion Being Drawn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—M. C. McDonald, who surprises his friends by again becoming a benedict, is believed by Milwaukee friends to have been married in this city Jan. 1, although a search of several of the prominent Justices' shops and inquiry at the residences of a number of ministers fail to show any record of marriage. Nevertheless it is believed it was in this city that the ceremony was performed. McDonald was seen here by several people New-Year's day in company with a woman to whom he was noticeably attentive. He was also accompanied by a man named Hoffman, a Chicago contractor. A friend of "Mike" met the party in the Pfister, and they were in the café at the time. He spoke to Mr. McDonald, and, while the latter acknowledged the salutation, he showed by his manner that he was annoyed at meeting him and he did not offer to introduce the woman to whom he was so attentive. This leads his Milwaukee acquaintances to believe he was married at the time, and that he came to this State where the lax laws are a sure protection against publicity, for some time at least. The marriage is not recorded at the Register of Deed's office, and probably will not be until some minister or Justice will do so.

ST. JOHNS UNION BANK INSOLVENT.

Shareholders and Depositors Astounded at the Announcement.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—People were astounded today on learning that the Union Bank, on which so much depended, is insolvent, as well as the Commercial Bank. The Union's liabilities are $3,464,906, assets $3,171,773, including $1,157,000 of estimated returns from overdrawn accounts, $1,000,000 being deducted for losses. This leaves a deficit of $290,128, to meet which the reserve liability of the shareholders will be called upon. If all could pay up the bank would pay all creditors in full and have $150,000 to begin business again with, but not half this call can be made. The committee which submitted the report advise the shareholders to prepare for the almost certainty that the liquidation will not realize the figures of the assets. The shareholders threaten to prosecute the directors. Many charitable institutions are heavy losers.

CONGRESSMAN'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.

Miss Adelaide Niedringhaus Married to Frank P. Seltzer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—Somewhat of a sensation was experienced in the upper circles of St. Louis society when it became known that this afternoon Miss Adelaide Niedringhaus, the youngest daughter of F. G. Niedringhaus, millionaire President of the St. Louis stamping works and ex-Congressman from the Tenth Missouri District, had eloped to Belleville, Ill., and had been married to Frank P. Seltzer, a traveling salesman. Upon reaching home they received the parental blessing. When seen tonight Congressman Niedringhaus announced his satisfaction with the marriage and stated that Mr. Seltzer and his daughter had been engaged some months.

"WILLIE K." WILL NOT CONTEST IT.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and He Arrange for a Divorce and Settlement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—William K. Vanderbilt sailed today on the Teutonic for Liverpool. Before he left an amicable arrangement had been made by which Mrs. Vanderbilt will secure a divorce without contest. The suit is now pending. The arrangement gives Mrs. Vanderbilt $250,000 a year for life and the use of the Fifth avenue and Newport houses during the minority of their children.

FATAL CYCLONE IN CALIFORNIA.

Robert Peck Loses His Life and Property Is Damaged.

SAN MIGUEL, Cal., Jan. 16.—A cyclone visited this section today. Robert Peck's buggy was overturned and he was killed. The Parkfield stage was overturned, but the passengers escaped injury. Telegraph poles were thrown to the ground and wires prostrated. The storm continues.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Three men are believed to have perished in Chincoteague Bay.

Jacob Erther, a farmer near Yorktown, Ind., failed for $80,000.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar's condition is critical, and he is rapidly sinking.

Col. Morris B. Belknap was elected President of the Louisville (Ky.) Board of Trade.

San Francisco will ask the California Legislature to appoint State and municipal officers.

The *Clarion-Ledger* of Jackson, Miss., and the Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* will in the future receive the news of the Associated Press.

Gov. Hughes of Arizona has appointed T. D. Satterwhite to fill the office of Attorney-General, made vacant by the resignation of F. J. Henry.

Col. Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of the Port of Burlington, Vt., and member of the Democratic National committee, is critically ill of pneumonia.

Students of Richmond College, at Richmond, Va., indignant at the election of a new President, buried the college in effigy by the side of the Lee monument.

The Elkton Mining and Milling company has given a title bond on its property at Cripple Creek, Colo., the Kentucky Belle and Elkton mines, to James M. Parker, Donald Fletcher, Arthur Buckley, and others for $500,000.

LAST EDITION.

RUSH FOR THE JOBS.

Cullom Is Overwhelmed by Eager Ex-Officeholders.

HE SENDS SOME HOME.

Joint Senatorial Caucus Takes Place This Evening.

WILLITS KEEPS TO THE FORE

Cook County Members Who Forget Local Obligations.

JAN. 23 SET FOR THE ELECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Six years ago just about this time in the month Shelby M. Cullom was renominated for the United States Senate. He immediately began laying his plans for six years more, and he has kept steadily at work ever since that moment. In 1892 his friends made a combination with the Bloomington tragedian by the terms of which Fifer was to help Cullom to get back to the Senate and he (Fifer) was to be renominated the third time for Governor. There has not been a minute in all these six long years Shelby M. hasn't been scheming. He rounded up all of Fifer's friends and gathered in everything and everybody he could to make his combination a winner.

Cook County popularly was believed to be against Cullom. A mighty ruction broke out over the nomination of a Republican county ticket last summer. Cullom's friends saw a chance to get in and do something for their man. They got control of the delegation from the First Ward and they played their hands to the Queen's taste. The delegation from the First was most important in the convention and was the keystone of the arch. Its spokesman named the county ticket. With this as a leverage the Cullomites went to work in Cook County, and they got together enough Republican members of the Legislature to sow seeds of discord which have broken up the delegation. Every office worth speaking about, State and Federal, is parceled out.

Dan Hogan, who is one of the most persistent of the Cullom "touters" here, is to have his old place as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District. Charles P. Hitch, I am told, is to be the United States Marshal, a place to which he was appointed originally by Mr. Harrison. The Collectorship of the Springfield district is slated for Julius Starr, who has held it heretofore and been here several days working for Cullom. Dave Shanahan is to be the Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, that is to say, he is to have the office if little quiet hints and nudges from Senator Cullom's closest friends are to be accepted at all.

Every Mule in His Own Stall.

The Collectorship of the Port of Chicago has been pledged to half a dozen people, newspaper folks, and others. It is generally understood here that all the old Fifer office-holding gang is to be rehabilitated "every mule in his own stall." Rose, Joe Messick, and John Brown are to be the Commissioners of the Southern penitentiary. Clarence Snively, Ike Taylor, and John C. Ames are to be the Canal Commissioners. Sam Jones is to take his old place as trustee of the Joliet prison, a position he held for sixteen consecutive years. Samuel has been in the Leland House yelling for Cullom for almost two weeks. It is an airtight combination, and the State ticket for 1895 will start off something like this:

For Governor—Joseph W. Fifer of Bloomington.
For Treasurer of State—John R. Tanner.
For Auditor of State—Thomas B. Needles.

George Prince expects a renomination for the Attorney-Generalship, but I am informed the Cullom-Fifer combination has rather intimated to Judge Callahan he is to have the nomination. John R. Tanner expects to get the vote of Cook County, but Henry Hertz has an idea he will be supported by that delegation. The Lieutenant-Governorship is held for trading purposes and it will be given to some one who will make a Governor acceptable to the Fifer crowd when the tragedian is promoted to the United States Senate, as he hopes to be. Everything is pledged and an outsider has no more chance of getting recognition than a South Sea Islander. Some of the Cook County delegation begin to realize now to the fullest extent how they have been wheedled and tricked ever since election day. This Senatorial fight is the beginning of the end with the combination that has so long dominated the Republican politics of the State.

Told Them to Go Home.

Last night the town was jammed to suffocation with ex-officeholders. The Leland was crowded to its utmost with men whose sole occupation for years and years has been the pleasing service of the State or Federal Government. A more self-satisfied lot of people nobody ever saw in the world. They have received assurances that in the event of Cullom's nomination they were to be cared for, and they were led to believe the election of Cullom now would be the first link in the chain that would hold the old Fifer crowd in power, after which everybody would be happy. Some of Senator Cullom's closest friends discovered in short order that there were too many officeholders in town, and I get on the highest authority that from a hundred to a hundred and fifty of them were told to go to their respective homes. They took the hint and skipped out.

There are enough of them here to satisfy the most incredulous man in Illinois of the existence of the Cullom-Fifer combination. I think Charley Linn is the smartest one of the lot. Charley was the purchasing agent at the southern penitentiary and he knew he would be compelled to come here and work for Cullom and Fifer. He slid into Springfield two weeks ago, and a day or two after the House was organized Tom Needles, I think it was, shot through a little resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a person who was to be an expert in the ventilation of public buildings as Chief Ventilator of the House at a per diem of $4. Needles had obtained from Speaker Meyer the privilege of naming this officer and he promptly suggested Charley Linn. Charley is the only one in the entire outfit who is getting enough out of it, so far as the immediate present is concerned, to pay his board. He is a strategist of the highest order and deserves credit as such. Every other member of the noble Cullom-Fifer army is advancing his own personal expenses, well aware of the fact that two years hence will bring return a thousand fold.

Trust Men Are for Cullom.

So much for the ex-office holders. I notice Isaac Elwood here today. Isaac lives in De Kalb County. He is an exceedingly quiet unassuming gentleman. He makes no noise as he moves about, but is a result-reacher. He is one of the prime factors in the barb wire trust and one of the richest men in the Western country. Isaac Elwood is a Cullom man through and through and he came here to see what he could do for Shelby M. I understand John Lambert of Joliet will be here any time Cullom wants him. Lambert is a great man in the barb wire trust, too, and he is for Cullom first, last, and all the time.

Martin Kingman of Peoria is a Cullom man. He has been in Springfield several days with Julius S. Starr shouting for Cullom. Martin Kingman makes binding twine. Isaac Elwood is the greatest barb wire maker in the world, and Kingman is one of the biggest binding twine men in America. I get it on the highest authority he is one of the prime movers in the cordage trust. So it will be seen that the Senator must have been of some benefit while twelve years in the Senate to these trusts—to-wit: Binding twine and cordage; otherwise Kingman and Elwood would not be here working for him. Kingman went home today because he is satisfied Shelby has a walkover.

Willits Will Remain to the Finish.

A great many weak-kneed brethren, seduced by promises of patronage and recognition, have clambered into my Uncle Shelby's band wagon. The old game of sending telegrams is being worked for all it is worth and the Cullom people are sanguine of success. Willits will remain in the fight until the finish. He says he will do whatever his friends in Cook County want. About twenty of these men swear they will vote for him if it is the last act of their lives. Every effort is being made by the Cullomites to induce Willits to withdraw. He says he will do nothing of the sort unless his friends in Cook County request him to. J. A. C.

THEY CANNOT CALL WILLITS BACK.

Cullomites Unable to Get the Cook County Man to Retire.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The name of George S. Willits will be presented to the caucus tomorrow, and it will be supported by twenty-two out of the thirty-six Cook County Senators and Representatives. The Cullom people have made every effort within their power to undermine Mr. Willits' strength, and have even gone so far as to have Cullom men living in the various districts in Chicago send telegrams to their representatives urging them to support Cullom. The Cullomites on the Cook County delegation also have used all their influence to persuade the loyal Cook County men to desert their leader and join the rear end of the Cullom caravan. While this petty electioneering has been more or less annoying it apparently has had no effect, and Mr. Willits' friends are as determined in their course as they have been at any time since the fight began.

The day has not been productive of any exciting scenes or any particularly interesting incident. The Senatorial nomination has been talked about and talked about, but the same old gossip that was thrashed over Monday and Tuesday has been flailed again during the last twenty-four hours. An occasional ex-Postmaster or ex-officeholder of some kind has dropped into town to shout for Cullom, but the field had been so well plowed there was little need of their presence.

Mr. Willits' friends in Cook County labored industriously until 3 o'clock this morning, and then, after a few hours' sleep, renewed their efforts. Any attempt to land the men from Cook County who had been rounded up by Senator Cullom's friends was unavailing. It was soon discovered that it was useless to attempt to convince these men of the error of their way or to cause them to repent of their sins. It developed that some of them had been Cullom men from the start, and it is doubtful if they would ever have voted for any one else.

They Are Bitter Toward Dudley.

William E. Mason's friends who went to Willits are exceedingly bitter toward Representative Dudley, who resides in the Twelfth Ward. It is said Dudley gave his pledge at the time of his nomination that he was for a Cook County man and would support Mr. Mason. If this statement is true there never has been any occasion from the time the pledge was made up to the present day that Dudley intended to vote for any other man than Shelby M. Cullom. Lowenthal, in the Third District, it is believed has been a Cullom man from the start and seems to be highly gratified that he is with the supposed winner. He made this reply when asked by his colleagues to support a Cook County man: "I am in the band wagon now. What do you want me to do, get out and walk? The road you ask me to take is pretty rocky."

Miller from the same district might have voted for one other Cook County man, but some of his associates seem to have grave doubts about this. Eakins, in the Fourth District, is a born Cullom man. He is controlled by Charley Deneen, who cut quite a splurge last summer in some of the conventions. Deneen hails from Southern Illinois, from a hot Cullom country, and probably has a relative or two that have held office under Senator Cullom. Eakins is what may be termed a tenderfoot in politics and when nominated last summer did not know that there were two Houses in the General Assembly. One of his friends is responsible for this statement. He was a frequent caller at the newspaper offices, and at that time declared he was for a Cook County man every day in the year. He now says Senator Cullom introduced him to the proper people in Springfield at the time his case was before the Reviewing Board, but apparently forgets that Senator Cullom's services were of no use to him, as the people over at the State House refused to let him get on the ticket either by certificate or by petition. He then went back to Chicago and through the adroitness of his friend, Charley Deneen, got the County Clerk to certify his petition to a Democratic election board, which printed his name on the ballot. For a month previous to this Eakins and his friends had made a great howl that the Democrats were responsible for the nomination of Timothy Hogan, but it finally turned out that Mr. Eakins was a suppliant at a Democratic throne. Timothy Hogan, who Mr. Eakins and Charley Deneen declared, was a Democrat and would not stick by the Republicans in the caucus, has proved in a half-dozen different ways he is a more loyal Cook County man than the young school-boy discovered by the Thirty-first Ward machine.

Representative Gibson Touched Up.

Representative Gibson in the Fifth District is a creature of the Madden-Jamieson-Kochersperger organization. He is a renegade from the regular Republican organization of the Third Ward and in the convention that nominated him did not receive a single vote from the Third Ward delegation.

Buckner's conduct is a mystery, but it is believed in some quarters he was pledged to Cullom at the time of his nomination. He lives in the Fourth Ward and it is said has gone beyond the control of the men who discovered him, and who are responsible for his political existence. He is now getting his cue as to how to vote from men who have been identified with Senator Cullom for over forty years. These men cannot break into a convention from the Fourth Ward.

Henry Wulff is credited with controlling Humphrey, Muir, and Thiemann. Mr. Wulff has seen fit to keep away from the Leland Hotel today. He was invited to the Willits caucus last evening, but found it convenient to plead a previous engagement. The Chicago people reasoned with him that the Republicans of Cook County had kept him in office for almost twenty years and that they came down here last summer and gave him the solid delegation from Cook County and nominated him for State Treasurer. They cannot understand by what reasoning the trio alleged to be under his control now refuse to support a Chicago man.

Shanahan of the Nineteenth District has been tabbed from the start to be a Cullom man. He was custodian of the government building under Frank Hitchcock, who was made United States Marshal through the kindly graces of Senator Cullom. Shanahan has said he would vote for Willits if the latter had thirty-two votes.

Here Is Another Flopper.

Mauritson of the Eleventh District flopped to Cullom today. He lives up in Hertzville, and it is four to one he never will be allowed in a county, town, or ward convention again in his life. He has violated the first principle of the Hertz-Knopf organization, which is loyalty to the home candidate. Mr. Mauritzon is regarded by his associates as a greenhorn in politics and gives as his excuse for going to Cullom that the newspapers guessed him wrong in the secret ballots, which were taken in yesterday's caucus. He says he voted for William E. Mason from start to finish.

Albert Glade of the Seventeenth District announced at the Willits caucus today that a tremendous pressure was being made by Cullom's friends in Chicago to bring enough influence to bear to land him for Cullom, but he wanted it understood he was with Mr. Willits to a finish.

Senator Fitzpatrick also has fallen into the Cullom mire up to his eyes. He is one of the men who refused to make Willits' nomination unanimous at yesterday's caucus, but prior to the ballot for a choice of candidates he went on record as a Cook County man. He was nominated by an anti-Cullom convention and it was supposed all along he was one of the strongest anti-Cullom men in Chicago. This man Fitzpatrick is the individual who nominated a Sangamon County man in the caucus to select the organization of the Senate in preference to one of his own constituents. His actions here will seem to indicate he has received such a favorable impression of Springfield he intends to reside here. There is more than one hungry constituent of his who would have been thankful for the place he gave to a clerk named Riley from Sangamon County.

Crawford and His Constituents.

Senator Charles H. Crawford is another one of the Cook County men who will vote for Cullom. He is on record as favoring a Cook County man. He now maintains he is following the will of his constituents, but there is no doubt the men who have telegraphed him to vote for Cullom live in the palaces along Drexel boulevard.

There have been frequent rumors circulated today, presumably by the Cullom people, that Mr. Willits would withdraw. These rumors are without foundation, and Mr. Willits remains in the fight at the earnest solicitation of men who will support him in tomorrow's caucus. A meeting was held this afternoon attended by the twenty-two men who are for Willits, and it was the desire of each man present that Mr. Willits should see the fight through. His name will be presented to the caucus by Senator George D. Anthony of the Twenty-third District. These are the men, it is stated, who will stand by him:

Busse, Anthony, Plotke, Kilcourse, Morrison, Dwyer, Revell, McCarthy, Hogan, Olson, McCloud, Glade, Lundin, Cavanagh, Mulac, Johnson, Netterstrom, Weston, Boyd, Campbell, Kent, and Schubert.

Representative Kent and Representative Boyd have not shown up thus far, but are expected tomorrow. Mr. Kent is in Chicago and it is said is ill. Boyd went to Omaha Saturday on business and has not been heard from since. J. A. C.

JOINT SENATORIAL CAUCUS TONIGHT.

Republicans at Springfield Will Name the Man to Succeed Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Joint Caucus committee representing the Republicans of the Senate and House will meet tomorrow at 3 p. m. and decide upon the rules for the caucus, which will take place in the evening at the State House. The committee will also decide upon a Chairman for the caucus. The caucus will be called to order by Senator Berry, Chairman of the Joint committee. Senator Cullom said this evening he did not know who would present his name, that this question would not be settled until tomorrow. Senator George D. Anthony of the Twenty-third District will nominate George S. Willits. Whether George E. Adams' name will be presented to the caucus is not known. Mr. Adams said this evening he did not know that it would be, but that any of the members who were favorable to his candidacy were at perfect liberty to vote for him.

WILL ELECT THE SENATOR JAN. 23.

Illinois General Assembly to Vote in Joint Session Then.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Senator Fisher in the Senate today offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, that Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, each House, in accordance with the statutes, shall elect a United States Senator, and that at 12 o'clock the next day the members of the two Houses shall convene jointly in the hall of the House of Representatives and declare the person securing the majority of votes duly elected Senator from Illinois. The resolution was concurred in by the House later.

Senator Green introduced a bill to revise the present general insurance law, to incorporate insurance companies, and to regulate and control companies organized under the laws under other States and foreign countries doing business in this State, and to exercise police jurisdiction over all corporations or individuals associated together as Lloyds or otherwise engaged in issuing insurance policies. Among other things it provides for a standard blank form of fire insurance policy, which is required to be filed, from the time the act goes into effect, in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance. This is designated as a standard fire insurance policy, and to it all policies in use by insurance companies doing business in the State must conform both as to size, arrangement, quality of type, and provisions, agreements, and conditions expressed therein. No other or different provisions shall be made part of this policy except the name of the company, the kind of insurance, and matters of similar nature, provided that separated slips or riders may be attached to modify the standard policy.

The penalty for not conforming to the standard policy shall be a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for the first offense, and it shall be deemed a misdemeanor. It provides also for the appointment by the Governor of a State Fire Marshal for a four years' term. It shall be his duty, with other town and city Fire Marshals, and, where there are none, the Town Clerks, to investigate the cause and circumstances of every fire where damages have resulted to discover whether they are the result of carelessness or design. Such an investigation is to be done within two days after the fire, and the Marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such inquiry whenever he deems it necessary. Officers making such investigations, except in Chicago, shall within a week furnish the Fire Marshal a written statement of all the facts. The Marshal is to keep a record of all fires, with the facts relating thereto as to the origin, etc., and these are to be open for public inspection. The Fire Marshal shall take testimony of all persons cognizant of fires, and, if warranted, shall cause the arrest of persons charged with the offense. Fire Marshals are given the powers of trial Justices to compel the attendance of witnesses, their salary is fixed at $4,500 a year, and they can incur other expenses necessary to perform their duties. The State Fire Marshal is to have his headquarters in Chicago. Provision is also made for the organization and licensing of Lloyds insurance companies in this State.

Senator Evans introduced a bill which has for its object the decrease of the penalty exacted from defaulting taxpayers in the redemption of their property.

Senator Higbee introduced a bill to regulate insurance companies, other than life. It provides that insurance companies to insure plate-glass, guarantee titles, and to transact other business of the guarantee and accident nature may be organized in this State. The minimum capital for any insurance company organized under the act is $100,000, fully paid up, with an additional $50,000 for every other kind of insurance engaged in.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

AS TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Those Who Are Likely to Get the Important Positions at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Speaker Meyer has been busy for a day or two formulating the standing committees of the House. He does not expect to announce them until after the election of the United States Senator, which, from the present outlook, will take place next Wednesday. He will apportion the representation of Democrats and Republicans in a ratio to correspond with the number of Republicans and the number of Democrats in the House. This will give the Republicans a majority of about five members on each committee. Speaker Meyer has notified Mr. Crafts of this apportionment, but has told him that on unimportant committees he might be able to treat the Democrats a shade better.

Most of the members of the House on the Republican side have notified him of their preferences, and those desiring chairmanships have advised him as to the committees they want. The usual pressure and influence are being resorted to to secure these places. It is probable Dan S. Berry will be Chairman of the Judiciary committee, and that Tom Needles of Washington will head the Appropriations committee. It is understood Mr. Meyer has not decided whether he will make W. G. Cochran or J. W. White Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Department. Each of these members was a candidate for the Speakership nomination. E. S. Hawley is slated for railroads and David E. Shanahan of Chicago for the Committee on Municipal Corporations. The latter is regarded as an important committee this session on account of the demand for laws tending to reform municipal governments. Shanahan has taken considerable interest in this work and will introduce several bills for the Civic Federation. Corporations, it is thought, will be given to G. W. Miller of the Third District, and William E. Kent probably will be Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, while Timothy Hogan is slated for Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

The Senate Caucus committee to make up the committees for the Senate has been giving considerable attention to the matter for several days. Senator Evans is Chairman. He said this evening little consideration had been given as to the Chairmanships, as the committee had devoted its time thus far to making up the various committees. He said after this was done the committee would select the various Chairmen. It is believed Senator Berry of Hancock County or Senator Crawford of Cook will be the Chairman of the Judiciary committee. Senator Dunlap is strongly mentioned for Appropriations, and if Crawford is made Chairman of the Judiciary committee Berry will be given Judicial Department. Senator Hunt probably will be Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and Senator Evans or Senator Fisher will head the Committee on Railroads. J. A. C.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Movement for State Possession Begins in the Illinois House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The adoption of the resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Alex. J. Jones of Cook County appears to clear the way for early action on the Lincoln monument question, and, if the measure to be prepared by the committee appointed under Mr. Jones' resolution passes by the expected two-thirds vote, the tomb of the martyred President will be under the control of the State and open to the American public without fee or restraint before the end of the present month. The sentiment in favor of the State taking control of the monument and tomb has become so emphatic within the last few weeks it seems now as if there would not be an opposing vote in either branch of the General Assembly. Democrats as well as Republicans favoring the proposition, the resolution of today being even introduced by a Representative from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Jones' resolution, after citing the action of the Lincoln Monument Association of two years ago and its proposition at that time to turn over the monument and mausoleum to the control of the State, directs the Speaker to appoint a committee of seven members of the House, who shall at once enter into conference with the Lincoln Monument Association to receive formally the proposition now understood to be ready by the association tendering the monument to the State forever, under certain restrictions for the care and custody of the tomb and the future accommodation of Robert T. Lincoln and the other immediate descendants of the martyred President whom they desire to be interred in this sacred spot. An appropriation bill will be prepared by this committee as the result of its conference with the monument association, making liberal appropriation for repairs and improvements immediately necessary, and providing funds for the future care of the tomb. The details as to the appointment of trustees and custodian of the tomb have not been entered into, but Mr. Jones, who is a native of Sangamon County and whose father was a life-long friend of President Lincoln, is authority for the statement that the Democrats will favor such a bill as will result in respecting as nearly as possible, for all time, the wishes of the distinguished Illinoisans who have been members of the Monument Association and of the Lincoln family as to the custodianship, care, and regulation of the tomb, the chief desire being to make it free to the world and an appropriate mecca for the thousands who annually visit the tomb of the great war President.

Speaker Meyer probably will announce this committee of seven sometime during tomorrow's session. Mr. Jones will be a member of this committee, but, as he is a young man and believes the Chairman of the committee should be an old soldier, he has asked the Speaker to depart from the usual custom of appointing the mover of the resolution Chairman of the committee and to select in his stead one of the several distinguished ex-soldiers who occupy seats on the Republican side of the House, and whose military services during the war are well known to the people of the State of Illinois. J. A. C.

COMMITTEE ON RULES MAKES ITS REPORT

Other Routine Business Transacted by the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—In the House this morning the Committee on Rules made its report. There are few changes in the rules. One of the new provisions is that after March 22 no bills shall be introduced except by the standing committees. The list of standing committees is slightly remodeled, the following being omitted: On Senatorial Apportionment, on Congressional Apportionment, and on World's Columbian Exposition, and the following being added to the list: On Statutory Revision, on County and State Fairs, on State and Municipal Civil Service Reform, and on Parks and Boulevards. The report of the committee was adopted.

Representative Alexander J. Jones of Cook offered a resolution setting forth the proposition of the Lincoln Monument Association to turn over to the State on certain conditions the Lincoln monument, and providing that a committee of seven be appointed with directions to meet the Lincoln Monument Association at an early day relative to a transfer. The committee also is to report what appropriation will be necessary to carry out the project of State control. The resolution was adopted.

Speaker Meyer announced the following appointments of emnioyés:

Policemen—Sorine Mattison, Rufus East, J. A. Scott, and Charles Berwitz, the latter to be assigned to duty as mail carrier.

Pages (in addition to those previously appointed)—Anderson B. Condo, Herbert Post, Clarence Clem, William D. Stewart, and John Taylor.

Typewriter—William A. Ramplin.

Janitors—William Dowling, Fred Weis, Harry Vanderhort, Edward Brown, George W. Prince, David Blackburn, and William Schofield.

Cloak-room janitors—Charles T. Boulton and William T. Harris.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

TO BUY A CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Bill to Turn Physicians and Surgeons School Over to the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—There is a bill under way for the purchase by the State of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons to annex it to the Illinois State University at Champaign. The college officers proposed to turn the property over to the State for $160,000. This was regarded as too much, and last week the Trustees of the university held a conference in Chicago with the college people. The bill will not be completed until another conference is held early next week. Senator Dunlap of Champaign and Representative Taylor are interested in this measure. It is not yet settled whether it will be introduced simultaneously in both Houses or who will have charge of it. Representative Taylor said tonight the bill had for its object the purchase of the property of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons to bring it under the control of the State and place it under the management of the State University officials. It will provide for the appropriation of money for the purchase of the property, though the amount is as yet undetermined. The bill will recommend further that the appropriation for the State University be increased to cover the additional expense of running this extra department.

DR. WATSON WILL SUCCEED M'KENZIE.

He Is to Become Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Walter Watson of Mount Vernon Friday will be chosen Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Jacksonville, to succeed Dr. McKenzie. Dr. Watson is well equipped for the position, being a physician of fine acquirements and extensive practice. He is prominent in Democratic politics and for many years has been a member of the Democratic State Central committee and of the Executive committee of that organization. The trustees wanted a change in the Superintendent's office.

Whisky Trust Meeting.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The directors of the whisky trust at their meeting today disposed of routine business. The prediction is current in distilling circles that there will be important developments tomorrow. The proposed reorganization will be considered.

Miss Stevenson Draws Nearer Death.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Stevenson's life continues to hang by a slender thread. Her vitality is a surprise to her physicians, but her death cannot be remote. She remains conscious, but is so weak that the least change may cause dissolution.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College. 315 Wabash avenue.

BIG MAN FOR MAYOR.

EX-GOV. PATTISON IS NOMINATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Democrats Name Him and a Republican to Head Their Ticket—Knives Are Out—Senators Are Elected—John M. Thurston Speaks—Trickery Among Northern Ohio Democrats Over District-Attorneyship—Forgery Is Charged—Resubmission Passes South Dakota House.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The nomination of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for Mayor of Philadelphia by the Democrats today is a part of the scheme to encompass the defeat of Charles F. Warwick, the nominee of the Republican anti-Quay combine. Pattison will be supported by a nearly solid Democracy, the independent Republicans, and the disgruntled Republicans whose champion, Penrose, was defeated for Mayor. The battle will be a hot one as the Republicans have a normal majority of 40,000 in the city. The election will not take place for one month, Feb. 19 being election day. The Mayor directly and indirectly has 10,000 appointments, so the strength of the battle between the ins and outs can be imagined. Pattison has twice been elected Controller of Philadelphia and twice elected Governor of the State. The new Mayor will assume his duties April 1 next.

TRICKERY AMONG OHIO'S DEMOCRATS.

It Is Charged Forged Letters Were Used for a Candidate.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There are grave charges of trickery between leading Democrats here today in connection with the Northern Ohio District-Attorneyship. It is asserted forged letters have been sent by over-enthusiastic supporters of Congressman B. F. Ritchie for the place, as the following reply was received today by several who had never sent word to Brice, while letters and telegrams supporting F. B. Wright are not answered:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your telegram of the 10th received, indicating that the strong sentiment of Lucas County is in favor of Byron F. Ritchie for District-Attorney of the Northern District of Ohio. The President is inclined to appoint Mr. Dodge and you and the other friends of Mr. Ritchie should communicate with the President direct. In the meantime I have put the matter over till next week. CALVIN S. BRICE.

The parties receiving these letters never communicated with Brice at all.

MILEAGE BILL OF DONOVAN OF BAY.

He Wants Books Redeemable—To Make Provision for Arbor Day.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Representative Donovan of Bay has noticed a bill to require railroad companies operating in this State to issue mileage books which not only shall be good on all roads in Michigan but which also shall be redeemable and interchangeable. Senator Jameson gave notice of a bill establishing a physio-medical department at the university and for the appointment of two professors therein. A bill which has the indorsement of the State Board of Education provides that the first Monday of May of each year shall be known as Arbor day, whereon five trees shall be planted on each piece of school property in the State. The committees which are to visit the State institutions in the Upper Peninsula will leave Detroit by a special train Sunday night and be absent ten days.

NO ELECTION IN TENTH TILL SPRING.

Gov. Altgeld Intimates That Gen. Post's Successor May Be Named Then.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Gov. Altgeld has intimated he will not call the special election to select a Congressman in the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Post until the regular municipal election in the spring. It is not probable that if a special session of Congress is called it will be held before that time. The district is strongly Republican and the members of the General Assembly from that section of the State do not seem to think the Democrats will make much of a fight. The contest for the Republican nomination promises to be lively. The convention has not been called, but it is understood as soon as the Governor issues the call for the election the date for the convention will be announced.

BURTON LEADS FOR KANSAS SENATOR.

Eight Ballots Taken and He Makes Gains on Each One.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus tonight to select a candidate for United States Senator, but after taking eight ballots adjourned without making a nomination. J. R. Burton of Abilene led from the first and gained steadily, lacking but seven votes of enough to nominate him, when a combination of the other candidates succeeded in forcing an adjournment. On the first ballot the vote stood: J. R. Burton, 37; Calvin Hood, 19; J. W. Ady, 13; S. O. Thacher, 17; Cyrus Leland, 15; Albert H. Horton, 1; Lucien Baker, 1; John J. Ingalls, 1. Thacher held his own through all of the balloting, and Burton and Hood made steady gains at the expense of the others. The last ballot stood Burton, 47; Hood, 30; Ady, 8; Thacher, 18; Leland, 2; Horton, 1. After the fifth ballot an attempt was made to force an adjournment, by Burton's opponents, but it was lost by a close vote. The adjournment after the eighth ballot is considered a victory for the Hood men.

RESUBMISSION UP IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lower Legislative Branch Votes for It and the Senate Likely to Follow.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—Resubmission passed the House today by a vote of 49 to 31. It will come up in the Senate in a few days and has a safe majority in that house.

CLAIM AGAINST THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Senator-Elect Thurston Thinks It Should Be Maintained.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—After John M. Thurston had been formally elected United States Senator by the Legislature today he made a long speech to members, in which, after dwelling upon the currency question and declaring himself a bimetallist, he said with reference to railroad questions:

I know of no reason why the United States should surrender its claim against the Pacific roads if it can enforce ultimate collection by a series of annual payments guaranteed by reasonable security. It is urged, and quite plausibly, that such an extension of the debt would compel the people of the West to pay increased tariffs in order to enable the Pacific companies to meet the government requirements. In my opinion, and I believe my great familiarity with the subject enables me to judge correctly, such would not be the case. The original cost, present value, or capitalization of the Pacific roads have but little if anything to do with the matter of freight and passenger charges.

I am not in favor of a national board of arbitration modeled upon any plan similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I believe, however, a law can be framed to secure local arbitration of any serious differences between any inter-State carrier and its employés; but such arbitration to be effective must be binding upon both sides, and pending arbitration it should be made unlawful for either management or employés to abandon railway train service or to interfere in any manner with the regular traffic of the country. It should also be clearly kept in mind that most differences can be best adjusted by the parties themselves without outside interference or governmental supervision, and compulsory arbitration should never be resorted to except as a last resort and for the purpose of preventing the interruption of the regular commerce of the country.

[John Mellen Thurston, the new Senator from Nebraska, comes of the common people. Born in Vermont Aug. 21, 1847, of revolutionary ancestry, and a lineal descendant of eight generations of farmers, at 16 he was forced to work his own way through college, the death of his father in 1863 as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry throwing the boy on his own resources. In due time he graduated from Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis., whither the family had removed. Upon his graduation Mr. Thurston determined to embrace the law as a vocation, and all his energies were bent in this direction. After several years' working around among the neighboring farmers Mr. Thurston located in Omaha with less than $40 in his pocket, money which he had earned in his Wisconsin home for binding wheat and cradling it. He landed in Omaha Oct. 5, 1869. For the best part of a year Mr. Thurston slept on his office floor, his bedding being a buffalo robe and bedquilts which he had brought with him from Wisconsin. Little by little his practice grew and he became a Councilman and subsequently for some years held the position of City Attorney for Omaha.

His first real entry into politics was in 1872, at a State convention held to elect delegates to the Republican National convention. He was Chairman of the Douglas County delegation and was selected to present a resolution to the convention instructing their delegates to cast their votes for Grant and Colfax. There were a great many anti-Grant men in those days and the fight which the resolution precipitated was one of the hottest which Nebraska ever saw in a political way. Mr. Thurston was then 25 and he realized that the crisis of his political life had come. He had been preparing for it by close study, of himself and men, and he went into the fight to win and win he did.

In 1875 he was elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature and held the position of Chairman of the Judiciary committee, a position which brought him into brighter prominence, and people began mapping out a future for the young statesman. In the national convention of 1884 he was selected by the Blaine managers to take charge of the fight on the floor for the adjournment of the convention after the nominating speeches had been completed and before a vote could be taken upon which combinations might be made. Mr. Thurston was chosen as Temporary Chairman of the National Republican convention of 1888.

During the campaign of 1888 Mr. Thurston canvassed all the Northern States. During this campaign he began to make a name for himself as an orator.

In 1887 Mr. Thurston was a strong candidate for the United States Senatorship from Nebraska, but his connection as general solicitor of the Union Pacific railway company was a stumbling block in his pathway. In 1893 he received the Republican caucus nomination for that office, and during the exciting contest before the Legislature received his entire party vote, lacking but five of an election. He was finally defeated through a combination of Populists and Democrats, the present senior Senator from Nebraska, William V. Allen, being elected.

It has been a popular cry among Populists and Democrats in Nebraska that he has been a railroad candidate and owes his election to railroad interests. In point of fact he owes his election, in spite of his railroad connection, because he is the idolized choice of the people of Nebraska, and it is generally believed that he could have been elected United States Senator at any time since 1887 had he had no railroad affiliation. Since Oct. 13, 1893, he has not been attorney for the Union Pacific railway company, nor for any stock or bond holders, but has represented the receivers of the Union Pacific operating under the direction of the court. It is Mr. Thurston's intention of resigning from his present association with the receivers of the Union Pacific and will organize a law firm in Omaha for the transaction of general legal business.

Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Martha L. Poland Dec. 25, 1872. As a result of that union three children are now living, one son, aged 14, being already in his junior year in the Omaha High School, and two daughters, 11 and 9. They have buried three sons.

Mrs. Thurston is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Luther Poland, now of Omaha, formerly of Vermont. Col. Poland is a brother of Luke P. Poland, who was one of Vermont's greatest characters and most distinguished statesmen, having been Chief Justice of the Green Mountain State, United States Senator and Representative in Congress.]

MORE TALK OF DARK HORSE MASSEY.

Delaware's Deadlock—Populist Vote in Idaho—Other Senatorial Contests.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Another ballot was taken for United States Senator today, resulting the same as yesterday. Charles Moore, Addicks' leader, says that Massey is their choice for third man. Indications are the deadlock will be broken soon and the Dover man will win over Higgins and Addicks. Higgins' managers, however, assert that some of Addicks' followers will break soon to their man.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—Bollot in joint session for United Senator today gave Sweet 21, Shoup, 15; necessary to choice, 28. Tomorrow Watt, Democrat, will vote for Shoup. The Populist vote will remain intact for Clagett. It was rumored today that the Populists had received instructions from Washington to support Sweet, whose managers have been feeling about energetically for support from that quarter without much apparent success. This rumor was intended to create a stampede of Shoup men for Sweet, but it did not create a ripple upon the Senatorial sea. The nineteen in opposition will not break for some days yet. Shoup's forces are settling down to hard work, and tomorrow's vote is looked forward to with much interest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—The election of United States Senator is arousing little or no interest, it being generally understood Berry will succeed himself. Gov. Fishback this evening said he was still in the race, but had done nothing since the Legislature assembled to push his candidacy.

[In joint sessions of House and Senate in their respective States the following were declared elected United States Senators yesterday: Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, Republican; Nebraska, John M. Thurston, Republican; Colorado, Edward O. Wolcott, Republican; Michigan, James McMillan, Republican (for the long term), Julius C. Burrows, Republican (for the short term); Montana, Lee Mantle, Republican (for the long term), T. H. Carter, Republican (for the short term).]

Oppose Special Congressional Election.

LEWISTON, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Both the Republican and Democratic Congressional committees of this Congressional district, the Tenth, have petitioned Gov. Altgeld not to call an election to fill Gen. Post's place. His term would have expired March 4. It would cost the Counties of Peoria, Fulton, Knox, and Stark, which composed the Tenth District before the Democrats reapportioned the State, $10,000 to elect a Congressman who would hardly serve thirty days. An effort will be made to have the balance of the General's salary voted to Mrs. Post, as has been done in numerous cases.

Gov. Culberson Down on Trusts.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 16.—Gov. Culberson sent his message to the Legislature this afternoon, and, contrary to expressions made by him on the stump, he recommends an increase in both the revenue and State tax. He recommends increased tax on railroad passenger earnings, telegraph, express, and insurance companies aggregating $300,000 annually. On trusts he is especially caustic, and recommends very stringent laws to regulate and control them.

Tennessee's Gubernatorial Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—The Senate Judiciary committee has not reported a bill providing for procedure in Gubernatorial contested elections, and until this is done matters will remain in statu quo. Senator Butler, Republican, introduced a contest bill today which will be offered as a substitute to the committee's bill when reported.

To Exempt Pensions from Liability.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In the Senate Mr. Bashford introduced a bill providing for examination of mutual loan and building corporations, private and savings societies, and State banks. In the Assembly bills were introduced creating the office of Controller of Banks and absolutely exempting the pensions of soldiers and sailors from liability under any legal execution or garnishment.

George O. Jones Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—George O. Jones, the well-known greenbacker, who years ago was candidate on the Greenback ticket for the Governorship of this State, died today. Mr. Jones was 70 years old and was a familiar figure in the earlier years of his life in Washington and Albany.

Political Brevities.

W. P. Lord was inaugurated Governor of Oregon yesterday to succeed Pennoyer.

Oregon Republicans have nominated United States Senator Dolph to succeed himself.

In the West Virginia Democratic Senatorial caucus Camden received 17 votes, William L. Wilson 12.

Missouri's Legislature has a bill before it to punish train-robbing by penalties from ten years' imprisonment to hanging.

A bill comprising restrictions against oleomargarine similar to those in the Massachusetts law has been reported favorably in the Indiana Senate.

THEATRICAL MEN IN A LIVELY ROW.

Cy Hutchings Locked Up Charged with Making Threats to Edward Forman.

Cy Hutchings, who has been Treasurer of Jacobs' Clark Street Theater, was locked up last night at the Chicago Avenue Station on a warrant taken out before Justice Kersten, charging him with making threats to kill and with disorderly conduct. The complainant is Edward Forman of the company now playing at the theater. It is said Hutchings was discharged from the service of the theater yesterday, and that he charged Forman with being responsible for his discharge, and a quarrel arose between the men, which led to the arrest. Hutchings secured bail.

Swift Indorsed for Mayor.

The Young Men's Republican club of the Fourteenth Ward adopted resolutions last night indorsing George B. Swift for Mayor. The meeting, held at Duha's Hall, No. 881 Division street, was attended by 500 voters of the ward. Speeches were made by O. W. Lewis, William Bannerman, and others. William F. Sinamaker was indorsed for the office of Alderman.

CHEERS FOR A KING.

[Continued from first page.]

al friend and adviser, and his loss affected the President most deeply. But those who are most competent to express an opinion say they have good reason to believe that the manifesto published by the Socialist Deputies, after refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to liberate M. Gerault-Richard, who has been elected a Deputy after having been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine for violently attacking the President in *Le Chomard*, in which the majority of the Chamber of Deputies was violently attacked, contributed more than anything else to induce M. Casimir-Perier to resign.

Meeting of Ministers.

The Ministers met again at noon today, and it is understood that the whole political situation was thoroughly discussed and weighed from all standpoints. This meeting took place at the Ministry of the Interior, which was surrounded the while by crowds of anxious people, all eagerly discussing the crisis in the affairs of France.

One of the most significant features of the resignation of the President is the fact that his action is condemned even by his most intimate entourage.

At 11 o'clock this morning M. Casimir-Perier received Premier Dupuy and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers. After a short conference they withdrew and an officer of the President's military household later conveyed to M. Dupuy M. Casimir-Perier's letter resigning the Presidency of the French Republic.

In spite of the great interest taken in the political crisis the city remains tranquil. The resignation of the President produced a complete change in the business tendency on the stock exchange. Buying was entirely stopped and there was a closing of accounts for a rise. This is proceeding rapidly in all departments. There was a general though moderate decline. French rentes fell ⅛ with the majority of other international stocks.

HOW LONDON PAPERS VIEW THE CRISIS.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Thinks a Pretender Has a Good Chance Now.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon the political situation in France, says: "France is now in the throes of the most menacing crisis since the downfall of the empire." It thinks parliamentary government in France has been tried and broken down, and that there is a chance now such as has not existed for twenty-five years for a pretender to come forward.

The *Globe*, on the other hand, thinks there is not the slightest danger or hope that France will return to a monarchical form of government.

Henri Rochefort, the exiled editor of the Radical *Intransigeant*, is quoted as saying in an interview that the real cause of the President's resignation was the election to the Chamber of Deputies of M. Gerault-Richard after the latter had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to a fine for insulting M. Casimir-Perier in an article published in *Le Chomard*. Continuing, M. Rochefort said:

The present situation is a great triumph for the Socialists, because it is owing to them that M. Gerault-Richard was elected. I believe that the chances are in favor of M. Waldeck-Rousseau being elected President to succeed M. Casimir-Perier. The candidacy of Gen. Saussier cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as serious, and the views of M. Brisson are too advanced for him to have a chance of election by the National Congress as present constituted. These crises arise out of the hatred of the government for the universal suffrage. Had M. Casimir-Perier remained President we should have seen many Socialists elected and he would have been obliged to resort to continual coups d'état similar to that which involved keeping M. Gerault-Richard in prison. I do not believe the new President will dare to oppose the popular will, but if he does he will fall like M. Casimir-Perier.

The *Times* in an editorial on the French situation says:

M. Casimir-Perier was convinced that he accepted the only alternative. It must be allowed that he made the only honorable and dignified choice, but if he has abandoned his post through mere impatience or personal disgust he will be rightly adjudged to have incurred heavy responsibility in the eyes of his contemporaries and in history. Such an act may be the act of a strong man, but it is not the act of a true lover of his country.

GERMANS TALK OF BLOOD AND POWDER.

Former Must Be Now Kept Cool and the Latter Dry.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The political crisis in France is a great surprise to people here and the opinions expressed of the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier are not complimentary to him. The *National Zeitung* says:

Instead of defending the cause of State and civic liberties against the enemies of the parliamentary régime M. Casimir-Perier deserted on the field of battle.

The *Post* regards the resignation as a well-advised counter attack on the parties of revolution. The *Tageblatt* deplores the resignation as being that of a friend of peace and adds: "We Germans must keep our blood cool and our powder dry."

SKETCH OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

Louis Philippe, the Duc d'Orleans, and His Claim to the Throne.

Louis Philippe, the Duc d'Orleans, is the son of Louis Philippe Albert, Comte de Paris, who recently died, and is the grandson of Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duc d'Orleans, and the great-grandson of King Louis Philippe, by virtue of descent, from whom he bases his claim to the throne of France. The Duke was born at York House, Twickenham, England, in 1869. His mother was the Princess Marie Isabelle, the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. The Comte de Paris in August, 1873, had an interview at Frohsdorf with other royal claimants and there waived his claim to the throne in favor of the Comte de Chambord. By the death of the latter, however, in August, 1883, the Comte de Paris became the undisputed head of the House of Bourbon and the claim of his son, the present Duc d'Orleans, is as fully recognized as rightful by the Royalist party of France. This was made apparent by the message sent to the Duke at the time of his father's death. The Comte de Paris never showed any particular disposition to bring the cause before the French people. Nevertheless, the popularity of the Orleanist family as shown on the occasion of the marriage of the oldest daughter of the Comte with the son of the King of Portugal, in 1886, so alarmed the French Government that it was the cause of a law of expulsion, by which the direct claimants to the French throne and their heirs were banished from France. The Duc d'Orleans visited America in 1890, with his father and the Prince de Joinville. The Comte de Paris served for a year on the staff of Gen. McClellan during the civil war and his visit to this country with his son was largely to see once more his old comrade in arms. The young Duke, then just of age, was solidly built, and with a broad face that was suggestive more of German stolidity than French impulsiveness.

OLDER THAN THE CONSTITUTION.

Joseph Shorett Dies at Fond du Lac at the Age of 110 Years.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Joseph Shorett, a half-breed, who was born two years before the United States Constitution was adopted, died at Fond du Lac last night. Shorett was born on Beach Lake 110 years ago, when the Indians had complete control. When 10 years of age he moved to Fond du Lac, where he has resided continuously for 100 years. When he went to Fond du Lac that place was the flourishing trade post of John Jacob Astor. Shorett's oldest son is 81 years old, and Joseph Jr., the youngest son, is 54 years old. Shorett lived by hunting. He could neither read nor write.

German Beer.

In 1893 1,202,132,074 gallons of beer were made in Germany.

FEIG FIRES A BOMB.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATOR CHARGES MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

He Says Moneys Have Been Misappropriated to the Amount of $150,000—Over $300,000 Is Alleged Carried on Books of Insolvent Banks—Officials Are Accused by Implication of Using State's Treasure for Personal Gain—Rigid Inquiry Is Demanded.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The meeting of the House this afternoon started off with a broadside by Henry Feig of Kandiyohi County. It was in the form of a resolution providing for a Legislative committee of five, to be named by the Speaker, "To institute a rigid inquiry into the financial condition and business affairs of banking or other corporations in the State which now hold on deposit or otherwise any public funds whatever."

The resolution declares that the State has lost over $300,000 which was deposited in banks that have failed, but that this sum is still included in the cash balance, whereas it is lost completely.

The preamble recites that newspapers have said certain public officials, State and county, have demanded or received from financial concerns commissions or gifts for their own use in return for the deposit of public funds in such instances; that certain checks indorsed by public officials for such payments are in the hands of officers of the court and of the receiver or assignee of the State Bank and American Exchange Bank of Minneapolis; that "the amounts so misappropriated will approach $150,000, which sum can and should be covered into the public Treasury"; that for their personal gain public officials have deposited vast amounts of the public funds in insolvent or carelessly if not criminally managed financial concerns and are now carrying as a cash balance $302,841 in alleged banks that have long since failed, making said claim actually valueless as a cash balance if not for all other purposes, while still other portions of said alleged cash balances consists of deposits in concerns that if not actually insolvent are on the verge of ruin; that the State Treasurers have carried on their books for uncollected stumpage $94,930, being practically so much loaned to lumbermen by the State without interest to the State, however much may have been paid to any others."

The resolutions then provide for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter thoroughly, giving them full power to take testimony and to do all necessary to further the ends of justice. The investigation is ordered to cover "the manner in which public officials for a series of years past have been induced to place public funds in financial concerns, and especially to ascertain whether any present or past public official has received for his own private use and gain from any such financial concern, either directly or indirectly, any commission, emolument, or gift."

REPUBLICAN BOLTERS IN MINNESOTA.

There Are Some Who Will Not Attend a Caucus.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The prospects are several Republicans will bolt the Senatorial caucus to be held Friday evening. The committees were not announced in the House and Senate today, and it is said this was owing to the effect the announcement would have upon the caucus. Two Duluth men announce their candidacy for the Senate today, but their candidacy is not seriously considered.

MOLONEY'S SPRING VALLEY CASE ON

Witnesses Testify in Regard to the Character of the Company's Store.

A number of witnesses testified in Judge Baker's court yesterday in the suit of the Attorney-General against the Spring Valley Coal company, all of them residents of Spring Valley. James Mannix, head bookkeeper, testified that during the time of his connection with the defendant, Charles J. Devlin was the general manager and had control of the business. On the windows of the office at Spring Valley were the names of W. L. Scott, President, and M. H. Taylor, Secretary, but those officials were seldom seen in the town, Mr. Scott living at Erie, Pa. At frequent intervals the witness sent trial balances, showing the condition of the business, to Mr. Scott and to E. N. Saunders at St. Paul. In 1887 he was instructed to make entries in the books transferring the principal accounts to the office at Erie, which then became the headquarters of the company. Mannix told the court the company owned from 300 to 400 tenements for which a rental of from $6 to $8 a month was collected. He said that up to May, 1889, the company made a profit in its store of $700 or $800 a month. Fayette Johnson, editor of the Spring Valley *Sentinel*, said he printed advertisements for the company's store, which was known as "The Spring Valley Coal Company's Store." At the beginning of July, 1891, he was notified by the manager of the store, Thomas Terry, that the establishment was to be known thereafter as the store of William Brewster. He inquired of Terry who Brewster was, and the manager replied that it made no difference who he was. "The printing bills will be paid by the Spring Valley Coal company, as heretofore," said Terry. Subsequently the name of Brewster disappeared and the store resumed its status as the establishment of the Spring Valley Coal company. Joseph Salzer said the store sold to anybody who wanted to buy.

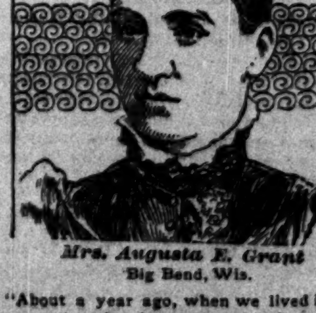
Reception for Helen M. Gougar.

Two hundred people who believe in equal suffrage and admire Helen M. Gougar attended the reception given by the Federal Suffrage Association at the Sherman House last evening for the Indiana suffragist. Mrs. Gougar, at the recent election, offered her vote, and upon its rejection instituted a suit which will be carried to the United States Supreme Court for decision. Nearly every one who grasped her hand last evening wished the decision might be in her favor. The Federal Suffrage Association held a meeting before the reception, in which several of the prominent workers for equal suffrage, including Justice Bradwell, made short addresses. Mrs. Gougar made a short address.

MALARIA

Sinking Spells, Headache, Impure Blood

Whole Family Helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mrs. Augusta E. Grant
Big Bend, Wis.

"About a year ago, when we lived in a low, swampy locality, I commenced to feel very miserable. I had frequent sinking spells, sick headaches, and was troubled with neuralgia and also

Fluttering of the Heart

I became completely run down and could not do much of anything. At the request of a neighbor I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle had been taken it had ben-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

efited me so much that all the rest of the family were taking it, and we are greatly pleased with the results." MRS. AUGUSTA E. GRANT.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

IT HAS RIGHT OF WAY

PROSPECTS ARE CHICAGO BUILDING BILL WILL COME UP SOON.

Chairman Bankhead's Program Contemplates Taking Up Work Where It Was Dropped in August—Crisp's Absence Prevented Naming of Day—Aldrich Wants Information as to German Sugar—Sherman Will Insist on a Vote on His Pullman Rate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Speaker Crisp's absence from the Capitol today prevented a decision by the Committee on Rules in regard to the application of Chicago's business-men for a special order giving consideration to the bill for a public building now on the House calendar. It was the intention of the Rules committee to have met this afternoon and come to a conclusion in the matter, and the indications pointed to a favorable answer being returned to Postmaster Hesing, Mayor Hopkins, and the other members of Chicago's committee. Congressman Outhwaite, who is a member of the Committee on Rules, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, while no promise could be made positively, yet the prospects for Chicago being given consideration by his committee could be considered fair, owing to the succinct and interesting manner in which Postmaster Hesing made his presentation of the facts yesterday. All the members of the Rules committee were favorably impressed regarding the merits of Chicago's case and have not hesitated to say so. It is quite likely, therefore, that an order will be drawn, fixing a day next week when House Bill No. 397 can be taken up and discussed. "My latest information obtained from Chairman Bankhead," said Representative Cadmus of the Public Buildings and Grounds committee, "is Tuesday and Wednesday of next week will be set apart for the consideration of bills reported by our committee. I have made a canvass of the members of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee and find them favorable to the idea of passing the six bills already agreed upon in Committee of the Whole and then taking up Chicago's case. It is quite likely, on account of the sentiment of the committee in this respect, Chairman Bankhead will make up his calendar accordingly, or, in other words, we will begin business next week where we left off in August. This will give the Chicago bill the right of way if the program agreed upon by the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee is agreed to in the House."

⁂

Senator Aldrich has introduced a resolution, which was adopted this afternoon, calling on the Secretary of State for all the correspondence between this country and Germany relative to the foreign protest against the discriminating duty on sugar and to the whole question of German retaliation against the American meat industry. The purpose of this resolution is to fortify Senator Aldrich in his belief that even if the discriminating duty is removed Germany will continue its offensive legislation against American food products. It is understood Secretary Gresham has been assured unofficially Germany will change its tactics as soon as this country removes the discrimination against European beet sugar. The continental nations, for the present at least, have this country by the throat, for, as Secretary Gresham has admitted the violation of treaty obligation, they are in a position where they can say they will do nothing and give no assurances until the violation of the treaty is stopped. The result of Senator Aldrich's resolution of inquiry is therefore quite likely to prejudice the case of the American live stock men because, of course, there will be no official assurances from Germany the embargo will be removed. If the President is given authority to suspend the discriminating duty at his pleasure there is excellent authority for saying Germany will back down and admit American meat as heretofore, subject only to the usual sanitary restrictions.

⁂

Members of the Examining Boards at Fort Leavenworth will have an opportunity to pass upon the fitness for promotion of the following officers ordered before that army tribunal: First Lieutenant Albert J. Russell, Seventh Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Francis J. Koester, Tenth Cavalry. Three Second Lieutenants have been ordered before the Army Board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion, their names being as follows: John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry; Clough Overton, Fourth Cavalry; William J. D. Horne, Ninth Cavalry.

⁂

Senator John Sherman was informed this afternoon his amendment to the pooling bill had been acted on unfavorably by the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, and was asked whether he proposed to bring it up in the Senate. "The committee don't want that amendment tacked on their bill," said the Ohio financier, "but I think the sleeping-car companies need regulating, and some of the abuses of their system should be stopped, so I guess I will have a vote on that amendment and put the Senate on record when the pooling bill comes up for action." This will be unpleasant news for the railroad lobby which is actively at work trying to get its favorite measure through the Senate at the present session so as to prevent its being killed altogether, for it is very well known that several Senators who would vote for the pooling bill do not wish to put themselves on record in regard to sleeping-car companies. It was hoped by the friends of the pooling bill that Senator Sherman would drop his amendment as soon as it was reported unfavorably, but from what he said today it is probable he will insist on its consideration whenever the pooling bill may come up.

⁂

One of the last acts performed by the late Congressman Post of Illinois was to secure an addition to his life insurance policy, which at the time of his death amounted to $15,000. Only a short time before he left Washington he had gone with Congressman Northway of Ohio, who also wanted to be examined, with a view to taking out a policy on his life. To his amazement, however, while Mr. Post was accepted as a good risk without any question whatever, the Buckeye Congressman's application was rejected by the agent of the insurance company. Upon this statement being communicated to Mr. Northway he made the remark that he would outlive Gen. Post by a great many years and his prediction seems likely to be verified in view of the recent sudden death of the Illinois Congressman.

⁂

Secretary Hoke Smith has urged upon Congress certain changes in the interest of an enlarged and better government service for Indian schools. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning declares an enlarged government school service a necessity if the proposed policy prevails of gradually reducing the number of pupils to be educated under contract until finally the contract system shall cease. Allusion is made in the communication of the Secretary of the Interior to the Indian school at Genoa, Neb., as follows: "Capacity of this school is given as 350 pupils, but it is doubtful if it can accommodate so many. Besides it has been difficult if not impossible to obtain 350 pupils for this particular school." So far as Mount Pleasant School, Michigan, is concerned it is said the capacity is now 150 pupils and there is no difficulty in getting pupils to fill it.

⁂

There has recently arrived in this country a member of the English Parliament named Kremer, who is an advocate of international arbitration, and in fact his mission here is to present a monster petition to this effect to the President of the United States. Since he reached America he has met a number of distinguished people, among them Senator Sherman of Ohio. With a view to doing the honors properly the tall Buckeye statesman took his friend, the M. P., to the Senate wing of the Capitol, and started to escort him into the Senate Chamber. While Senator Sherman is tall the Englishman is decidedly short-statured, and this created quite a funny scene at the entrance to the Senate. Wishing to make his friend all right for the future with the doorkeeper the Ohio Senator, apparently oblivious of the presence of his new English acquaintance, remarked: "This little gentleman is a member of the British Parliament and is by courtesy entitled to all the privileges of the floor." All this time the British legislator was gaping about with ill-concealed astonishment, but as innocent as a lamb as to the import of the term "little gentleman" and its consequent effect on the risibilities of the bystanders.

⁂

Members of Congress have been laughing over the way in which John Dewitt Warner, the noisy New York cuckoo, was combed down by ex-Speaker Reed, who declared on the floor the volume of Warner's voice was only equalled by the volume of the things he didn't know.

REPUBLICANS READY TO HELP MATTERS.

Reed and Walker Talk of Currency Reform and Warner Is Dressed Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Maj. T. O. Towles, Chief Clerk of the House, called the House to order today and read a communication from Speaker Crisp, who is indisposed, appointing Representative Dockery of Missouri to the Chair. Mr. McGann (Dem., Ill.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to increase the pay of printers and bookbinders at the government printing office from 40 to 50 cents an hour. Mr. Sayers objected.

When the morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Flynn (Rep., Ok.) started the debate with an assault on the Indian Office, which he charged with double dealing.

Mr. Weadock (Dem., Mich.) devoted some time to the discussion of the proposed policy of discontinuing the contract school system and opening government schools, taking the position provision for building schools should keep pace with the discontinuance of the contract schools.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) took advantage of the latitude allowed for debate to discuss the conditions of the Treasury and the sources of revenue. He said all the Republicans asked was that the sections of his currency bill be considered in order. That being refused they voted against its consideration. The Republicans would vote for any measure that would furnish sufficient revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and that would reform the currency.

Warner and Walker Come Together.

"Will the gentleman guarantee," inquired Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.), "that his own bill will have the solid support of the Republican side?"

"Never," responded Mr. Walker, "until we are assured that it will pass. We will not be placed in the position of voting for a bill that is not to pass when we are without responsibility for legislation," Mr. Warner said in reply:

> The gentleman from Massachusetts well knows that so far from this Republican minority being agreed upon any point whatever, the measure which he proposed is the only one any member upon that side has dared to expose, and he will not claim there are ten men on that side who will even vote for the consideration of it. We all know the day to which he referred there was witnessed in this House an unprecedented political event when the two wings of the flat money—the one led by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) and the other led by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland)—flopped together until they are sore from their attempted coöperation. [Laughter.] The gentleman will also remember upon that day for the first time upon record the soft money Democrats, the silver Democrats, the Populist party en masse, and the Republican party unanimously, with the exception of the one man who had not been here long enough to be gotten into discipline, voted successfully to prevent further consideration of the measures for the relief of this country that the administration had suggested and that the majority of the Democratic majority was then pressing for action.
>
> I am bound to say I have sympathized with the feelings of some of our friends in the North and in other parts of the country who have criticised this Democratic majority for not having been able to enact in this Congress the measures for financial relief of which the country stands in need, but I now and here beg of them to save enough of their epithets to treat with the consideration which it will deserve the situation which they will soon have to deal with when they find a silver Republican Senate and a greenback Republican House standing in the way of all decent legislation for the relief of the Treasury or for the preservation of the honor of the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Reed Dresses the New-Yorker.

Mr. Reed humorously suggested the Democratic side was trying to get consolation out of its defeat, adding:

> Except the gentleman from New York [Warner], who always comes out of the same hole he went in. [Laughter.] As a matter of fact, the Carlisle bill fell of its own weight. It had not consistency enough to stand alone. That was proven by the fact no one had objected to the withdrawal of the rule, not even Mr. Warner. The simple fact is the government is running behind $5,000,000 a month and the remedy is simple. The remedy is simple enough for the Democrats to apply. [Laughter.] Then they can face a frowning world. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kas.) managed to get the floor long enough to create a laugh by saying seven votes cast by Populists had defeated the rule and the Populists would consider themselves worthy of credit if nothing more than the defeat of this measure could be charged to them.

TO HEAR ARGUMENT ON DEBS APPEAL.

Supreme Court Names a Day and Will Consider Application for Bail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Seven has always been considered a lucky number and those who are superstitiously inclined will be apt to attribute the success of Counsel Darrow, who represents President Debs and other labor leaders, to the fact seven members of the court of last resort heard its appeal today for a writ of error, habeas corpus, and bail for his clients. Mayor Hopkins, Postmaster Hesing, Judge Shope, the Hon. Clinton Furbish of the Bureau of American Republics, and Congressmen Goldzier, Hopkins, and McGann constituted another group of seven citizens of Illinois who were interested spectators during the proceedings in the Supreme Court room. Those who sat on the bench were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Brown, Field, Gray, Harlan, Shiras, and White.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Gray took an active part in a discussion of the merits of the case with the attorneys representing both sides. After arguments regarding the propriety of granting a writ of error or habeas corpus the Chief Justice announced a hearing on the assumption that a writ of error would be granted could be set down for the last Monday in March. This seemed to meet with the approval of the counsel on behalf of the United States, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney, and the next question in order related to bail for defendants pending the hearing on the writ of error. Inasmuch as the counsel had not prepared briefs in the case, at the suggestion of the Chief Justice this instrument will be executed and brought into court tomorrow, when the question will be decided whether or not the defendants in the contempt case shall be admitted to bail.

Mr. Darrow contended under the act of 1891 creating the Circuit Court of Appeals a writ of error would lie in a contempt case, and while there had been some doubt on the part of counsel they had come to believe that they were entitled to two writs. Previous to the act of 1891 chancery cases had been reviewable under an appeal and those of common law under a writ of error, but he contended the new law was intended to wipe out all distinctions, and either process was allowable, but this being a contempt case it could clearly be reviewed better under a writ of error than an appeal. In case of its review by appeal the record would be so voluminous as to make it probable before a decision could be reached the terms of imprisonment of the prisoners would expire and they would fail in securing the relief sought. Mr. Darrow also made brief reference to the claim the anti-trust law under which Debs and his associates were arraigned was unconstitutional and said it was applicable to combinations by corporations.

Mr. Whitney contented himself with pointing out authorities for the guidance of the court, and did not seek to influence the decision. In so far as he ventured an opinion at all it seemed to favor proceedings under a writ of error as the proper plan, providing appellate jurisdiction is given in contempt proceedings. He said, however, the proceedings of the courts were not clear. He said also the government would make no objection to the admission of the prisoners to bail.

WANT TWO DAYS FOR TALK OF RICKS.

Judiciary Committee Not Likely to Accept Broderick's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The House Judiciary committee has decided to take two days—Saturday and Monday—for debate on the Ricks impeachment resolution in the House. Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations committee says he will endeavor to call up the sundry civil bill Saturday, so there may be a conflict for precedence, as both the appropriation bills and the resolution are privileged matters. While there is a possibility, according to members who oppose impeachment, that Mr. Broderick's minority report may be substituted for the majority report in Friday's committee meeting, some of Mr. Rick's friends declare he would prefer to obtain the verdict of the whole House rather than have the charges stifled by a bare majority vote in the committee. Several Democrats announce they will sustain Judge Ricks on the floor and assert the adoption of the resolution will not be made a party question. In case the resolution succeeds it is probable Mr. Bailey and Mr. Lane will be appointed managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case before the Senate, since they have been most actively interested and are able lawyers. Mr. Bailey thinks the Senate should be able to dispose of the matter this session. The case is so simple, he says, it should consume but a few days.

TALK OF EDUCATION FOR INDIANS.

Representatives of Religious Associations Meet with Interior Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—At the annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners and religious associations of all denominations working among the Indians addresses were made by Secretary Hoke Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, Superintendent of Indian Schools Hailman, ex-Senator Dawes, Col. M. H. Kidd of the Dawes commission, Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, Capt. Pratt of the Carlisle School, and Mrs. A. S. Quinton, President of the National Woman's Association. Col. Kidd referred to the absolute necessity of allotting the Indian Territory lands in severalty. He asserted there are 60,000 white children there and the school opportunities are confined practically to the mixed blood element.

Secretary Smith, in the course of his remarks, said he hoped before he went out of office to have caused the adoption of some measure by which the tenure of Indian agents should be rendered permanent. He advocated the employment of army officers as agents.

President Gales paid a high compliment to Secretary Smith, declaring he was the best Secretary of the Interior the United States had ever had. A number of brief addresses were made at the evening session.

INDIANS HURRYING ON TO WASHINGTON.

Four More Unauthorized Representatives of the Yankton Tribe on the Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from the Yankton, S. D., agency:

> Four more Indians of this tribe have left for Washington without authority from the agent or tribe. Have nothing to do with them; petition will follow. By order of council,
>
> RUNNING BULL,
> CHIEF WILLIAM SELWYN,
> FELIX BURTON,
> ALFRED MORGAN,
> CHARLES MORGAN,

Feather-in-His-Ear, from that agency, who has come here without official authority, has been a frequent visitor at the Indian Bureau, where he has sought to urge certain reservation matters during interviews with the Commissioner. Senator Kyle brought to the White House today Chief Two Star of the Sisseton and Wapheton tribe, accompanied by Agent Keller and an interpreter. The chief had an interview with the President and personally urged permission be granted the Indians to use $200,000 of the principal of their trust fund to carry them through the winter and buy seed wheat to plant in the spring.

REVIVES THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Printing Bill Gives Privileges to Members of Sending Correspondence Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—In addition to many changes made in the printing office and the distribution of documents, the printing bill signed by the President revives the franking privilege. The words are:

> The Vice-President, members and members-elect, delegates and delegates-elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank any mail matter to any government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding one ounce in weight, when official or departmental business.

The provision was never referred to when the bill was before either House and Senators and members were equally surprised today.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

No Appropriation for Carrying Out the Samoan Agreement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—A question has been raised by the appearance of the sundry civil appropriation bill whether the administration is not attempting to carry into effect President Cleveland's recommendation the United States recede from its part in the tripartite protectorate over Samoa by refraining from asking Congress to appropriate any money to defray the share of the expense. Chairman Sayers says no request has been received from the Department of State for any funds for the purpose of the protectorate. The administration has for some time neglected to station a warship at the islands, although it was a feature of the agreement that ships should be kept at Apia, and it was understood the three nations would alternately be represented. A resolution was introduced last week by Representative McMillin (Tenn.) making inquiry into the cost of this government's share of the Samoan expenses, and it was understood to be the intention of Democrats in the House to oppose any further appropriation.

To Examine Messengers and Watchmen.

The order of the President of Nov. 2, 1894, including watchmen, messengers, and assistant messengers in the classified service, makes it necessary to establish a register of eligibles for filling vacancies. The Civil Service Commission will accordingly hold an examination in the city Jan. 29. Applicants for these positions will be admitted to the regular spring examinations. Legal residents of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, Florida, Colorado, Massachusetts, Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Delaware, Montana, and Wyoming will be admitted only to the examination for page or messenger boy, because the quotas of these States and Territories are more than full.

Bryan's Proposal to Guard the Gold.

Representative Bryan (Dem., Neb.) has introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the seigniorage. A feature of the bill provides any person presenting to the Treasury greenbacks or Treasury notes and demanding their redemption in gold or silver for the purpose of embarrassing the government, injuring its credit, or compelling or securing an issue of bonds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years.

Oppose Oklahoma Statehood Bill.

The hearing before the House Territorial committee on the Oklahoma Statehood bill is closed. Those who spoke included Chief Harris of the Cherokee Nation; J. Westpark, delegate from the Chickasaws; J. S. Stanley, representing the Chickasaws; and A. P. McKellop. They opposed the proposition to include in a bill giving Statehood to Oklahoma any portion of the Chickasaw country and any Territorial form of government for the Indian Territory.

Washington Notes.

The Senate passed a bill providing for coinage at the Denver Mint.

The House has passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue four condemned cannon to Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

The Kearney National Bank of Kearney, Neb., which suspended payment Dec. 13, 1894, was permitted to reopen its doors for business.

Reports from the New York Subtreasury say $500,000 in gold was withdraw for export, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $75,464,003.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has authorized Senator Butler to report favorably the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided upon the indefinite postponement of the resolution providing for a ballistic test of the Carnegie plates.

The bonus of $160,000 offered by Brownsville, Tex., for a railroad from that point to Corpus Christi or San Antonio is still available, and the deepening of Aransas Pass harbor will insure the building of the line.

A delegation of Postmasters from the principal cities were at the Capitol to urge the Committee on Rules to assign a day for a vote on the bill to classify clerks in postoffices. Postmaster Willett of Washington later gave them a dinner.

Senator Davis reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill providing for a government of any territory which may become the property of the United States, by a commission of not less than three nor more than twenty-five members.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has proposed to the House that the pay of fifty-seven Indian agents be increased. He also recommends where army officers are detailed to act as agents they shall be paid one-half of the salary of the civil Indian agent in addition to their army pay.

Money-Making Globe Trotter.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—Among the passengers by the Empress of Japan is Paul Jones, who started from New York to travel around the world on a wager. He left without a cent and had to accomplish the trip in a certain time besides earning $5,000. He has already got $4,800 and has three weeks in which to get to New York. He is pretty sure to win the wager.

Boiler Explosion Kills Two Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—In a boiler explosion at the forty-inch mill in the Carnegie steel works at Homestead this morning Harry Breenman and John Gorecka were killed and William Banks and John Dernak injured, the former fatally. Owing to impurities the water failed to feed into the boiler. The damage to the property is $10,000.

IN STRAIGHT RETURN

SENATOR HILL KNOCKS OUT OBNOXIOUS INCOME TAX QUERIES.

Unanimous Adoption of His Amendment to the Appropriation Measure Which Provides There Shall Be No Cross-Examination of Taxpayers Without Suspicion of Fraud—Quay Makes Senators Go on Record on His Amendment to Permit Constitutionality Suits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—After having made a long and losing fight against the general principles of the income tax Senator Hill scored a signal victory this afternoon in the Senate and secured the adoption without opposition of an amendment to the appropriation bill which will render the income law much less obnoxious to the taxpayer. It provides the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his subordinates shall not cross-examine taxpayers in advance. In other words, it allows each person paying an income tax to make a straight return of his receipts and reductions without being subjected to inquisitorial questions as to how he arrived at the result.

This means that the Treasury Department will have to destroy all the blanks which were prepared with so much care and get up an entirely new set, leaving out all these obnoxious questions. The power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to put a citizen on the rack when there are suspicions of fraud is not in any way reduced, but he is prevented from forcing taxpayers to answer a long list of impertinent questions in making their original returns. The urgency deficiency bill, which carries the appropriation for the income tax, finally passed the Senate late this afternoon and it will now go into conference, as several amendments have been made to the bill as it came from the House. The blanks prepared by the Internal Revenue Commissioner were wholly unwarranted by the original law and there is every reason to believe the Hill amendment will be accepted by the House.

Quay Puts All on Record.

There was a saturnine smile on the face of Senator Quay late this afternoon as he stepped out from behind his desk, pulled out a long cigar from his upper waistcoat pocket, produced a penknife, cut off the tip deliberately, and then strode out of the chamber with the cigar between his teeth and a match in his hand. The junior Senator from Pennsylvania had resorted to his old trick, by which means he was enabled to secure something which Senator Hill had failed to bring about after nearly a week of debate. The amendment to permit the making of a test of the constitutionality of the income tax law was offered simultaneously by both Quay and Hill. It was ruled out on a point of order and the Senate sustained the ruling. This prevented any vote on the amendment itself, and Senator Cockrell, Chairman of the Appropriations committee, insisted on his point of order, and absolutely refused to allow a vote on the amendment, which, by the way, is not so harmless as it seems, for it would allow every taxpayer to get out an injunction to prevent the collection of an income tax.

When Senator Quay became convinced Cockrell would rule him out on technical grounds he left the chamber and came back with a stack of typewritten manuscript about twelve inches long and nearly as thick. With a grim smile the Pennsylvania joker laid his immense speech down on his desk and slowly began to unbuckle a strap which bound it together. Cockrell and the Democratic managers at once took the alarm. The Chairman of the Appropriations committee hurried over to the Republican side, his long white locks streaming behind him in his haste, and proceeding directly to Quay's desk asked:

"Are you going to make any remarks on this bill?"

Had a Few Remarks Ready.

"I am going to make those," said the undismayed Quay. Senator Gorman came over and took a look at the huge pile of manuscript. Senators Blanchard and Turpie followed him, and then came stragglers from the Republican side, each of whom fingered the alleged speech and then retired uneasily. There was a brief consultation on the Democratic side, and as a result of it the little man from Pennsylvania in the long frock coat was once more master of the situation and held the Senate by the throat.

By an agreement with the Democrats Quay was permitted to reintroduce his amendment and a vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting, of course, in its defeat by a recorded vote of 19 to 32. This was all Quay was after, as he desired only to put the members of the Senate on record: so without more ado he got his manuscript together, buckled the strap over it, and deposited it on the floor under his desk, ready for the next occasion. This speech of Senator Quay's is the only thing known which will bring the Senate of the United States to terms, and, so far as can be seen, there is almost nothing in the way of legislation which it cannot accomplish when properly worked. How many hundreds of thousands of words it contains no man knows not even Quay himself, but it is generally understood it would take something like a month to deliver it.

ARGUES IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Hearing in the Attack on Income Tax in the District Is Concluded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The hearing in the case of John G. Moore against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller brought to test the constitutionality of the income tax law was resumed today in the District Equity Court. Attorney Jere Wilson made the opening argument and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Solicitor of Internal Revenue Hough represented the government. Counsel for the complainant cited various authorities to offset the government's claim courts have no power to take cognizance of a statute that is void and said:

> An unconstitutional act is no act at all; an unconstitutional law is no law. This being so the government has no semblance of authority and the courts accordingly could interfere to prevent any government officer from carrying out such absolutely void law where a public officer has a ministerial duty to perform—that is, not one where he may exercise his judgment or discretion, but must do a particular thing, a court may, as a recognized principle, grant an injunction to restrain such action. The income tax was declared by counsel to be one of the most remarkable laws on record and there are many instances where double taxation can be made—the tax levied on individuals through corporations and then on individuals themselves, also in connection with the corporation.
>
> There is no room for the exercise of any judgment or decision whatever, except in the formulation of rules by the Commissioner for the performance of the duties by himself and subordinates. The income tax has been held by the Supreme Court to be an excise tax and it is asserted that as an attack on thrift and energy it is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. The income tax is a discrimination of a class character and an encouragement of what is fraught with the greatest danger to our country. Everywhere there is a disposition to have the validity of the tax settled—an urgent necessity of securing the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the case and a decision as to the unconstitutionality of taxing aliens residing outside the United States.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney assumed the other side meant that only persons having no thrift, energy, or enterprise should be taxed. The statement the tax was unconstitutional and unprecedented because the tax was measured for the entire calendar year, although the act only went into operation Aug. 28, 1894, was pronounced unfounded. The counsel on the other side has given no authorities to show the United States cannot tax aliens who own property here. He knew of no reason why they should not be taxed as well as other property-holders, but here Judge Wilson interrupted with the remark that his reference was not to property itself but gains of aliens through property.

Judge Hagner will deliver his decision in the case Wednesday next.

SENATE HEARS OF THE SUGAR DEALS.

Vest and Harris Describe Why the Bills Are Urged—Difference of Councils.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—When the Senate had disposed of routine business this morning, Senator Hill took up the argument on his appeal from the chair's decision that his income-tax amendment was out of order.

Mr. Vest directed attention to the statements of the Senator from Maryland (Gorman) that the Senate passed more bills than the House. Mr. Vest declared of course a small body could act on routine bills more expeditiously than a large body. "Yet," continued he, "everyone knows we stand here like a lot of Muscovite drakes bowing and stooping solemnly, and then go stupidly to the consideration of routine."

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) interjected the question: "Did you not pass the tariff bill?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Vest, "we passed it after the country was tired and disgusted with the subject." The Senator said he did not shut his eyes to the disastrous and overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. He was now waiting the promised restoration of public serenity as a result of the Republican success. He continued:

> I have no authority to speak for the President, but I most earnestly hope if some definite action is not taken by this Congress the President will call an extra session as soon as the gavel falls at the close of this session. Many of the sources of income under the new tariff law have not begun to yield as yet. This is shown by the status of the sugar duty and tax on spirits. The one-tenth differential on sugars has aroused a contention by Germany, Austria, and other countries. There is a good deal of pretense in Germany's claim against American cattle. But these contentions against foreign countries indicate we are entering upon a great commercial war the extent of which it is difficult to foresee. It is essential that the one-tenth differential shall be taken off in order to assist this tariff war and its disastrous consequences on our revenues.

Vest Tells of Sugar Manipulation.

As Mr. Vest proceeded several interesting chapters on the enactment of the sugar schedule were disclosed. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked what the conferrees had intended to do on the Hawaiian treaty affecting sugar.

Mr. Vest answered the conferrees desired to do away with that treaty. But they were told by certain Senators whose votes were essential to the passage of the bill this could not be done. It was imperative the votes of forty-three Senators be secured. Mr. Vest proceeded to state the substance of an agreement that had been made as to taking up the free sugar bill. It was his understanding the managing committee of Democratic Senators had agreed with leaders in the House if the latter body yielded and passed the amendments to the tariff bill the Senate would in turn take up the special tariff bills, particularly that as to sugar.

At this point Mr. Harris Tenn. urged there should be no misapprehension. He was aware several Democratic Senators had chanced to come together. He was one of the half dozen. The Senator from Kentucky, (Blackburn) proposed action in line with that spoken of by Mr. Vest. Thereupon Mr. Blackburn had been authorized to say to leaders in the House that if the Senate amendments were accepted the Senators present at that gathering would do all in their power toward securing action on the other bills.

When the Councils Differ.

Mr. Vest said he did not mean to say there was a positive guaranty, but it was a general understanding which warranted him urging this sugar question should be acted on.

Mr. Teller followed Mr. Vest, urging the latter's criticism on the delay on the tariff bill was not due to delay in the Senate, but in the Democratic councils. The House Democrats had adopted one course, the Senate adopted another, and the President had written a letter without parallel in the bitterness of his arraignment of those opposed to his views.

For the purpose of simplification it was agreed to take the first vote on sustaining the Chair in ruling out of order the Hill amendment referring the income tax to the courts. The Chair was sustained on a yea and nay vote—40 to 6—only five Senators, Dubois, Davis, Mitchell (Ore.), Quay, and Pettigrew voting with Mr. Hill against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Quay then sought to urge an amendment similar to that of Mr. Hill, but it was ruled out by the Chair on the same point of order.

Mr. Lodge presented an amendment to the income tax appropriation providing that the tax should be under civil service rules. The amendment was defeated—17 to 34.

Changes Are Then Made.

Mr. Quay again sought to get the income tax before the courts by proposing a new section, but on a nay and yea vote the section was defeated, 19—32.

Mr. Hill then offered an amendment to the income tax provision restricting the interrogatories to persons or firms. After Mr. Hill explained how far the Treasury Department regulations went beyond the law Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill, accepted the amendment and it was adopted. The deficiency bill was then passed.

HILL WAS FOR FREE SILVER COINAGE.

Old Letter from the New York Senator Which Defines His Position.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A letter from Senator David B. Hill will be published here tomorrow. In it he declares the free coinage of silver as well as gold "must be held out as the goal which the country must ultimately reach." The letter, written to Clark Howell, bears date of July 13, 1893. Senator Hill says in the first and only interview he had with President Cleveland he urged the calling of the extra session of Congress in April of that year instead of September, the President's preference. The Senator predicts a session lasting until December, and much bitterness and division in the Democratic ranks in consequence.

He favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, but an acceptable substitute for it should be provided. However, the repeal should be made at once and other financial matters be considered afterwards. He is for free coinage under an international agreement if possible, and if not possible then for independent bimetallism. He says:

> I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic national platform.

Senator Hill expresses himself as not in favor of the Federal tax on State bank issues, but fears the consequences of a repeal of the tax. The Senator, on the subject of tariff reform expresses confidence of the passage of whatever bills the Treasury Department might recommend. He doubted the policy of restoring the sugar tax. "Let the tariff be retained with those articles which come in competition with our own workmen, if it is necessary to secure more revenue," is his closing recommendation.

Accused of Violating Civil Service Rules.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Postmaster McCoppin is accused of violating the civil service rules, and Attorney N. Clements says he intends to bring the matter before the Civil Service Commission. The order extending the rules of the civil service to Superintendents of postoffice stations went into effect Jan. 2. Jan. 7 Postmaster McCoppin sent a notification of removal to George A. Billings, Superintendent of station "E," and W. H. Smith, Superintendent of station "G," and appointed William K. Phillips and Arthur F. Carmody.

INVESTS IN GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

McLean County Widow Says Notes for $2,100 Were Got by Fraud.

Judge Clifford entered an order yesterday staying the execution of a judgment which A. W. Fulton, an attorney, secured several days ago against Elizabeth Harley, a widow who lives at McLean, McLean County. Affidavits were filed alleging that the notes upon which Fulton obtained judgment for $2,103 were obtained by fraud. Mrs. Harley swore in an affidavit that in August last one Shepherd E. Gapen, a young man of pleasing address, called upon her and offered to buy for $200 the product of a number of Downing gooseberry bushes which she had growing in her yard. He paid her $10 to bind the bargain. A few days later B. J. Vandervoort called at her house and offered to sell her 10,000 Downing gooseberry bushes, and at the same time bargained to buy all the product of the bushes for the year 1895 for $500 and that of the year 1896 for $1,200. She gave him notes for $2,500 for the 10,000 bushes, and a few days later when Vandervoort called she advanced him $460 on the contract. Then she investigated and came to the conclusion she had been swindled. Attorney Joseph Hodnet filed an affidavit alleging Fulton refused to tell him where he obtained the notes. Vandervoort, he alleges, is a well-known swindler, and has been indicted for burglary in the McLean County courts. Judge Clifford staid the execution and allowed the widow time in which to answer the suit of Fulton.

Potters' Convention Re-elects Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—At today's session of the United States Potters' convention the officers for the last year were reëlected for the year 1895. Nine pottery firms were elected to membership in the association. A special committee consisting of William Burgess of Trenton, N. J.; C. F. Brockman of Cincinnati, and N. A. Frederick of East Liverpool, O., were elected as representatives of the association at the Manufacturers' convention, to be held in Cincinnati July 22.

Potato Paste.

English postage stamps are gummed with a starch paste made from potatoes.

DUMP IN THE RIVER.

STREET RAILWAYS AND THE CITY THUS DISPOSE OF SLUSH.

Snow and Dirt Are Mixed and Will Choke Up the River so as to Make Expensive Dredging Bills in the Spring—Hundreds of Tons Slide in Daily—Opinions by Various People on the Question as to Whether It Is Not a Violation of United States Statutes.

The Chicago River has been converted into a dumping pond by the Street Cleaning Department of the city during the last two weeks. Ever since the first snow fell on an average of 1,000 tons of dirty snow have been thrown into the river every day. Last year it cost the city $35,000 for dredging; this year, it is computed, twice that amount will have to be appropriated. The West Chicago Street railway company and two private contractors, following the example of the city yesterday, discontinued using the lake for dumping purposes and began to use the river instead. The city unloaded its wagons filled with refuse at Quincy, Franklin, and La Salle streets and at Wabash avenue. The West Chicago Street railway company used the dock at Harrison street and the Buchanan and McGuire Teaming companies, who haul away snow from the front of business houses, emptied their wagons into the river at Fulton street. The latter concerns merely obtained a permit from the city to do so. They will not have to pay their share of the dredging expenses next spring necessarily entailed to make the river navigable.

Tugs Are Used as Buffers.

Tugs from the Dunham Towing company had to be used at noon to push the piles of snow away from the docks into the center of the stream, as the snow and dirt had reached the top of the dock. At Quincy street more dumping was done than at any other place. There the snow was the cleanest, but it was dirty enough to make the river look like a big mud puddle. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night thirty wagons were in constant service hauling the snow which had been shoveled into piles by gangs of laborers, along the streets between Dearborn and Market inclusive. The foreman at 6 o'clock reported that 650 loads, varying in weight from one to three tons, had been dumped into the river.

North Side snow and dirt were thrown into the river at La Salle street. So much had been dumped at 3 o'clock one could walk on top of it out into the river to the distance of six feet. The snow was extremely dirty.

The West Chicago Street railway company's wagons dumped snow and dirt into the river at Harrison street. They first went to Quincy street but were compelled to leave early, being crowded out by the city wagons. Six teams during the day hauled 200 loads to the river, where they were dumped.

Contrary to Federal Law.

Marine men contend the city is acting contrary to the laws of the United States. They say they are making the river unnavigable and could more easily and with less expense use the old dumping grounds at the foot of Chicago avenue. James S. Dunham, President of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company, said: "It is against the laws of the government and should be immediately stopped by the Secretary of War. The river should be open and navigable all the year round. Early in the spring, when the ships are ready to leave, those drawing over fourteen feet of water will have to wait until the river is dredged out. I claim it is an imposition on the right of the government and ought to be stopped immediately. The Superintendent of the Street Bureau says the city will stand the expense of dredging, but he does not take into consideration the demurrage of the vessels caused by low water."

Capt. W. L. Marshall, United States Engineer stationed at Chicago, said there would be no ground for government interference if the snow were pure and no sediment left. He did not think it was right to throw mud and dirt into the river, so as to necessitate dredging. The Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department said the river was used because less expense was entailed in carting the snow there than over the Randolph street viaduct to the lake. He confessed more of it has been thrown into the river so far this year than last. "I think the way we are getting rid of the snow by dumping it into the river and dredging the latter out in the spring is far less expensive," he said, "than hauling it out on some prairie or throwing it into the lake as we have done heretofore."

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TARDY WHEAT RALLY

THE MARKET DRAGGED UNTIL THE LAST HALF HOUR OF THE SESSION.

All the Favorable News of the Morning Disregarded—Trade Was of a Local and Professional Character—The Market Was Oversold and Reacted to 58 Cents—Corn Market Was Dull and Quiet—Provisions Were Demoralized on the Big Run of Hogs.

The trade in wheat yesterday was almost entirely of a local professional character. During the early portion of the session the business hinged on the privileges sold the previous night, while the rally toward the close was the result of overselling more than anything else. All of the improvement of the day was during the last half hour. The crowd was inclined to be bearish and a number of operators constituted themselves exponents of all sorts of dismal theories and were ostentatious wearers of crape. With this feeling and a lack of outside trade the early course of the market was not surprising. Cables, as expected, came in lower, but simply reflected the decline here. Spot in Liverpool was unchanged and in poor demand, while futures were about ½d lower all around. Antwerp and Berlin were lower, while Paris was higher on wheat and flour. Statistics were once more lost on the market. Primary point receipts of wheat were but 212,000 bu, about half the amount on the corresponding day of last year. Exports in wheat and flour were 621,000 bu, wheat alone amounting to 264,000 bu. Local receipts were 42 cars, with 114,000 bu inspected out of store. The bulk of the wheat taken out of store went into vessels. Northwestern points had 185 cars, against 284 cars the same day last year. There were reports of mills starting up in the Northwest and all over the country and predictions of a material increase in the output of flour in the immediate future. All these points were disregarded by the trade and the little closing bulge was on covering by shorts and an intangible rumor regarding political complications in France. New York was not represented in the local market. There was buying for the Northwest and selling for St. Louis. The May option opened a shade below the cost of Tuesday, broke to 57⅝c, and rallied to a close at 58c. The cash market was easy, although receipts were small. Carlots were unsalable except to elevator people. Until the last day or two there has been a fairly good demand from millers, Milwaukee taking considerable grain. This demand, however, has fallen off entirely. By sample No. 3 red sold at 53½c and choice at 54¼c. No. 3 hard sold at 53@54½c.

The corn market was heavy, but did not decline so sharply as wheat. There was poor demand for cash stuff, No. 3 yellow selling to go to store at 41⅜@41½c, with No. 3 ½c lower. Through billed No. 3 yellow sold at 40@40¼c. In options the trade was light, and at times the pit was almost deserted. The corn crowd paid rather more attention to oats than to corn. The course of the May option was similar to that of Tuesday. It opened and closed at 47⅞c, with high and low points at 48c and 47⅝c. Primary point receipts were 337,000 bu against shipments of 70,000 bu and clearances of 67,000 bu. Local receipts were 166 cars, with outinspection of 170,000 bu. Spot corn in Liverpool was quoted unchanged, with futures ½d lower.

The provision market was demoralized by the run of hogs. When the estimate of 44,000 was placed on yesterday's receipts it was considered liberal. Receipts, however, came in 44,000, and Kansas City and Omaha had 21,000 and 11,000 respectively. The market for products, which held up Friday, Saturday, and Monday, gave way yesterday. The packers evidently had a better idea of the hog movement Tuesday than the crowd and sold. The people who bought then were sellers yesterday, and on the decline stop orders came out freely. Baldwin was one of the best buyers of provisions of the day. The opening was 10c lower than the previous close. Low points were scored at $11.35 for pork, $6.77½ for lard, and $5.75 for ribs. The demand for cash stuff for shipment shows some improvement.

Break of Three-eighths of a Cent in Oats.

Oats touched the low point of the crop, 30⅛c, for the second time. At the opening there were indications of a quiet but strong market. May opened at 31c, or ⅛c above Tuesday's close. When the surrounding markets began to break down wheat and corn traders came over and sold oats, and the regular crowd tailed in on the same line. No one was prominently a seller, but the combined offerings proved too much for the market. Shorts had nearly all covered during the last week and support was lacking. Many of those who have been buying of late put out new short lines. The fact that receipts were light at 84 cars, and the estimate for today only fair at 100 cars had no apparent effect, and May sagged off to 30⅛c. At the low point the activity exhausted itself and toward the close ⅛c of the loss was regained, the closing price being 30⅝c, a net decline of ⅜c. Samples ruled steady to firm early, but closed easy. Sales on track and f. o. b. were at 31¼c for No. 3, 31¼@31½c for do white, 29⅞@29⅞c for No. 2, and 31⅞@32⅛c for do white.

Apparently there is not an abundance of rye out in the country. The distilleries are starting up and a good demand is continuously reported, but the news does not have the effect of bringing forward the rye. Receipts in this market continue to be only a few cars a day, sometimes not over a car. The only cash offerings yesterday consisted of a car of No. 3, which sold at 49c f. o. b. The market was firm. No. 2 to go to store was actively inquired for at 49½c, and samples at 51½c. Futures were easier in sympathy with wheat. May sold at 52½c, or ¼c lower.

Barley was quiet and without material change. The market was a trifle heavy at the end. Offerings were rather meager. No. 2 sold by sample at 54@55c, No. 3 at 52½@54c, and No. 4 at 51@51½c.

The flaxseed market was stronger, the demand for cash being marked enough in a small way to raise the price ½c. Holders are decidedly firm and conservative about offering. No. 1 Northwestern sold on track at $1.43. Rejected ranged at $1.39@1.40. May was $1.47 bid and $1.48 asked. Receipts were 7 cars, 4 grading No. 1.

The timothy and clover seed markets were barren of offerings. The feeling was steady and some demand noticeable. Fair to good timothy was quotably $5.35@5.55, prime $5.65, and March $5.65. Fair to good clover was quoted at $8.70@9.00, prime $9.10@9.15, and February $9.20@9.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Pillsbury wired that Minneapolis sold 100,000 brls of flour last week, but estimates that it will sell 125,000 brls this week. The Minneapolis output last week was 72,000 brls, but he thinks the mills will grind 90,000 brls this week.

A bear note was struck in the following: "Russia is shipping steadily at the rate of 200,000,000 bu a year in the middle of winter. Where will we be when Argentina starts?"

A Milwaukee dispatch to Logan & Co. said: "Looks to me as if receipts in Northwest would soon increase. Minneapolis and Winona are offering wheat freely today."

The only change in the salary list made by the directory of the board was in cutting down the salary of the attorney from $5,000 to $4,000 a year.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 175 cars; oats, 100 cars; hogs, 45,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 17, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Jan.....	54⅛	53⅞@ 54⅛	54⅛	59¼
May....	57⅞	57⅝@ 58⅛	58	64⅛
July....	58½	58⅛@ 58⅝	58⅝	66⅛
CORN.				
Jan.....	45⅜	45⅛@ 45⅜	45⅛	34¼
May....	47⅞	47⅝@ 48	47⅞	37⅞
OATS.				
Jan.....	28⅜	28⅛@ 28⅜	28⅛	29¼
May....	30¾	30⅛@ 31	30⅝	28
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	11.32½	11.17½@11.20	11.17½	13.40
May....	11.60	11.35 @11.50	11.42½	13.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan.....	6.72½	6.62½@.......	6.62½	8.00
May....	6.90	6.77½@ 6.82½	6.82½	7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan.....	5.72½	5.62½@	5.62½	6.67½
May....	5.90	5.75 @ 5.82½	5.80	6.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	22	19	1	42
Spring wheat.........	....	....	....	....
Corn........................	1	157	8	166
Oats........................	69	15	....	84
Rye.........................	2	....	....	2
Barley......................	2	11	4	17
Total....................	96	202	13	311

Inspected out: 113,552 bu wheat, 169,840 bu corn, and 4,503 bu rye.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls..	6,402	12,145	1,455	15,664
Wheat, bu..	53,169	109,969	6,122	8,442
Corn, bu..	235,554	554,370	19,584	173,487
Oats, bu...	145,209	195,075	89,698	190,839
Rye, bu.....	4,550	9,150	1,346	1,067
Barley, bu..	80,850	43,580	13,058	24,584
T. seed, lbs..	30,200	65,925	92,017	135,103
C seed, lbs..	1,400	34,110	50,645	69,095
F. seed, bu..	7,109	8,920	793	4,405
B. corn, lbs..		209,750	1,810	3,720
Cheese, lbs..	158,157	9,916	178,090	114,730
Butter, lbs..	301,720	308,812	511,387	309,502
Eggs, cases..	2,281	5,014	1,513	3,442
Hides, lbs....	330,268	548,175	516,350	353,514
Wool, lbs....	2,730	60,110	28,105	84,834

Puts on May wheat, 57⅞@58c and calls at 58¼@58½c. Puts on May corn sold at 47⅞c and calls at 47⅞@48c. Privileges good till Jan. 27 sold as follows: Puts on May wheat, 56⅝c; calls, 59¼c; puts on May corn, 46¼@46⅜c; calls, 48¾@49c; oats offered at 1¼c spread.

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Cheese and Butter Dull—Lower Prices Expected in the Latter.

South Water street merchants were favored with only a fair business. Receipts of potatoes were small, being only 11 cars. The market was steady, with the demand mostly for smooth, white stock, regardless of variety. Carlot offerings were moderate. Holders of sweet potatoes are rather tired of the slowness and were disposed to shade prices. Business in cheese was of a small order, but arrivals are decreasing and the outlook does not appear to be for a weaker market. Cheddars were in light supply and the inquiry tame. The demand for eggs was of a moderate order, and the supply of fresh stock ample. Cold storage eggs here are estimated at less than 20,000 cases. It is predicted that if the output continues on the basis of the last few weeks the stock will practically be used up before Feb. 1. It seems likely that the butter market will undergo a fractional decline before the end of the week. Receipts are large and there is an exceedingly slow outlet, creating a feeling of weakness all around. Poultry was dull, with dressed chickens firm.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 17@20c; thirds, 12@16c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@10c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled stock, 18½@19½c; cold storage, 13@15c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.50; redhead ducks, $3.50@4.00; mallards, $3.00@3.75; blue wing teal, $1.75@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.25 per doz.; quail, $1.50@1.75 per doz; partridge, $3.50@4.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.75; lemons, common to choice, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $11.00@12.00 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; California pears, $1.75@2.00; Catawba grapes, 15@25c per 5-lb basket; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per 55-lb keg.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9¾c per lb; twins, 10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

HAY—Receipts, 626 tons; shipments, 81 tons. Choice May in good demand and offerings rather small; prices steady; poor grades dull. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50; No. 2 at $9.00@10.00; mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00; upland prairie at $8.50@10.00 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 6½@7c; roosters, 4½c; turkeys, 7½@8c; geese, 8½@9c; ducks, 9½@10c. Live: Turkeys, 5c; springs, 6c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 9c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads: Hebrons, 60@65c per bu; Burbanks, 65@70c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.00@2.50 per brl; Illinois, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 20@25c per doz; string beans, green and wax, $1.50@3.50 per box; cauliflower, fancy, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.25 per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $3.00@3.25 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 136,876 bu; receipts, nil bu. Spot quiet, at about previous figures. No. 2 red, f. o. b. afloat, quoted ¾c over May; No. 1 Manitoba f. o. b. afloat, 9½c over. Futures opened easier but closed steadier. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 263,633 bu, against 116,350 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 2,025 bu; receipts, 1,300 bu. Spot trading small and the tone weak on low grades. Sales, 5,000 bu; steamer mixed at 49@49¼c; 7,100 bu No. 3 at 48½@49c; No. 2 quoted at 51½c. Futures opened weaker, but closed firmer. Oats—Exports, 2,537 bu; receipts, 21,000 bu. Spot quiet and easier; sales, 6,000 bu No. 2 white at 37@37¼c; January and February do at 37c; March do at 37¼c; 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 34c; 12,000 bu ungraded at 37@41c for white and 34@35½c for mixed. Futures dull and weaker. Rye steady. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
March..	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	61¾	62
May....	62⅝	62 3-16	62⅝	62¼	62½
June....	.....	62¼	62⅝	62⅜	......
July...	62⅞	62½	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
CORN.					
Jan.............		51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Feb....	51¼	51¼	51⅜	51⅜	51¼
May....	51½	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51½
OATS.					
Jan.............		33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
Feb....	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
May....	34¾	34⅝	34¾	34¾	34¾

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,672 pkgs; demand slow and the market easier; creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 25c; do Western seconds to firsts, 19@24c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 12@18c; dairy firsts, 14@18c; thirds to seconds, 10@12c; factory, June, tubs, fancy, 12@13c; fresh, firsts, 12@13c; thirds to seconds, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Large colored fancy, 11½c.

EGGS—22c.

SUGARS—Raws dull and nominally unchanged at 3c for 96° test centrifugal, 2⅝c for 89° test muscovado, and 2⅝c for 89° test. Refined steady, with a good demand.

COTTON—Prices on futures were reduced 1 to 2 points at early 'Change, later recovered 1 point, and still later lost this again, closing very steady at 1 point advance on near and unchanged on late months as compared with yesterday's final figures. Spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was in buyers' favor; quotations unchanged. Middling uplands, 3-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Future deliveries were quiet and steady at ½ point decline from yesterday's values. Receipts at the ports today were 25,621 bales. On the spot the market was dull and unchanged. Middling uplands at 5⅝c and do gulf at 6c. Sales, 68 bales for consumption. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	200	5.52	5.52	5.55@5.57
February....	1,500	5.54	5.53	5.55@5.56
March.......	7,600	5.60	5.56	5.59@5.60
April..........	400	5.61	5.60	5.62@5.63
May..........	17,900	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
June.........	2,200	5.70	5.68	5.70@5.71
July	300	5.75	5.73	5.74@5.75
August.......	1,800	5.80	5.77	5.79@5.80
September..	......	.....	.....	5.83@5.84

COFFEE—A weak feeling prevailed in contracts today owing to a number of selling orders, which caused a decline of 10 to 15 points on near-by months and 15 to 35 points on late deliveries. Later in the day a further break of 10 to 15 points was submitted to, but subsequently a steadier feeling was noticeable and part of the early loss was recovered, closing firm. Havre opened barely steady at a decline of ¼@¾f and closed at a further loss of ¼f. Hamburg was weak and ¼@1 pfg lower. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 18,000 bags. The Rio market was strong and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10½d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 20,873 bags. American visible supply, 505,727 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.	1,000	14.00	14.00	14.00@14.10
March...	3,500	14.05	13.90	13.95@14.00
May......	3,250	14.00	13.75	13.90@13.95
July.....	500	13.90	13.90	13.90@14.00
Sept'r....	5,000	13.95	13.85	13.95@14.00
Dec'r....	250	14.00	14.00	14.00@14.05

PETROLEUM—Dull; United closed at 97½c bid. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, $1.00; highest, $1.00¼; lowest, 97½c; closed, 97½c; sales, 5,000 brls; shipments, 91,880 brls; runs, 72,377 brls.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull; prime crude, 24c; off crude, 23@23½c; prime summer yellow, 28@28½c; prime white, 31@32c nominal.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Easy. Engagements, 16,000 bu to Antwerp at 1⅝d; 96,000 bu to Newcastle, quoted 2½@2⅝d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 16.—WHEAT—The feature today was in cash rather than futures, but futures were relatively stronger than other markets, the range here being a scant ⅝c, as against ½c in Chicago and relative weakness in Duluth. It was not a market of news, but the depressing influences were prominent. The fact that no speculative support was offered was in itself an indication of heaviness. There was quite liberal selling, which was credited to a local firm. There was very little outside business in this market and trading was largely local. Offerings were taken promptly, due in a measure, it was supposed, to the influence of a firm cash market. May opened at 59½@59⅝c, against 59⅝c straight at yesterday's close, dropped ⅛c, firmed up to 59⅝c again, dropped to 59⅜@59½c, but firmed up to the close. July wheat opened at 60⅛c, against 60⅛@60⅜c at yesterday's close, broke to 60⅛c, and closed strong at 60⅜@60⅝c. Cash wheat was strong, the millers bidding at one time a premium of ⅝c over May. Considerable No. 1 Northern was bought to arrive at 60⅛c, and on track offerings sold liberally at that price, with May closing ⅛c lower. Receipts were 134 cars, against 203 cars a year ago. Close: January, 59⅛c; May, 59⅝c; July, 60⅜@60⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅛c. FLOUR—The flour market is dull and there were no new developments. First patents in wood are quoted $3.30@3.60; second patents, $3.05@3.35; fancy export bakers, $2.15@2.25; red dog, $1.65@1.70.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 41⅛c; No. 3, 41c. Oats quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 30¾@31⅛c; No. 3 white, 30¼@30⅜c. Rye dull, nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 24,600 bu; oats, 29,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, 40,000; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and easy; spot and month, 59⅜@59½c; February, 59⅞@60⅛c; March, 60⅜@61c; May, 62@62⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 57⅛c bid. Receipts, 6,488 bu. Shipments, 40,000 bu; stock, 595,651 bu; sales, 20,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 60@62c; do on grade, 57½@60⅛c. Corn—Easy; spot and month, 47⅞@48c; February, 48¼@48½c; May, 51@51⅛c; steamer mixed, 47¼@47⅛c. Receipts, 17,419 bu; shipments, 35,485 bu; stock, 872,286 bu; sales, 24,000 bu. Southern white corn, 48@49½c; do yellow, 48@49c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 38½c bid; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@36c. Receipts, 9,349 bu; stock, 112,529 bu. Rye—Slow; No. 2, 57c; stock, 41,150 bu. Ocean grain freights quiet; rates firm, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat after a sharp decline on heavy selling, rallied on French buying and improved clearances, closing ⅛c up. No. 2 red cash, 52⅝c; January, 53c; May, 55⅜@55½c; July, 56c. Corn was weak with wheat, rallied later on buying, but closed ⅛c off. No. 2 mixed cash and January, 42½c; February, 42⅝c; May, 44⅜c; July, 44⅜@44⅝c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2 cash, 30c; January, 30⅛c; May, 30⅝c. Rye—Unchanged. Barley—Firm, quiet. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 18,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm; No. 2, cash and January, 55½c; May, 58⅛c. Corn active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c; No. 3 mixed, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 2 white, 43¼; No. 3 white, 43c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye dull; cash, 52c. Clover-seed dull, steady; prime, cash, $5.50; February and March, $5.52½. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 106 bags. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 482 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 hard and No. 2 red, 53c; rejected, 48@49c. Sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 2 red, 58½c. Corn weak and ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 39½c; No. 2 white, 40½@40⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 30@31c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 53c. Flaxseed dull; $1.30@1.31. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, none.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Close—unchanged; No. 1 hard cash and January, 61½c; May, 63⅛c; July, 64⅜c. No. 1 Northern cash and January, 60c; May, 62½c; July, 63⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57c; No. 3, 54c; rejected, 51c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 61⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c. Rye—46c. Oats—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30⅛c. Barley—45@47c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 57; oats, 3. Receipts—Wheat, 23,237 bu. Shipments—Oats, 861 bu; barley, 2,943 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Unchanged; No. 2 red, 59c; No. 3 red, 58c. Corn—Fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 46⅜c; No. 3 yellow, 46½c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45@45½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 35⅜c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 16.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.00; good, $1.05. Spirits steady; 26c. Tar firm; 95c. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

REPORT ON THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Breadstuffs and Provision Movements and the Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot quiet but steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 4½d; No. 1 California, 5s 10d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower; closed steady, with near positions 1 to 2 farthings lower and distant positions 2 farthings lower; business about equally distributed. January, 4s 8½d; February, 4s 9d; March, 4s 9¼d; April, 4s 10d; May, 4s 10½d; June, 4s 10½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 3d. Futures opened dull, with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower, closed steady, with near positions unchanged to 1 farthing lower; distant positions 1 farthing lower; business heaviest on early positions; January, 4s 2¼d; February, 4s 2¼d; March, 4s 2½d; April, 4s 2½d; May, 4s 2¾d; June, 4s 2¾d. Flour steady, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 32s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 31s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s; short clear middles heavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 29s. Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 58s 9d; refrigerator beef, fore qrs, 4¼d; hind qrs, 6¼d. Pork, prime mess fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 52s 6d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 35s; refined, in pails, 36s 6d. CHEESE—Quiet, demand moderate; finest American white, 50s; finest American colored, 51s 6d. BUTTER—Finest U. S., 75s; good, 60s. TURPENTINE SPIRITS—20s 9d. RESIN—Common, 3s 9d. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 18s 6d. LINSEED OIL—21s 3d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 5⅝d. BLEACHING POWDER—Hardwood f. o. b., Liverpool, £7 10s. HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), £2 15s. PEAS—Canadian, 4s 10½d.

London, Jan. 16.—LINSEED—Calcutta, spot, 38s. TURPENTINE SPIRITS—20s 10½d. CANE SUGAR—Steady; centrifugal Java, 11s; muscovado, fair refining, 9s. Beet sugar firm; but little doing; January, 8s 9d; February, 8s 9d.

LOCAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Decline on Large Receipts—Drop in Hog Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 14....	19,333	473	42,034	11,457
Tuesday, Jan. 15....	5,021	723	34,582	7,853
Wedn'sday, Jan. 16.	19,000	500	54,000	15,000
Week thus far....	43,354	1,796	130,616	34,310
Same p'd last week..	37,150	1,605	119,155	38,707
Same period 1894...	43,958	979	106,962	41,100
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 14.....	2,694	148	12,380	662
Tuesday, Jan. 15 ..	1,528	....	9,658	285
Wedn'sday, Jan. 16.	3,000	50	6,000	1,000
Week thus far....	7,222	188	28,038	1,947
Same p'd last week..	9,004	105	22,455	3,634
Same period 1894....	10,478	51	24,494	2,192

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 cattle, 46,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep.

CATTLE—All grades declined 10@15c, owing to large receipts and indifferent demand. Common to choice 940@1,630-lb steers sold at $3.15@5.25; bulk, $4.00@4.80; native cows and heifers sold at $1.40@3.60; bulk, $2.00@2.60; bulls and oxen, $1.75@4.00; veal calves, $2.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.65; Texas steers at $3.40@3.95, and Texas bulls at $2.95@3.15.

HOGS—Prices ruled 10@15c lower. The demand was quite brisk, but offerings were excessive. Heavy sold at $3.90@4.55, bulk $4.25@4.40; mixed and butchers', $3.90@4.40, bulk $4.05@4.20; light, $3.85@4.25, bulk $4.00@4.10; pigs, $2.60@4.00, bulk $3.50@3.85.

SHEEP—Lambs sold at $2.60@4.60, bulk $4.10@4.40; native sheep, $1.50@3.90, bulk $3.20@3.50; Westerns, $2.60@3.50. Exporters bought largely at $3.30@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,300; shipments, 1,900. Market weak to 15c lower; Texas steers, $3.00@3.75; Texas cows, $2.15@2.60; Colorado steers, $3.10@4.10; beef steers, $3.30@5.20; native cows, $1.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.60; bulls, $1.50@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 20,100; shipments, 1,000. Market 10@20c lower; bulk of sales, $3.80@4.10; heavy, $3.95@4.15; packers, $3.85@4.15; mixed, $3.75@4.00; lights, $3.40@3.80; Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; pigs, $2.50@3.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 200. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,200; market slow, steady to easier. Light native steers, $2.50@3.00; shipping steers, $3.00@4.75, extreme range; stockers, $1.75@2.30; feeders, $2.20@3.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@2.50; Texas light grass steers, $2.70@3.25; fed steers, $3.25@3.40; cows, $2.20@2.50. HOGS—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 1,400; market weak and 15@20c lower. Good heavy and light, $4.20@4.35; good mixed, $4.10@4.20; common to ordinary light, $3.80@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; yesterday, 496; shipments, 360; steady; on good steers, $3.50@4.45; cows, $1.75@3.00; bulls, 1.75@2.60; oxen, $1.75@2.85; feeders, $2.25@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@2.75; veals, $3.00@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; yesterday, 4,320; shipments, 1,830; 10@20c lower; $3.65@4.10; bulk, $3.80@3.95.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; market 10c lower on beeves; feeders weak. HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; market 10@15c lower; light, $3.50@4.00; heavy, $4.10@4.25; mixed, $3.75@4.10.

MILLING BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK.

Sales Larger than Production, but in Small Lots at Close Prices.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 16.—The *Northwestern Miller* gives the following epitome of the week's milling news:

Minneapolis mills last week turned out 71,990 brls, against 70,220 the week before, 96,775 in 1894, and 169,340 in 1893. More capacity is going this week and the output approximates 90,000 brls. About all the water is being utilized, with the sales larger than the production. The latter, however, may be further increased next week. The most that can be said of the market is that, where buyers were unwilling to look at flour about the holidays, they are now showing some interest and feeling around as to prices, etc. This change has resulted in more or less sales, but the buying was widely distributed, usually in small lots and at close prices. Some millers, however, say their experience has not been even that favorable. Last week's sales approximated 100,000 brls, but were not evenly distributed among the sellers. Foreign trade did not respond as well as might be hoped. Some patent was worked last week, but bakers was more wanted at quotations around 15s 6d, London, c. i. f. Millers were not free sellers in the latter grade, some of them having orders ahead. Export shipments were 15,600 brls, against 19,525 the week before, 13,975 in 1894, and 52,500 in 1893.

Superior and Duluth mills ground 15,366 brls, against 1,432 the week before, 27,360 in 1894, and 19,617 in 1893. They will show a decrease for this week. Flour shows some improvement and lake stocks are reported to be moving quite rapidly, though shipments from head of lakes are light. Freights are weak and 10c per barrel lower to the Atlantic seaboard.

Sue for Their Stolen Money.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—Motions have been filed for judgments in the two cases of the Adams Express company against Charles A. Morganfield and others. These suits were to recover the $1,400 found on the alleged train robber when arrested, and which, it is claimed, he got from the express train in the hold-up at Aquia Creek in October last. The Morganfield appeal went over in the Circuit Court today until tomorrow.

HAD A GOOD YEAR.

WESTERN STONE COMPANY WILL RESUME DIVIDENDS NEXT JULY.

Practically All the Floating Debt Is Retired—Weak Stock Market—Cables Lead the Decline—Some Observations on the Cost of Electric Operations—City Railway Figures Not to Be Taken as a Guide—Sterling Bills in Better Supply.

At the annual meeting of the Western Stone company yesterday a favorable showing of affairs was presented to the stockholders. The company now has only a few thousand dollars floating debt, which will be retired in a month or two, and it is the expectation of the management that dividends will be resumed by July 1 at least, and possibly before that time. The annual election resulted in only one change in the Board of Directors, but there is an entirely new roster of officers. President B. J. Moore was not a candidate for reëlection, and he is succeeded by Vice-President M. B. Madden. C. B. Kimball was elected Vice-President, Joseph E. Lindquist succeeded H. L. Draper as Secretary, and Frederick T. Haskell is elected Treasurer in place of E. A. Hamill.

The financial exhibit for the year was as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
From all sources..........................		$ 813,201
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Labor and teaming........$	414,531	
Rail and canal transportation..............	138,321	
Rents, interests, and discounts.................	16,277	
Taxes and other expenses	129,259	
Interest on bonded debt.	29,394	
Interest on mortgage debt	5,351—$	733,134
Profit...$		80,066
STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT.		
Net earnings year 1894.....................$		80,066
Deficiency Jan. 1, 1894..........................		69,674
Surplus...$		10,391
RESOURCES.		
Real estate and buildings.....................	$2,221,830	
Tools and machinery....	382,946	
Horses and wagons.......	27,720	
Office furniture..............	3,011	
Canal stock.....................	92,600	
Stone, merchandise, and stripping.....................	117,112	
Bills and accounts receivable....................	98,604—$2,943,826	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock............	$2,250,000	
Bonded debt..................	551,500	
Mortgage debt............	76,000	
Accounts payable.........	55,935	
Surplus.........................	10,391—$2,943,826	

President Moore made the following statement: "The statement made to the stockholders at the last annual meeting showed a deficit of $69,674. The business of the year 1894 has been such as to wipe out this deficit and to show a surplus of $10,391. In addition to meeting all the ordinary expenses of the business for the year 1894 $10,000 was paid on judgments rendered against the company in 1890 for accidents which befell employés of the company. This amount was charged to expense account of 1894, reducing the profits of the company to that extent. Had we not been called upon to pay these judgments the books would show a clear gain for the year 1894 of $90,066, or 4 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

"At the close of the year our books showed a decrease in the bonded indebtedness of $10,000, of $15,000 in the mortgage indebtedness, and $23,528 in the floating indebtedness, leaving a floating indebtedness of $55,935, against $79,463.49 at the beginning of the year 1894. Since Dec. 31, 1894, we have paid $40,935 of the floating indebtedness, leaving a balance of $15,000 yet to be paid, to meet which we have bills and accounts receivable amounting to $57,600 and stock on hand, all paid for, amounting to $97,000. The entire floating indebtedness will be paid on or before April 1 next, and there is every reason to believe that from the present showing the company will be able to resume the payment of dividends not later than July of this year. The amount of stone on hand on the first day of January, 1894, was $66,000, while that on hand on the first day of January, 1895, was $84,500, or $18,000 more than a year ago.

"It is believed that the prices at which this stone is invoiced are fully $20,000 less than the prices at which it is being and will be sold, and from present indications it will all be marketed before the opening of navigation."

The earnings of 1894 are materially larger than 1893. In 1893 the total receipts were $690,070. The disbursements were $625,720 and the profits $64,350.

There was extreme softness in the stock market. The cable stocks were the chief sufferers. On active trading West Chicago declined from 115¼ to 110¼, the lowest price which the stock has sold at since the height of the panic. North Chicago was also depressed, although there was much less activity. Quotations for the stock declined from 250 to 245½. Both stocks closed practically at the bottom. The only buyers in the market seemed to be the bears. Stop orders, exhausted margins, and frightened investors furnished the supply of stock.

One of the chief arguments brought to bear yesterday was the showing of the City Railway company, and more particularly the statement made by that company in regard to the cost of operating electric roads. That statement showed that the cost of operating electric lines per car mile was 16.90 cents and of cable lines 9.97 cents—a comparison which makes a far less favorable showing for economy of electric operation than has been generally looked for. Commenting on that showing a local banker, who is an officer of an electric railway in a Western city, had the following to say:

"The figures which the City railway company is presenting are certainly not to be taken as a guide. The question of what it costs to operate an electric street railway line is one quite as definitely settled by this time as is the cost of any other motive power. The company in which I am interested has been operating an electric road for several years. In some respects the situation is not so favorable for cheap operation as it is in Chicago, for we have considerable grades to contend with. On the other hand we pay less wages than the City railway is forced to because that company is entirely in the hands of a union. We operate at 8 cents a mile, and when I say that is the cost of operation I mean that there is included absolutely every charge that could by any proper construction be included in operating expenses. When the City railway says that it costs 16 cents a mile it simply shows that it has not got its plant down to anything like a proper working basis, or its calculations are incorrect. There are indeed some things in the report which would indicate that the calculations are incorrect. For instance, the report states that the cost of operating horse car lines was 25.39 cents per mile, and it can be calculated from the figures presented that the earnings of the horse car lines were 25.96 cents per mile. The showing which the company presents to its stockholders then is that it has cost 97 per cent to operate its horse car lines. No sensible person certainly would believe such a statement. One reason why it makes such an unfavorable comparison between the cost per car mile of the electric and cable operations is that the cables are operated in trains, with the grip car counted as one car, and the car mileage figured as one-third or one-fourth (according to the number of cars) of the train mileage. As the electric cars are not run in trains the car mileage and the train mileage would be the same, but the carrying capacity per car mile on the electric lines is much greater than on the cable, and a car mileage comparison is therefore unfair. If a calculation is made on a basis of 10 cents a car mile for electric operation, which is unquestionably an outside figure, and the result applied to all the horse car and electric lines a showing will result which will demonstrate that when the system is entirely equipped with electricity the earnings of the electric lines will simply bury the earnings of the cable lines out of sight."

Interest centered to such an extent in the cable stocks that the elevated stocks were comparatively neglected. Alley opened at a decline, the first sale being at 11¼, against 12¼ at the close Tuesday. It advanced from the opening and closed at 12½. Lake Street opened at 8¼ and closed at 8⅜, with the market neglected. The whole miscellaneous list was heavy. Diamond Match sold off to 142½. The opposition company continued to show activity. Samples of its product were being distributed to dealers yesterday. The packing stocks were heavy, International selling as low as 21⅞, but closing at 22. The common sold at 9.

Sterling rates were unchanged. There was a shipment of $850,000 of gold. The local supply of bills, particularly those drawn against provision sales, show a sharp increase.

Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 N C St RRCo act.250	50 W C S R R act....114⅞
5 do..........................250¼	50 do act..................114⅞
100 Chi & SSRTC act 11⅞	50 do 114⅞
50 do act 11⅞	30 do.........................114⅞
250 do act 11⅞	50 do act..................114⅞
10 do.......................... 12	50 do act..................114⅞
150 do act................ 12	200 do act................114⅞
100 Lake S El RR act 8⅜	50 do act..................114
50 do act................. 8⅜	30 do.........................114
50 do act.................. 8¼	2 do..........................114¼
60 do......................... 8⅜	50 do act...................113⅞
150 do act................ 8⅜	100 do act.................113⅞
10 W C S R R...........115⅜	50 do act...................113⅞
100 do act...............115⅛	125 In P & P Co pfd.. 23
50 do act.................115⅛	50 In P & P Co........ 9⅛
150 do act...............115	25 N Y Biscuit Co... 53
80 do......................115	

BONDS.

$9000 C & S S R T Co ex 5s.......... 45	$5000 Lake St El R R 5s coupon off. 52

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 In P & P Co pfd. 23	25 Lake St E R R... 8⅛
40 D Match Co Ill..143	100 do act.............. 8⅛
7 do.....................143⅛	50 do act............... 8⅛
200 do act.............143	30 do..................... 8⅛
1 W C St R R..........114⅛	9 N C S R R............250
14 do 114	50 do act...............248⅛
50 do 113⅞	50 do act...............248
60 do.....................113⅞	50 do.....................247
10 do 113	50 do act...............246⅞
50 do act..............113⅜	50 C&SSRTCo act.. 12⅛
50 do act..............112⅞	20 do..................... 12⅛
150 do act............112⅞	50 do act................ 12⅛
4 do 113	50 do act................ 12⅛
100 do act............112⅞	50 do act................ 12⅛
6 do 113	100 do act.............. 12⅛
350 do act............113	150 do act.............. 12⅛
50 do act..............112⅞	150 do act.............. 12⅛
50 do act..............112⅞	20 do..................... 12⅛
25 do 113	50 do act................ 12⅛
14 do 112⅞	3 W Stone Co......... 60
50 do act..............112⅞	50 In P & P Co act.. 9
50 do act..............112⅞	65 do..................... 9
150 do act 112⅞	11 M & C B Co pfd.. 28⅛
8 do 112	22 St W S Car L..... 16½
100 Lake S E RR act. 8⅛	

BONDS.

$3000 L St El R R 5s cpon off...... 52	$5000 L St El R R 5s cpon off...... 52
1000 do cpon off...... 51½	$10000 WCStRRdb6s102½

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

200 W C S R R act....112	50 W C S R R.........110½
50 do act.................111⅞	350 do act..............110⅞
300 do act...............111⅞	50 NC St RR Co act.246
50 do act.................111⅞	50 do act...............245⅞
100 do act...............111⅞	50 do act...............245⅞
10 do 111⅞	50 do act...............245⅞
200 do act...............111⅞	170 L St El R R........ 8⅛
10 do......................111⅞	100 do act.............. 8⅛
10 do......................111⅞	800 C & S S R T C act 12⅛
200 do act...............111⅞	50 do act................ 12⅛
10 do......................111⅞	100 do act.............. 12⅛
50 do act.................111⅞	10 Chi Tel Co..........180
10 do......................111	20 Am Straw Bd Co. 28
50 do act.................111	150 C & C C & D act. 58⅛
100 do act...............110⅞	50 S W S C L act.... 16⅛
5 do........................111	10 Chi Ed Co—s20..126

BONDS.

$6000 Chi Gas L & C Co 5s............................ 91⅛

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 N C St R R C act.245½	50 W C S R R act...110⅛
9 C & C C & D.......... 56	50 do act.................110⅛
50 do act............... 56⅛	50 do 110⅛
150 I P & P Co pfd... 22	50 L St El R R act.. 8⅛
50 do act 21⅞	100 C & SS R T Co act 12⅛
50 do..................... 22	9 D M Co. Ill.........142⅛
60 W C S R R.........110½	50 St's W S C L act.. 16⅛

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
New York..........	$98,832,665	$108,070,903
Boston...............	15,505,217	16,017,607
Chicago.............	15,225,000	16,171,490
Philadelphia.......	11,559,632	11,329,774
St. Louis............	4,446,166	4,619,715
Baltimore..........	2,223,380	2,946,772
New Orleans.......	2,050,989	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 55 cents premium; St. Louis, $1.00 premium.

CONDITION ON 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

Outside Chicago Gas, Sugar, and a Few Railways Little Interest Is Shown.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The movements on the Stock Exchange today presented even less of interest than yesterday and the dullness in the share list was pronounced outside of Chicago Gas, sugar, and two or three of the railways. The shipment of $850,000 gold to London attracted attention. The margin on shipments to London was increased slightly today by a fractional advance in sterling, hence the outward movement is likely to keep up, and exports to Paris will also be made at the close of the week, as $650,000 gold was withdrawn from the Subtreasury today. The resignation of the President of France attracted attention at the outset, but all apprehension in regard to political or financial disturbances abroad was allayed when it became known that French rentes declined only 102f 20c to 101f 75c with a recovery to 101f 85c and that British consols were steady. The changes in American securities at London were slight, and the foreigners bought a little St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The bond list exhibited renewed signs of strength and the market generally speaking was strong. The volume of business was of moderate proportions, and the movement of prices was toward a higher plane. London arbitrage brokers were buyers of St. Paul, Louisville, and a few other stocks, but the purchases were small and did not aggregate 3,000 shares. The decline in Chicago Gas was on what appeared to be continued liquidation for the account of followers of the new interests in the company. Members of the old management were in the city today, and asserted that the condition of the property is all right. The decline in the price was helped by sales on seller sixty options more than 2 per cent below the regular price.

The trading in Sugar during the day was confined to the operations of room traders and to some buying for Washington account.

Some of the traders who sold grangers yesterday bought back their stocks today, causing the firm tone in the last hour.

The total sales of stocks today were 93,783 shares.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Description.	Sales.	High	Low.	Closing— J'n.16	Closing— J'n.15
Atchison............	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Am. Cot. Oil	100	23	23	23	23
Amer. Sugar.......	20,000	89⅞	89	89⅜	89⅞
Amer. Tobacco....	1,300	99⅞	97⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Do pfd......	10	109	109	109	107⅞
Adams Express....	65	141	140	141	141½
Amer. Ex..........	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
B. & O...............	700	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	....
C., B. & Q..........	1,700	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅛
Chi. & N. W........	1,700	96⅝	95⅞	96⅜	95⅞
C., M. & St. P.....	5,000	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
C., R. I. & Pac....	4,600	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	62⅞
C., St. P., M. & O..	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	....
Can. So.............	200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1,800	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Chi. Gas..............	28,900	72	70⅞	71⅞	72⅞
D., L. & W.........	300	164⅛	163⅞	164⅛	....
De. & Hud..........	120	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
Den. & Rio G.......	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co....	1,500	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Gen. Electric.......	800	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	34⅞
G.B.,W.&St.P.,pfd.	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
Ill. Central.........	200	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87
Iowa Cent	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd..........	10	21	21	21	22½
Lake Shore.........	400	139⅛	138	139⅛	138
Louis. & Nash......	4,300	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	54⅞
Long Island.........	20	87	87	87	85
L. E. & W. pfd.....	20	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	71⅞
L., N. A. & C. pfd..	500	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	22⅞
Laclede Gas.........	500	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27⅞
Minn. Iron...........	77	40	40	40	....
M. & E................	153	163	163	163	....
M., K. & T..........	100	14	14	14	13⅞
Manhattan..........	200	106	105⅛	105⅛	106
Mo. Pac..............	900	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
M. & St. L. pfd......	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	....
N. Y. & N. E........	1,500	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Nor. Pac.............	700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	....
Do pfd...........	150	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
N. Y. Cent..........	1,300	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99
Norfolk & W........	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
N. Y., Su. & W. pfd	300	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W....	500	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Nat. Lead...........	300	37	37	37	36⅞
Do pfd...........	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	....
Phila. & Reading..	3,900	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	13⅛
Pac. Mail...........	500	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22⅞
Pullman.............	15	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	154⅞
P., D. & E..........	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
P., C., C. & S. L. pd	50	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	....
Rich. Term.........	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
Southern Ry........	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
Do pfd...........	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	....
So. Pac...............	200	18⅞	18	18⅞	....
St. L. & S. W.......	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
Texas Pac...........	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Tenn. Coal	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Union Pacific.......	200	11⅞	11	11⅞	11⅞
U. S. Rubber........	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	....
Do pfd............	200	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94
U. S. Cordage......	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Do pfd............	24	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Do gtd............	400	21	20	20⅞	20
U. S. Leather.......	325	11⅞	11	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd............	500	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞	65⅞
W. & L. E...........	300	10⅞	10	10⅞	10⅞
Do pfd............	300	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	39⅞
Wabash pfd.........	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Western Union....	400	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	87⅞
Wis. Cent...........	100	3	3	3	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams..................140	Fargo 106
American............110½	United States 43

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg...........115⅝	U. S. 4s coup..........113
U. S. 5s coup..........116⅞	U. S. 2s reg., bid...... 97
U. S. 4s reg...........113	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

90000 Va 6s dft tr stmp ....9@10	10000 M&SP&C&PW5s.117⅛
5000 A & N W 1sts...... 86⅛	1000 M&SP1st-SWdiv.116⅞
3000 A C O 8s 112⅞	17000 Man Ry con 4s.... 97⅛
49000 Atch 4s.... 65@65⅛	2000 N Y El 1st...........108
31500 Atch 2d....... 18@19⅛	1000 N C 6s 124
7000 B & 5th Av 1st cn 5s..110⅛	8000 N Y N H & H 4s c db ctfs.............139
3000 B C R & N col tr 5s. 96⅞	400 N Y N H & H small bonds..................139
5000 C G L & C Co 1st 5s. 92	4000 N Y S & W 1st rf 5s.108
2000 C B & Q dt 5s.........100⅛	14000 N P & M 1s.... 32⅛@32⅛
1000 C B & Q-Neb ex 4s. 88	5000 N P Term 1st....... 99⅛
3000 C B & Q conv..........103⅛	10000 N R of Cal 5s....... 91⅛
14000 C R I & P rg x 5s.....102⅛	5000 O R & N 1st.........108
10000 C R I & P db 5s....... 91⅞	32000 O S L & U N 6s tr.......... 91@92⅛
26000 C & N W 25-yr db ..107⅛	16000 Or Imen 5s.... 53@54
5000 C R I & P x 5s rg......101⅛	13000 P & R 2d in.... 14⅛@14⅛
10000 C S 1st gt..........110⅛	15000 P & R 3d in...... 10
1000 C S 2d...............106	41000 R & D 5s tr c ct s 92
25000 C O gen 4½s.. 74⅛@74⅛	1000 R & Pen.........117⅛
5000 C & O-R & A 1st con 4s............ 93⅛@93⅛	2000 S C & G 1st........ 98
2000 C & N P 1s tr........ 40	6000 S L & S W 1st.... 62⅛@63
6000 C & E 1st............116⅛	1000 St L & S F 4s....... 52⅞
5000 C & E I gen 5s....... 97	1000 S L & S F gm 6s...103
5000 D & M 1st 77⅛	2000 Tex P 1st 5s...... 86@86⅛
2000 D & M tr r.......... 74	6000 Tex P 2d in..... 24⅞@25
12000 E T V & G cn gd 5s.104	1000 T A A & N M 1st..... 80
21000 E L & B S 5s.......... 99⅛	1000 T A A & N M 1st t r. 81
7000 H & St J gm 4s...... 62⅛	14000 U S C 1st........ 59⅛@60⅛
1000 I & G N 1st......... 118	4000 U P 1st of '98.105⅛@105⅛
1000 L & N-N F & S 1st... 85	1000 C E 1st 6s............ 86
1000 L N A & C cons....... 95⅛	3000 U P D & G 1st........ 39⅛
20000 K & M 4s.......... 80@81	53000 Wab 1st 5s.105⅛@105⅛
6000 M & O gm 4s........ 66	2000 Wab 2d 70⅛
15000 Man El 1s..........118⅛	1000 W N C 1st con 6s...112
9000 M K & T 1s......... 81⅛	2000 W & S P 130
19000 M K & T 2d... 47⅛@47⅛	16000 W S gtd 4s..104⅛@105
5000 M & St L-Pac Ex.....119	

2 TO 3 P. M.

16000 Atch 4s............ 65⅛	15000 M K & T 2d 4s.. 47⅛@47⅛
1000 Ba Belt 1st gtd....100	2000 M K & E 1st... 84⅛@85
3000 C S 2d gt...........106⅛	3000 N Y & N J T s......102⅛
6000 C H V & T 5s. 89⅛@89⅛	6000 P & R 2d in.... 14⅛@14⅛
1000 C & N P 5s tr....... 40	30000 P & R def inc........ 2⅛
4000 C & E I 1st sf.........116⅛	2000 R G & W 4s............ 67⅛
1000 C & E I gn 5s......... 97⅛	5000 R & D Equ p 5s........ 95
2000 C & O con 5s..........107⅛	6000 S P of C 5s cn.......... 90⅛
5000 C R I & P 5s x.......102⅛	3000 S L & S W 1st......... 63⅛
2000 C R I & P db 5s....... 91⅞	5000 S F & W 1st.............114⅛
3000 C B & Q cons..........120⅛	6000 St L & S F con 4s. ....52⅛@53⅛
1000 E L & B S 5s.......... 99⅛	11000 T & O C 1st-W D.....105⅛
2000 H & T C 1st.............103⅛	5000 U P new 6s........... 90
5000 I & G N 1st 117⅛	1000 U S L 6s.............110⅛
5000 K & M 4s................ 81	7000 W N Y & P 1st......102⅛
1000 L & N gm 6s..........116	1000 W & g t 4s............105⅛
21000 L & W B cnasst.....108	3000 W N C 1st. 111⅛
1000 M & E 1s of '71........119⅛	
1000 M & S P 1st-L & Dd..108	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Closing prices and sales of stocks and bonds:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Amn. Sugar......	2,100	89½	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Do pfd	25	92	92	92	92
Bell Telephone..	10	189	189	189	189
C., B. & Q.........	700	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Chi. Ju. Ry. pfd..	50	102	102	102	102
Gen. Elec. pfd ...	50	67	67	67	67
Union Pacific.....	250	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
West. Elec. pfd...	40	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Wis. Cent.........	100	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$22000 Atch 4s ...65@65⅛	$10000 Mex C 1st inc 9⅛
67000 Atch 2ds 18⅛@19⅛	3000 NYNE 1st 6s.108⅛
4000 C B N 1st 5s..104	2000 do 2d 6s......105
10000 do 2d 6s. 98⅛	$9000 Wis C 5s.50⅛@51

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Bulwer, 6c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 35c; Hale and Norcross, 86c; Homestake, $16.00; Mexican, 85c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.45; Plymouth, 33c; Quicksilver, $2.50; Quicksilver pfd, $12.50; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Standard, $2.10; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Atlantic, $10.12½; Boston and Montana, $38.00; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.00; Kearsarge, $8.12½; Osceola, $23.25; Quincy, $104.00; Tamarack, $150.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Alta, 31c; Alpha Consolidated, 10c; Andes, 33c; Belcher, 50c; Best & Belcher, 84c; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, 8c; Challenge Consolidated, 35c; Chollar, 40c; Confidence, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.25; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 60c; Gould & Curry, 32c; Hale & Norcross, 76c; Justice, 22c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 5c; Mexican, 83c; Mono, 25c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $1.55; Overman, 16c; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 47c; Scorpion, 5c; Sierra Nevada, 47c; Silver Hill, 5c; Union Consolidated, 50c; Utah Consolidated, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 57c. Silver bars, 59⅝@59¼c; Mexican dollars, 57@57½c; drafts, sight, 12½c; drafts, telegraph, 15c.

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM LONDON.

Market Opens Dull on News from Paris but Closes Firm.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The stock markets opened dull today on the resignation of the French President, but there was a recovery later with a firm close. There was a general setback to Americans on sales in New York, but with little selling here. The closing was above the lowest. All the financial papers here still attack American securities.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £23,000.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 2.59; at Madrid, 10.00; at Lisbon, 23.25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 106.55; at Vienna, 103.

English consols were but little affected by the news from Paris, being unchanged at 104 9-16 for money and 104 9-16 for account, the latter being only 1-16 below yesterday's close.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 57¾; Erie, 10½; Erie seconds, 64; Illinois Central, 89¼; Mexican ordinary, 14¼; St. Paul common, 57½; New York Central, 101¼; Pennsylvania, 52¼; Reading, 6¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 56.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Three per cent rentes recovered somewhat from the fall at the opening occasioned by the resignation of the President and closed at 101f 85c, against 102f 20c yesterday, showing a net loss on the day of only 35c.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Exchange on London eight days' sight, 20 marks 42 pfgs.

BIG NET EARNINGS FOR A YEAR.

Nearly $1,000,000 Is the Profit of the Telephone Companies.

Stockholders in the Chicago and Central Union Telephone companies had their annual meetings yesterday in the main offices in the Ashland Block. There was a large attendance, 31,572 shares of stock being voted at the Chicago company's meeting. The election of directors and receiving the annual reports were the main business. There was but one change in each Board of Directors, William A. Jackson being elected to both boards in place of John E. Hudson. The new Board of Directors of the Chicago Telephone company includes John De Koxen, John B. Drake, Arthur G. Fuller, William A. Jackson, J. Russell Jones, Robert T. Lincoln, C. E. Perkins, Henry B. Stone, Norman Williams.

The directors of the Central Union company are: C. H. Brownell, R. C. Clowry, C. R. Cummings, A. G. Fuller, F. H. Griggs, W. A. Jackson, J. Russell Jones, M. G. Kellogg, Henry B. Stone, John F. Wallick, Norman Williams.

Secretary C. E. Mosley submitted the following financial statement covering the year 1894:

Gross earnings..	$1,636,964
Expenses (69 per cent of earnings)....	1,128,388
Net earnings..................................$	508,576
Dividends paid..	455,544
Surplus..$	53,032
Capital stock outstanding....................	3,796,200

The financial statement of the Central Union company for the year 1894, as submitted by Secretary W. S. Chapman, was as follows:

Gross earnings..	$1,423,070
Expenses..	1,017,082
Net earnings..................................$	405,988
Dividends paid..	330,265
Surplus..$	75,723
Capital stock outstanding....................	6,605,300

AMERICAN UNION ELECTS OFFICERS.

M. M. Belding Is Named for President—Other Elections.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The result of the election of the American Union Life officers was as follows: President, M. M. Belding; First Vice-President, Edward S. Savage; Second Vice-President, A. S. Pouch; Third Vice-President, G. H. Stover. J. S. Nugent is reëlected Treasurer and Charles S. Whitney is also reëlected Secretary and Controller. Ex-President Armstrong is still a director.

The election of officers of the Mutual Fire Insurance company resulted in the old officers being reinstated. They are: President, R. A. Loewenthal; Vice-President, Aaron Carter; Secretary, William A. Francis; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Edie. The meeting of the trustees was a protracted one, and it is possible that efforts were made to put P. B. Armstrong once more in control of his old company, the Mutual. The trustees report everything harmonious, however.

The City Fire Lloyds has practically collapsed. The former attorney, Joseph Hegeman, has deserted the association and is attempting to establish a Globe Fire Lloyds in Brooklyn. All present claimants against the City Fire Lloyds are told they will be paid at a future date, but there are not much assets in sight, since the office furniture has disappeared and today the office typewriting machine was taken by the owners.

The Assurance Lloyds of this city expects a representative of the Illinois Insurance Department will call on it next week and examine the Lloyds' abilities to legally enter Illinois.

Springfield's Report for Last Year.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance company has issued its report for the year 1895. Its cash capital paid up is $1,500,000, its reinsurance fund $1,844,270, its reserve for unsettled claims $224,171, and its net surplus $512,710, giving it gross assets of $3,581,151 and surplus to policy-holders of $2,012,710. The increase in net reserve for one year exceeds $150,000.

Surety Company Comes West.

The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety company of Philadelphia has taken offices in the Rookery Building and appointed Charles F. Bullen as agent. The company furnishes bonds of surety for contractors, for employés, and in the courts. It has assets of over $2,000,000 and has a surplus reserve and undivided profit fund of over $250,000.

To Force Face Values.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The insurance battle has opened in the Pennsylvania Legislature. At today's meeting Mr. Harvey of Luzerne presented a bill requiring all companies to pay the face value of policies. The Philadelphia and Central Underwriters' Association will endeavor to defeat this measure.

REDUCING PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

Alabama Farmers Will Market 250,000 Bales Less This Year.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The farmers of Alabama have a determined scheme on foot to reduce the acreage of cotton this year. This action is being taken in accordance with the Southern Cotton Growers' convention, held last week at Jackson, Miss. Over half the committees in Alabama have already indorsed the scheme and called conventions to meet in the near future to adopt specific procedure. Negro farmers have called separate conventions for the same purpose. Cotton production will be reduced this year 250,000 bales.

WOOL MARKET IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steady Prices Rule and the Buying Is Fairly General.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

For a long time there has not been an evener market than that of last week. The period opened with steady wool prices with no disposition to shade. The buying has been fairly general. The sales of the week amount to 2,000,000 pounds domestic and 772,500 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,772,500, against a total of 1,794,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The sales since Jan. 1, 1895, amount to 8,088,600 pounds, against 5,588,700 pounds a year ago.

Large Farm.

Louisiana has the largest farm in the United States. It is 100 miles one way and twenty-five the other. The fencing alone cost $50,000.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

POLICYHOLDERS SEEK MORE THAN AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

Effect of Valued-Policy Law Shown in a Claim Made on the Glens Falls—Statutes Which Put a Premium on Crime—Alamo of Texas Reinsures in the Germania of New York—Pacific Insurance Union May Be Revived—General Insurance Notes.

The effect of the valued policy law which some of the States are now seeking to enact is shown in a claim now being made against the Glens Falls. A woman owning a house in Omaha, Neb., carried policies on it amounting to $2,800. The building was destroyed and a claim for the full amount of the policy was made. A liberal appraisement showed the value at the time of the fire to be less than $2,000, yet the woman insisted upon having the full $2,800, which she is entitled to under the valued policy law in force in Nebraska. Three builders in Omaha were asked to make bids for replacing the old building with a new one exactly the same in size and construction. The lowest of these bids was $2,175 and the estimate of depreciation put upon the house which had been destroyed, by the builder, for the time it has been in use was $344, leaving a net value for the property destroyed of $1,831. The company offered to settle for any fair amount, but the demand for the full $2,800 was persisted in and Manager Whitlock wrote yesterday making a demand for the plans and specifications of the burned building and announcing the companies had determined to rebuild, as they are entitled to do under the provisions of the policy. "Insurance is an indemnity offered by a company to a property-owner," said Mr. Whitlock, "and it is not the intention to pay at any time more than the value of the property destroyed. In this case the property burned had depreciated materially in value, not only from usage, but from the growth of the town, which had left it in an undesirable locality, yet we are asked to pay for an old house $625 more than it would cost to build a new one as good as the old one had been when first completed. Where valued policy laws are passed, members of the Legislature claim to find a justification by saying the insurance companies should not insure property for more than its value. Suppose, for example, the owner of a house which cost $4,000 and which is worth it today, should take out a five years' policy for $3,500. That would be a fair amount and would no more than indemnify him in case of a total loss. Say the house was built in a locality which is at present desirable. Four years from now that locality may have become undesirable and the house may have depreciated in value so that deducting the value of the ground upon which it stands it would not be worth more than $2,500. If that property should be destroyed the company should not be made to pay more than $2,500. The case I mention is not an exceptional one, similar cases come up in the insurance business every day. It is impossible for companies to watch these matters and to cancel risks in cases where there is such depreciation, and any law which compels a company to pay more than the actual value of property destroyed puts a premium upon crime. For my part I would favor withdrawing from any State which passes such a law. If that were done by all the companies there would be a scramble to repeal the law and better judgment would prevail in regard to future attacks in such State."

ALAMO OF TEXAS SURRENDERS.

Insurance Company Which Fails to Live Up to Its Illustrious Name.

The Germania Fire Insurance company of New York City reinsured the business of the Alamo Fire Insurance company of San Antonio, Tex., and with this reinsurance there passes away from the field a company which was unique in many ways. It had a way of stirring up things with a sharp stick out of which it got little if any good, but which caused trouble enough for other companies writing in the State of Texas. S. D. Scudder was Secretary of the company, and the circulars which he has sent out in the last year denouncing foreign corporations and extolling the virtues of his own institution would, if gathered together, fill a good-sized volume. He is the man who kicked over the traces last summer on the 80 per cent co-insurance clause, resulting in the breaking up of the Texas State Board. That was the occasion for one of his circulars. He called upon the citizens of the State to repel the invasions of the corrupt outside companies and incidentally to place their business with the Alamo. He is not entirely cured of his circular habit even now. He has announced the reinsurance of the Alamo in a four-page circular, which goes into details with considerable frankness. He says that on or after Jan. 31 all policies made out in the Alamo will be assumed by the Germania. The reason for the reinsurance and the retirement of the Alamo, he says, is due to the fact that the investment has not been a paying one to the stockholders of the company. Mr. Scudder is manager for Texas for the Germania and he will continue to handle the business formerly written in the Alamo.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE UNION.

Pacific Coast Managers Want a New San Francisco Compact.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the old Pacific Insurance Union. A committee has been appointed to prepare a plan for the future existence of the compact and it is charged with drawing up a new constitution which may be more effectually enforced among the members. One of the purposed changes is the plans in the establishment of an insurance clearing-house, through which all insurance written shall pass and receive the approval of the man in charge. It will be something like the stamping-clerk plan in vogue in smaller cities. It is purposed further to reduce commissions to agents from the 20 and 25 per cent now paid to a uniform 10 per cent. Another change is that three-year policies shall pay two and three-fourths times the annual premium and that on five-year policies there shall be charged four and one-half times the annual rate. If these terms do not suit the insuring public term policies are to be done away with and nothing written for longer than one year.

General Insurance Notes.

Recent experiments show that spontaneous combustion may result from stored lampblack.

The State of Pennsylvania shows an increase in its net surplus for the year 1894 of $12,000.

Reports from Texas are that losses will not exceed 60 per cent of the amount received in premiums.

State, City and County Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty.
Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.
STOCK BROKERS.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange.
209 La Salle Street.
PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK.

5%—Money—5%
TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
STANLEY, BROPHY & CO.
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

5%
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REALTY.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

RUSHING IN TH

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S C
TIONS INCREASE EA

Many of the Prize Winners
Announce Their Determi
pete Whenever They H
serving Mention—Larges
the Year Recorded on t
vator Boy Falls Six Stori
—"Harry Town" and Hi

Interest in the prize news co
by THE TRIBUNE seems to be
ing among the pupils in the pu
whose benefit it was started.
cations were received yesterd
day before and the news fea
tinct. Many of the children
older ones, write entertainingl
ing subjects and prepare thei
they were used to the work.
who earned prizes last we
whose articles were print
rates have acknowledged
their checks, expressed
of the plan, and announced the
competing whenever they hav
interest to write about. The
rivalry between the high school
the competition for prizes, th
which will be sent out next Mo
ing are the articles that earned
day and the others that are
printed at space rates:

YEAR'S ACRE SALE RECOR

William Deering Pays $1
Tract of Land.

[This earns first prize,

I heard my father say that h
five acres of land at Diverse
streets to William Deering fo
Fullerton for $126,000, all ca
this is the largest acre deal mad
this year. WILLIAM D

[Corner of Evanston and Grand
Edgewater, W. C. Goudy School
teacher.]

ELEVATOR BOY FALLS SIX

Clay Covatt Meets His Death at
House.

[This earns second prize,

Clay Covatt, who was employe
boy in the Barrett House, Bowen
Grove avenues, fell down six s
car yesterday morning and
o'clock last night as the
his injuries. He was stand
top of his car making so
when the accident happened.
without a break, the safety appli
to work. Doctors were summone
but it was quickly seen that the b
were fatal. Covatt was 20 ye
home was at Logansport, Ind.
BESS

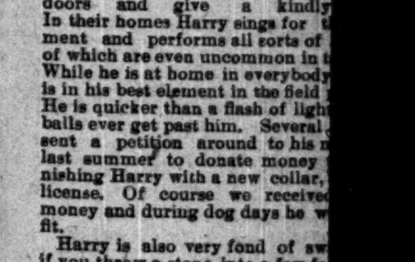
[No. 1905 Wabash avenue, Mosely
Zimmerman, teacher.]

BELONGS TO A WHOLE NEIG

Gifted "Harry Town" Has a
Luxurious Time of

[This earns the third prize,

A remarkable dog is Harry To
"town" dog and therefore takes
Harry resides near the corner of
street and Berkeley avenue,
blocks in every direction he is
dog. Like the most of his breed
ceedingly homely. Indeed it wou
to conceive a dog more repulsi
ance, or one that a stranger on
would give a wider berth. His u
ever, quickly fades upon a short a
for a better-natured, kinder, or
gent dog than Harry Town neve



HARRY TOWN WITH THE B
[After drawing by the auth

bone. There is scarcely a man o
certainly not a child in a
tion of Chicago who does
him or who would not
doors and give a kindly
In their homes Harry sings for t
ment and performs all sorts of
of which are even uncommon in t
While he is at home in everybody
is in his best element in the field
He is quicker than a flash of ligh
balls ever get past him. Several
sent a petition around to his
last summer to donate money
nishing Harry with a new collar,
license. Of course we receive
money and during dog days he w
fit.

Harry is also very fond of sw
if you throw a stone into a few fe
he will dive after it and will seld
without it. One day last summ
were going swimming at Windso
Harry was invited to go along.
toboggan the boys slid into the
Harry on the sled, too. He wa
get to the top again, ready for th
At last one of the best swimme
into the lake and much to the a
of all Harry went along by the
side, barking gleefully. Like all
dogs Harry shuns shabbily-dre
and is not particularly fond of ch
EDWARD S

[No. 4227 Berkeley avenue. Green
School. Miss Jennings, teacher.]

POLICE LIEUTENANT SAVES

Finds a Widow and Four Chil
ing to Death.

Within half a mile of the southe
Evanston and only a few bloc
Edgewater, at Touhy and Grove
family consisting of Mrs. Cun
widow, and four children was fou
starving by Lieut. George Perry o
Park Police Station. Lieut. H
they had had one meal since Chris
was not a morsel of food in the h
coal for fire. The children wer
crying with hunger and cold.
returned to the station, took up
from the officers, and sent a bas
visions and half a ton of coal t
Mrs. Cunningham has been un
work, and the oldest child, a boy o
is in poor health. EDDIE

[No. 915 Clark street. Lincoln
O'Neill, teacher.]

SNAP-LOCK IMPRISONS A STENO

Girl Nearly Suffocated in a Clos
Box.

Miss Pauline Meyering, a steno
the Central Electric company, n
caped suffocation at 4 o'clock
Wishing to procure her handk
stepped into a wardrobe, the doo
closely connects with the telephon
there some one went to the telepho
noticing any one inside the
slammed the door, thus confining
Miss Meyering's many efforts to a
tion were completely drowned by
the surrounding offices. It was so
fore she was released. This clos
in dimensions, is so small that she
been suffocated had it not been fo
sistance. Miss Meyering was relea
McCarty, a companion stenograph
CHARLES ME

[No. 363 Superior street, Ogden S
Carpenter, teacher.]

ETIQUETTE OF LINCOLN PA

The Officers Make Fine Distin
Safe to Draw a Crowd

Yesterday afternoon a peculi
took place on the north pond of Li
A negro, who was unfortunate eno
a crowd owing to his color and rat
skating, was expelled from the po
park police. Shortly afterward
crowd assembled, attracted by the

NSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LICYHOLDERS SEEK MORE THAN AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

ect of Valued-Policy Law Shown in a Claim Made on the Glens Falls—Statutes Which Put a Premium on Crime—Alamo of Texas Reinsures in the Germania of New York—Pacific Insurance Union May Be Revived—General Insurance Notes.

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State, City nd County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
. W. HARRIS & CO.
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

dward L. Brewster & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS.
mbers of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange,
209 La Salle Street.
PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK.

%—Money—5%
TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
TANLEY, BROPHY & CO.
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

5%
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REALTY.
EAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

RUSHING IN THE NEWS

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COMMUNICATIONS INCREASE EACH DAY.

Many of the Prize Winners of Last Week Announce Their Determination to Compete Whenever They Have News Deserving Mention—Largest Acre Sale of the Year Recorded on the North—Elevator Boy Falls Six Stories and Is Killed—"Harry Town" and His Friends.

Interest in the prize news contest instituted by THE TRIBUNE seems to be steadily increasing among the pupils in the public schools, for whose benefit it was started. More communications were received yesterday than on any day before and the news feature more distinct. Many of the children, especially the older ones, write entertainingly on interesting subjects and prepare their articles as if they were used to the work. Many of those who earned prizes last week and those whose articles were printed at space rates have acknowledged the receipt of their checks, expressed their approval of the plan, and announced their intention of competing whenever they have anything of interest to write about. There is a great rivalry between the high schools of the city in the competition for prizes, the next lot of which will be sent out next Monday. Following are the articles that earned the prizes today and the others that are accepted and printed at space rates:

YEAR'S ACRE SALE RECORD BROKEN.

William Deering Pays $126,000 for a Tract of Land.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

I heard my father say that he sold thirty-five acres of land at Diversey and Robey streets to William Deering for Charles W. Fullerton for $126,000, all cash. He says this is the largest acre deal made in Chicago this year.

WILLIAM D. LUKENS.

[Corner of Evanston and Grand avenues, North Edgewater, W. C. Goudy School, Miss Taylor, teacher.]

ELEVATOR BOY FALLS SIX STORIES.

Clay Covatt Meets His Death at the Barrett House.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

Clay Covatt, who was employed as elevator boy in the Barrett House, Bowen and Cottage Grove avenues, fell down six stories in his car yesterday morning and died at 6 o'clock last night as the result of his injuries. He was standing on the top of his car making some repairs when the accident happened. The fall was without a break, the safety appliances failing to work. Doctors were summoned at once, but it was quickly seen that the boy's injuries were fatal. Covatt was 20 years old. His home was at Logansport, Ind.

BESSIE YOUNG.

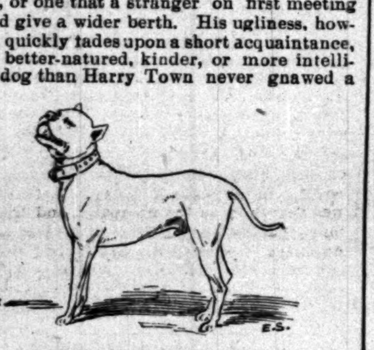
[No. 1905 Wabash avenue, Mosely school, Miss Zimmerman, teacher.]

BELONGS TO A WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Gifted "Harry Town" Has an Easy and Luxurious Time of It.

[This earns the third prize, $2.]

A remarkable dog is Harry Town. He is a "town" dog and therefore takes that name. Harry resides near the corner of Forty-third street and Berkeley avenue, and for many blocks in every direction he is everybody's dog. Like the most of his breed Harry is exceedingly homely. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive a dog more repulsive in appearance, or one that a stranger on first meeting would give a wider berth. His ugliness, however, quickly fades upon a short acquaintance, for a better-natured, kinder, or more intelligent dog than Harry Town never gnawed a bone. There is scarcely a man or woman and certainly not a child in all that section of Chicago who does not know him or who would not open the doors and give a kindly welcome. In their homes Harry sings for their amusement and performs all sorts of tricks, some of which are even uncommon in trained dogs. While he is at home in everybody's home he is in his best element in the field playing ball. He is quicker than a flash of lightning and no balls ever get past him. Several of us boys sent a petition around to his many friends last summer to donate money towards furnishing Harry with a new collar, muzzle, and license. Of course we received plenty of money and during dog days he wore his outfit.



HARRY TOWN WITH THE BALL.
[After drawing by the author.]

Harry is also very fond of swimming and if you throw a stone into a few feet of water he will dive after it and will seldom come up without it. One day last summer the boys were going swimming at Windsor Park and Harry was invited to go along. On the long toboggan the boys slid into the water with Harry on the sled, too. He was the first to get to the top again, ready for the next ride. At last one of the best swimmers swam out into the lake and much to the astonishment of all Harry went along by the swimmer's side, barking gleefully. Like all other good dogs Harry shuns shabbily-dressed people and is not particularly fond of chasing cats.

EDWARD SIMMONS.

[No. 4227 Berkeley avenue. Greenwood Avenue School. Miss Jennings, teacher.]

POLICE LIEUTENANT SAVES A FAMILY.

Finds a Widow and Four Children Starving to Death.

Within half a mile of the southern limits of Evanston and only a few blocks north of Edgewater, at Touhy and Grove avenues, a family consisting of Mrs. Cunningham, a widow, and four children was found actually starving by Lieut. George Perry of the Rogers Park Police Station. Lieut. Perry found they had had one meal since Christmas. There was not a morsel of food in the house and no coal for fire. The children were weak and crying with hunger and cold. Lieut. Perry returned to the station, took up a collection from the officers, and sent a basket of provisions and half a ton of coal to the house. Mrs. Cunningham has been unable to get work, and the oldest child, a boy of 12 years, is in poor health.

EDDIE GALLE,

[No. 915 Clark street, Lincoln School, Mrs. O'Neill, teacher.]

SNAP-LOCK IMPRISONS A STENOGRAPHER

Girl Nearly Suffocated in a Close Wardrobe Box.

Miss Pauline Meyering, a stenographer at the Central Electric company, narrowly escaped suffocation at 4 o'clock yesterday. Wishing to procure her handkerchief, she stepped into a wardrobe, the door of which closely connects with the telephone. While in there some one went to the telephone and, not noticing any one inside the wardrobe, slammed the door, thus confining her inside. Miss Meyering's many efforts to attract attention were completely drowned by the noise in the surrounding offices. It was some time before she was released. This closet, 2x3 feet in dimensions, is so small that she would have been suffocated had it not been for timely assistance. Miss Meyering was released by Miss McCarty, a companion stenographer.

CHARLES MEYERING,

[No. 363 Superior street, Ogden School. Miss Carpenter, teacher.]

ETIQUETTE OF LINCOLN PARK POND.

The Officers Make Fine Distinctions—Not Safe to Draw a Crowd.

Yesterday afternoon a peculiar incident took place on the north pond of Lincoln Park. A negro, who was unfortunate enough to draw a crowd owing to his color and rather uncouth skating, was expelled from the pond by the park police. Shortly afterwards another crowd assembled, attracted by the fine skating of a man, and he also nearly paid the penalty of proving too attractive. He only prevented his removal from the pond by proving to the officers that their business was to prevent crowds from assembling and not to interfere with the liberty of one who was properly conducting himself. Violinists, poets, newspaper men, and others distinguished by long hair or otherwise marked out from their fellow creatures are herewith counseled to give the pond of Lincoln Park a wide berth.

ERNEST J. ELLIOTT.

[No. 1534 Sheridan road. Louis Nettelhorst School. Miss Final, teacher.]

COLLISION ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Cars Converted Into Kindling Wood at an Open Switch.

On the Illinois Central tracks at Harvey at 8 yesterday morning, as Engine 753 was switching a suburban train just south of the Harvey depot, it collided with a freight train going north drawn by Engine 308. As nearly as can be learned the cause was as follows: A switchman was to throw the two switches. The engineer on No. 753 saw the switchman throw the south switch, but did not notice that the north one was open, so that when he went south the open north switch carried him to the north track, where the freight drawn by No. 308 was going north.

No. 753 struck No. 308 sideways and hit the end of the steam chest of the latter, knocking off some woodwork and the driving bar. Before the engines could be stopped four of the freight cars were thrown from the track and kindling wood was plenty. The cars thrown from the track had the appearance of a V. A brakeman on the freight train was thrown off the top of the train by the collision, and his back was injured. Engine No. 753 was badly wrecked; the cowcatcher was completely destroyed. The steam chests were ruined and the whole front of the boiler was torn out. The trucks and journals under the freight cars were badly broken and twisted. At 10 o'clock a wrecking train was at work clearing the tracks. The broken engines were taken to the repair shops.

WILLIAM H. GARDINER JR.,

[No. 1245 Seventy-second street, Park Manor School, Miss Darrow, teacher.]

ACCIDENT ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

A Cable Car Demolishes a Wagon and Destroys the Horse.

An accident happened Wednesday morning on the new Milwaukee avenue electric line. At 6 o'clock a north-bound car crashed into a bakery wagon and killed the horse and delayed the cars for half an hour. The driver and owner of the wagon lost control of his horse near Fullerton avenue, and seeing a collision was sure to come jumped and saved himself. The horse was hurt so seriously that it had to be shot by a policeman. The owner of the horse and wagon was Fred Bauman, living at Milwaukee and California avenues.

JAMES MURPHY,

[No. 1211 North California avenue, Brentano School. Teacher, Miss N. M. Mountgomery.]

PRODIGIOUS POWERS OF A LITTLE BOY.

Plays with Figures While Others Work with Them.

Among the scholars at the Louis Nettelhorst School Puzant Costikyan is the most noteworthy on account of his extraordinarily quick-working brain. Puzant is in the sixth grade, but he can beat any of the teachers in the school in adding or multiplying large sums of figures. In order to find how great a phenomenon he really is it is simply necessary to ask him to find the ninth power of nine, for instance, and he will tell you before you can put the figures down on paper. He can add a column of figures, four in width and ten in length, in his head, faster than any eighth grade scholar can on paper. The fact that his mind works faster than he can speak is quite evident, as he often runs his words together. Although arithmetic is his best study he is by no means behind his class in any of the other studies. He displays an extraordinary talent for music, playing some of the most difficult music written for the piano. His great mental powers were first discovered by his present teacher, Miss Quinn, who, noticing he generally finished an example before herself, investigated and, much to her surprise, she found in her class she had a perfectly wonderful scholar. Puzant is living with his parents at No. 82 Evanston avenue. He is 12 years of age and is an Armenian by birth. Although he has only been in America a few years he speaks English perfectly.

THEO. W. BETAK,

[Louis Nettelhorst School, Miss Morgan, teacher.]

In the Louis Nettelhorst School we have a little Armenian boy, Puzant Costikyan, who is certainly a prodigy. He was born in Constantinople Aug. 25, 1882. A little over three years ago his family moved to Chicago, and he became a member of this school. At that time he could only speak French and his native language and had never attended school before. In mathematics he is simply wonderful. He can add, multiply, and divide with lightning rapidity, and can give the cube of any number of two digits instantly. He is the best speller in the room, where there are scholars 14 and 15 years old. Altogether he is a phenomenal child, perfectly unassuming and gentlemanly, free from conceit or vanity.

LOIS GRAVES,

[No. 1456 Roscoe street, Louis Nettelhorst School, Rose C. Quinn, teacher.]

NEW BIOLOGY LABORATORY.

That at the Lake View High School Will Be a Fine One.

Dr. Pekoon, Professor of Biology in the Lake View High School, and Mr. Norton, Principal, met yesterday to arrange matters about the biology laboratory of the new Lake View High School that is to be built. This is to be a model laboratory. There will be light from three sides of the room. The tables will extend in one line around the room so that each table shall stand in front of a window. The aquarium will be in the center of the room. The laboratory will seat about thirty at a time. What is now used as a laboratory was formerly part of the assembly hall of the Blaine School, where the first-year class is now quartered. It is not at all fit to be used as a laboratory.

GEORGE H. GERKHEIDE.

[No. 1460 Roscoe street, Chicago, Lake View High School. Principal, James Norton.]

CHURCH FOR KENWOOD METHODISTS.

Have Purchased a Site and Will Spend $70,000 on a Building.

A lot has been purchased for the erection of a magnificent South Side church. The site procured is on the northeast corner of Ellis avenue and Forty-sixth street, and the edifice, when erected, will be occupied by the members of the Kenwood and Washington Park M. E. Churches. Both are at present small but prospering churches. The Kenwood Church is at the corner of Forty-second street and Berkeley avenue; the Rev. J. J. Rapp is the pastor and Wilbur R. Davis is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The members of the Washington Park Church are at present worshiping at No. 286 Forty-seventh street. The Rev. Reese B. Kester is the pastor, and Arthur R. Clark is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. It is the intention of the projectors to have the ground broken in forty or fifty days. The site cost $26,500, and the intention is to erect a building that will cost in the neighborhood of $70,000. Some of the most prominent Methodists of the Kenwood district are fathering the project.

EDWARD WRIGHT,

[No. 194 East Forty-fourth street, Greenwood Avenue School, Miss Wallace, teacher.]

PICTURES FOR POOR TURKISH CHILDREN.

Cheap Lithographs Greatly Appreciated by the Little Orientals.

Miss Swinson, the daughter of Mrs. Swinson, who is a teacher of Central Park School, has gone to Hygiene, Turkey in Asia, as a missionary. Miss Swinson sent a letter lately saying that the children of Turkey would think the pictures that the children of this city hardly look at were just beautiful and would always keep them and be very proud of them if we sent them. So Room 6 and Room 9 of Central Park School are trying to get a collection of picture cards and send them there. All the children are very anxious to send things to Asia. Mrs. Morey, the teacher, Room 6, said it would take five weeks for the pictures to go from here to Asia.

Miss Swinson said she had to ride a horse when she got off the boat, and two ladies were there to meet her. As she turned the corner near the house she was going to live in the two ladies staid behind, and a crowd of children, dressed in the best clothes that they had, welcomed her by singing an American song, and she said she felt as though she was in America again. Miss Swinson was also a teacher of one of the schools in Chicago. She has now gone there as a missionary, and will also teach a school there.

GOLDIE BIGDEN.

[No. 1614 Carroll avenue, Central Park School, Mrs. Morey, teacher.]

CAR STEPS TOO HIGH FOR THE WOMEN.

Injuries Received Because There Are No Platforms—Pullman Notes.

The people who live in Pullman are anxious that the Illinois Central railroad should build platforms at their stations. Since the railroads have been using the platforms the steps on the cars have been raised, and people find it difficult to get on and off without injuring themselves. Several ladies have been injured in getting off of the high steps during the slippery weather the last few days. Pullman has about 12,000 inhabitants and should have more consideration from the Illinois Central railroad than it has had. It now takes fifty minutes to go down-town, whereas if we had the express trains, that have been promised to us so long, the run could be made in one-half that time.

Business seems to be reviving somewhat in our quiet suburb, at least it seems so when we hear the stroke of the hammer and noise of car building as late as 9 o'clock at night, which one may now do at the freight car shops at this place.

I don't know much about politics, for I am only a little girl 12 years old, but if men vote the way they talk I am sure that Mr. Swift will be the next Mayor of Chicago, for I hear them nearly all say he ought to be Mayor now and that he surely will be next spring. Mr. Swift must be a good man the way the men all talk about him here in Pullman.

GRACIE CHADWICK.

[No. 131 Watt avenue, Pullman Public School. Teacher, Miss L. M. Trainer.]

ORGANIZE A RIVAL OF THE SUNSET.

School Children Form a Club to Talk Over Matters.

The eighth grade pupils of the Marquette School have organized a club, which is formed after the order of the Sunset club, having no by-laws or constitution. It convenes once a month, Friday. The members, the eighth grade pupils, meet in Room 1 and debate and discuss intellectual matters. The eighth grade teachers write the program and the principal, F. B. Williams, presides over the club. Officers are appointed at each meeting and a secretary writes a report of each meeting, which is read at the following one. The club has a paper, for which the children write. Editors are appointed to edit this paper and to read it at the conventions. The teachers and principal take great interest in this enterprise, and in a short time the club promises to become an interesting as well as beneficial association.

HERBERT COHEN,

[No. 61 Flournoy street, Marquette School, Miss Hall, teacher.]

TO CELEBRATE WEBSTER'S NATAL DAY.

Scholars of the Webster School Honor the Statesman's Name.

Friday, Jan. 18, the Webster Literary and Debating Society celebrates the anniversary of the birth of America's greatest statesman, Daniel Webster. The program for this occasion is as follows:

Piano solo
Marie Isabelle Matson.
Recitation, "America's Greatness"
.......Daniel Webster
Fannie Goodman.
Vocal duet
Alice Prince, Adele Riun.
Reading, "Reminiscences of Our Sixth Annual Party"
Marie Isabella Matson.
Oration, "Daniel Wedster"
Victor E. Brown.
Reading of the Journal, by the editor....
..........Mason Trowbridge
By special request—Scene from Richard III.
Lady Anne........Marion P. Johnson.
Richard III...........Clifford G. Roe.

Those on the program represent the Webster's best talent and we are sure that they will do credit to the name of Daniel Webster. A cordial invitation is extended to those who wish to witness the literary effort of the largest High School society in the State.

ALBERT V. DE ROODE,

[North Division High School, O. S. Westcott, rincipal.]

ANOTHER ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY.

Fine Church for the North Side, Costing $100,000.

There is now under construction and rapidly nearing completion a building that will add to the architectural beauty of the North Side. The edifice that I have reference to is the Church of St. Alphonso at the corner of Wellington and Southport avenues. The building is one of the largest Catholic churches in Chicago. It is constructed of red pressed brick, with white sandstone trimmings and copper ornaments. The front is of white granite and appears as a massive building. It has a steeple that towers to a height of 225 feet. There will be a clock in the steeple that will be visible on four sides and that can be seen at a distance of over a mile. The seating capacity will be 1,500, and its rector will be the well-known German divine the Rev. H. Weber. The plans were designed by Joseph Bettinghofen and the execution of them are in the care of John Wagner & Sons. This beautiful monument of masonry will be completed by May 1, 1895, and the cost will be about $100,000.

ELIAS MAYER.

[No. 458 Garfield avenue. Lake View High School—J. H. Norton, Principal.]

PLEA FOR PATRIOTISM IN PUBLIC PLACES

One of "The Tribune's" Little News-Gatherers Strikes a Responsive Chord.

Noticing in Tuesday's TRIBUNE an article headed "Should Be Taught in Schools," by a young school reporter, the idea struck a patriotic chord in me. In connection with national hymns why not have the American flag draped in every school-room and, in fact, behind every pulpit? To be right royal Americans and to keep ever before the children's eyes those colors that have saved this whole land from bondage—it would seem almost a necessary part of his or her education—why not combine the hymn learning with this display of colors, and each grade own its flag as well as its text books, and thereby increase patriotism in the public school? Then, with these early impressions formed, if perchance we drift later in life in other countries we can say with Goldsmith:

Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country is at home.

JAMES ALEXANDER,

[No. 5828 Ingleside avenue, Ray School, Miss Elizabeth Adams, teacher.]

Scholars Looking Higher.

Mrs. Young, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, has proposed a plan of running the eight grades on the high school system. The plan is first to be tried at Douglas School, beginning Jan. 21. Mrs. Stow of Room 1 is to teach history, Mrs. Swarthouse of Room 2 mathematics, Miss Parker of Room 3 grammar, and Miss Johnston (Principal) literature. The pupils are delighted and will be more prepared to enter high school if the same is carried out. At 3 o'clock p. m. the eighth grade held a meeting in the assembly hall at which the matter of forming a club was discussed.

ABE SCHWAB,

[No. 3012 Groveland avenue, Douglas School. Mrs. Swarthouse, teacher.]

Barber Shop in a School.

A free barber shop, minus the shaving, has been opened in the Jones School. One day a little boy whose father is a barber brought a pair of clippers to school, and with the permission of several boys whose hair had grown too luxuriantly abbreviated their locks. Afterwards a collection was taken up in all the rooms and the money applied to the purchase of clippers, the one who officiated so dexterously on the former occasion being appointed barber. His services are frequently called into use and he appears to take interest in the work. His patrons seem to enjoy it, too.

JULIUS GOLDBERG.

[No. 297 South Clark street. Jones School, teacher Miss Duffin.]

Fine Schoolhouse Ready for Use.

The Goethe School, Myrtle avenue and Ryan street, has been finished after being in construction since July. It is a red brick structure, 200 feet long and four stories high. It contains about thirty-five or forty rooms, having a stone foundation ten feet in height. It is probably one of the best constructed schools in the city, holding 1,500 pupils. It is heated by steam and has all the latest inventions money can furnish.

JAMES MURPHY.

[No.1211 North California avenue, Room 1 Brentano School, Miss N. M. Montgomery, teacher.]

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Nearly 500 of the members of St. James' parish paid their respects to Dr. and Mrs. Stone at the parish house on Rush street last night. Dr. Stone was recently called from Grace Church, Philadelphia, and the reception last night was the first opportunity the parishioners had to meet their rector and his wife socially. Bishop McLaren and the clergy of the diocese assisted in receiving. The rooms were handsomely decorated with ferns, and many of the ladies carried bouquets of American Beauty and Jacqueminot roses. The parish orchestra of thirty pieces furnished music. In the guild rooms on the second floor the following women poured tea: Mrs. E. L. Ryerson, Mrs. G. W. Meeker, Mrs. H. B. Butler, Mrs. Henry Hooper, Mrs. J. L. Houghteling, Miss Lillie Towner. Carriages were not called until 10 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Towner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bausher, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Houghteling, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boutell, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryson.

Mrs. Walter Merritt Pond and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes held a reception yesterday afternoon at No. 325 Ashland boulevard from 2 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Pond received in an imported gown of pompadour silk, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Holmes wore pink moire antique trimmed with Isabella lace. Assisting in entertaining and presiding over the tea table were Mrs. William Pullman, Mrs. Cady Jordan, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Fred White of Eau Claire, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. Fred Hartwell, Miss Maud Taylor, Miss Kate Q. Dixon, Miss Anna Robinson, Miss Marion Martin, Miss Lillian Gillett, and Miss Clara Hotz.

Mrs. William Marshall Alister and her sister, Miss Carleton, assisted by Miss Johnson, were at home yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

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The fourth dance of the "Entre Nous" club was given last evening at Bournique's. Among those present were Miss Alice Fair, Miss Lillian Drake, Miss Bertha Chapman, Miss Bertha Botsford, Miss Caroline Fisher, Miss Chase, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Miss Maud Stanley, Miss Ethel Long, Miss Ida Drew, Miss Bessie Allen, Miss Lucy Chase, Miss Ada Badger, Miss Jane Cassidy, Miss Peck, Miss Filley of St. Louis, Miss Crawford, Miss Henderson, Miss Follansbee, Miss Nixon, Miss Watrous, Miss Higinbotham, Miss Gillett, Miss Fullerton, Miss Page, Miss Snyder, Miss Gilbert, Miss Pence, Miss Boal, Miss Anna Boal, Miss Tewkesbury, Miss Libby, Miss Barnes, Miss Stephens, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Colvin Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Roloson, Lawrence Heyworth, Burton Smith, Harlow Higinbotham, John B. Drake Jr., Harry Higinbotham, C. C. Chapman, Joseph B. Long, W. Barnes, R. Stephens, J. Heyworth, and W. Wright.

The soldiers at Fort Sheridan will give a grand military ball St. Valentine's night. The First, Second, and Seventh Regiments of the Illinois National Guards will be the guests of the occasion.

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Weddings celebrated yesterday included the following: At Princeton, Ill., Dr. C. W. Hodgman and Miss Maud Munger, daughter of Mayor Munger; at Fairbury, Ill., Arthur Hoffman and Miss Carrie Nethercom, and Paul Balbock and Miss Kate Powers; at Jacksonville, Ill., William F. Porter of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Eugenia Fitzsimmons, daughter of the bank President.

Miss Alice Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moss, No. 3446 South Park avenue, was married last evening to Henry L. Weber at the Masonic Home Temple, No. 3120 Forest avenue, the Rev. Dr. Schultz of Zion Church officiating. The ceremony was performed in the auditorium, which was profusely decorated with palms and stands of ferns.

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The International Folklore Association met last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Howard N. Lyon, No. 39 Bellevue place. Miss Adelaide M. Ide spoke on "The Legends and Customs of the Samoans." A chapter was read from the manuscript of the "Folklore of Longfellow."

A euchre party will be given tomorrow under the auspices of the Catholic Woman's National League for the benefit of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, which was burned last Thursday, at the De La Salle Institute, Thirty-fifth street and Wabash avenue, at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

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Miss Frances Burdick, No. 269 Ashland boulevard, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Susan Boyce Elmer and her bridemaids.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote gave a dinner tonight at which the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham were the special guests of honor. The guests asked to meet them were the French Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador and the Baroness Fava, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior, the Turkish Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Austro-Hungarian Minister and Mme. de Hengenmueller, Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Mrs. Slater, Miss Brice, Miss Patten, the Marquis Imperiali, Mr. Lefavre, the Hon. Hugh and Lady Georgiana Gough, and Mr. Bax Ironsides of the British Embassy.

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LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Minnie Alice Cumnock, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cumnock, and Mr. John Wood Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., was solemnized in the presence of hundreds of friends in the Kirk Street Congregational Church tonight. The best man was Mr. Howland Lowe of Grand Rapids. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. Deloss A. Blodgett and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lowe of Grand Rapids, Senator-elect Burrows of Michigan, and Mr. Clay H. Hollister of Grand Rapids.

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JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. J. C. Felsenthal of Chicago and Miss Celia Felsenthal of this city was solemnized at the First Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock. The groom is a member of the firm of Felsenthal Bros., Chicago. Quite a number of Chicago people were in attendance. Rabbi Samfield of Memphis performed the ceremony.

Notes of Society.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, No. 4727 Greenwood avenue, give a large reception this evening.

The Chicago Press League will give a luncheon at the Auditorium Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

The wedding of Washington R. Cregier, son of ex-Mayor Cregier, and Miss Sadie E. Wilcox will take place Feb. 6.

The Lexington club will give a masquerade at Masonic Home Temple, No. 3120 Forest avenue, Thursday evening, Jan. 24.

Mrs. C. H. Mulliken of the Virginia will hold a reception Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock for Mrs. Alfred Henry Mulliken.

Mrs. Luther W. Bodman, No. 9 Astor street, will be at home Wednesday, Jan. 23, from 5 to 6 o'clock. The Rev. Charles Parkhurst of New York will be present.

The Lake View Cycling club will give a ladies' night tonight. Progressive cinch and dancing will form the evening's entertainment. The annual reception of this club will be held early in February.

The Chicago Ceramic Association will hold its regular meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the club-room, No. 274 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Cross will read a paper upon "The Decoration of Glass."

Annual Banquet of the Railroad Club.

The Railroad club gave its annual banquet at the Great Northern Hotel last evening. W. N. D. Winne, President, was toastmaster and talked of "Why All Good Railroad Men Should Join Our Club." L. W. Campbell, N. A. Skinner, D. Talbot, C. G. Phillips, E. J. Henry, J. R. Peachy, W. A. Haugh, C. L. Williams, and William F. Schmidt responded to toasts.

The second program in the series of "Musical Fragments with Words" was given by Mrs. Charles Cornwell, née De Vilarrestau, at the residence of Mr. Head yesterday afternoon. In the method of her undertaking Mrs. Cornwell is entirely original and combines many points lightly touched upon rather than seriously pursued. It is in this aspect that it must be regarded rather than seriously, and particularly in the delivery of the minor poems there must be granted it a unique and especial charm. In one of these poems, "Wiedersehen," the first of three spoken preludes by Chopin, the work of Mrs. Cornwell strongly recalled in modulation and effect that of Mme. Bernhardt. In the delivery of the poems, which were in French, Spanish, and English, Mrs. Cornwell used a semi-declamatory style, in which the value of the word is heightened through a certain reflection of the accompanying tone. The shading employed is placed with musical taste. The second part of Owen Meredith's "Tannhäuser," also given with accompanying music on the piano forte, cannot be classed in value with the minor poems mentioned. Cleverly done it was, assuredly, but through the arrangement of the music it fell short of the worth held in some of the smaller poems. Portions of "Guinevere" will be given by Mrs. Cornwell in her next afternoon recital.

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Sam T. Jack disposed of his lease of the Empire Theater at West Madison and Union streets yesterday afternoon to an Eastern syndicate, which will assume control of the house Jan. 27. Negotiations have been in progress for some time. The new firm, the members of which are withholding their names for the present, control similar theaters in Eastern cities and will use their new acquisition to complete the chain of a variety circuit. The name of the house will be changed to the United States. It will be devoted to all-day entertainments, which will run from 1 p. m. until 10:30 p. m. Although continuous, the performances will consist of two distinct parts, each of which will open with a variety bill, then proceed with a melodrama, and end with some special variety feature. This system of entertainment is new to Chicago. The Empire has had a fitful career. It was first opened early during the World's Fair season and conducted as a combination house, but it proved a failure. Last March Sam T. Jack assumed control and has been conducting it ever since as a variety theater.

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The Chicago Marine Band, under the direction of T. P. Brooke, was warmly received in its first concert at Central Music Hall last evening. There is a great deal to be accomplished by the band in the matter of a subduing and equalizing of forces before its work can be regarded as acceptable in the sense in which the organization is purposed. As a director Mr. Brooke instills a degree of spirit into his band, but there was almost total absence of that shading necessary to a finished performance. Future attainments of the band will be allowed opportunity for display in the succeeding concerts of the series. These are arranged to take place Wednesday evening of each week at Central Music Hall and will comprise in all twelve programs. Miss Carrie Knox was the vocal soloist, giving Mascheroni's "For All Eternity," and responding to a double encore. The band numbers included Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, Liszt's Second Rhapsodie, and numbers by Eilenburg, Robyn, Scharwenka, and De Koven. The opening selection was a march by Mr. Brooke, entitled "Salute to Chicago," and dedicated to Gen. H. A. Wheeler.

⁂

The first concert given this year by the Listemann String Quartet brought forward in Kimball Hall last evening a work new to Chicago; Sgambatis Quartet in D flat, op. 17. The quartet comprises an Adagio and Vivace ma non troppo; Prestissimo; Andante Sostenuto, and Allegro. There is throughout apparent a musicianly sincerity, but there is also apparent an elaborate tribute to the writings of certain German masters. In ingenuity of treatment it is scholarly, and boldness and excellent breadth are displayed, but it bears an impress of the student rather than the creator. The performance of the work by Mr. Listemann, Mr. Kuehn, Mr. Boegner, and Mr. Steindel was spirited, though lacking in temperament. Haydn's Quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1, concluded the program, in which John R. Ortengren, baritone, was the soloist.

⁂

Mr. John Drew in "The Bauble Shop" is attracting a series of flattering audiences to Hooley's, although it is evident the actor rather than Henry Arthur Jones' patronizing bid to the English middle class is the item of liveliest interest. The Drew engagement, however, bears a special significance, as he will not play in Chicago again in two years. Next season he will be kept closely at home in New York by Manager Charles Frohman, who understands and desires to take advantage of the actor's great popularity with New York playgoers. An attempt will be made to have him appear constantly in a New York theater during the whole season. The year following Mr. Drew will emulate other popular American actors and seek recognition as a star on the London boards.

⁂

Al Hayman, who is associated with Charles Frohman in numerous theatrical ventures which have their center in New York, and with Will J. Davis in the management of the Columbia Theater in this city, sailed for Europe yesterday to corner that small part of the amusement market which still remains outside the pale of the Frohman-Hayman combination. He will arrange to bring Gilbert's latest opera, "His Excellency," to this country and also the entire organization of the London Gaiety Theater to produce "The Shop Girl" next season.

⁂

Miss Mary Coolbaugh Fuller and Miss Emily S. Hutchinson, ensemble pianists, assisted by Mrs. Myer S. Emerich, soprano, will make their first appearance in concert in Central Music Hall this evening.

⁂

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—What may be called the first performance here of Jules Massenet's dainty opera comique, "Manon Lescaut," was given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera-House. It served to introduce Sybil Sanderson, an American prima donna, who has achieved success in Paris as the best pupil and the worthiest interpreter of Massenet's works. No better choice could have been made for her début.

Americans are familiar with the masterpiece of Abbe Prevost. It is his "Manon Lescaut" that has prevented him from being forgotten. Manon Lescaut loving the Chevelier Des Grieux, and faithless only because of her overweening love for luxurious surroundings, the constancy of Des Grieux, the villiany of the brother, all furnished good material for Messenet to fit his music. He had the assistance of Henri Meilhac and Philippe Gille as librettists, and they proved successful collaborators.

Massenet has given this pretty love story a musical setting that is a masterpiece in its way. It is never startling or impressive, but it flows daintily along in a continuous stream of melody. A work of this kind to be properly interpreted requires a small theater and an orchestra that knows how to play "piano." This evening both of these elements were missing. The fact that "Manon Lescaut" looked out of proportions on the large stage of the Metropolitan Opera-House is not the fault of the management. On the contrary, it is to be praised for giving such a novelty. But it might have allowed Sig. Mancinelli to direct the orchestra. As it was Sig. Bevignani all but ruined Massenet's exquisite music, which has to be conducted in the most deft and dainty manner. Sig. Bevignani is a good and sincere musician who is thoroughly grounded in the old Italian repertory, but it was cruel to allow him to experiment with Massenet's music, which is essentially modern. His misconception of the score several times threatened the entire production of the opera had it not been that he had to deal with artists who are not easily "rattled." For example, his beat in the pretty little duo that terminates the first act, "Nous vivrons a Paris tous les deux," was nothing short of idiotic. The whole spirit of the performance was missed.

Sibyl Sanderson effected a successful début in the title rôle despite the contending elements. She has only a small voice, but it is equal in range and its compass extends to the phenomenal G in altissimo. She possesses considerable histrionic ability, and she acted the rôle in a charming manner. Her opening song in the first act, relating her strange experiences on her first voyage, was delightfully sung. In the "Voyons Manon, Plus de Chimeres," she was equally successful, and the interview with Des Grieux and the pretty duo which terminates the first act were beautifully done. Miss Sanderson has a personality that is eminently suited to the rôle. In the second act, when she bids farewell to the small apartment in which she has spent so many pleasant hours with Des Grieux, she rose to great heights. Her best work was done in the third act, where she visits Des Grieux at St. Sulpice. Miss Sanderson may be said to have scored a success, which will no doubt increase as she becomes better acquainted with her audiences. She is not Mlle. Marie Heilbrona, but she is nevertheless a good artist.

Jean de Reszke shared the honors of the evening with Miss Sanderson. He sang his music in the best possible style, putting a degree of expression and phrasing in the simplest phrases that even the composer never dreamt of. Sig. Ancona's Lescaut was positively bad. He never saw Tasquin of the Opera Comique in that rôle; then he might have realized some of the possibilities of that rôle. As it was, his impersonation was ridiculous. Pol Plancon had little to do.

Amusement Notes.

Charles Dickson will give his one-thousandth performance as Tom Stanhope in "Incog." at the Schiller Theater this evening, and the event will be marked by a distribution of souvenirs consisting of candy and bonbons to the ladies in the audience.

The students of the Chicago School of Acting, under the direction of Hart Conway, will present Boucicault's comedy of English sporting life, "The Jilt," at the Schiller Theater this afternoon. Admission is by invitation, and an excellent audience is assured.

Chicago theatergoers of twenty years ago will remember Tommy Hengler, first as a solo dancer in minstrel performances, and afterward as a partner of the song and dance team Delehanty and Hengler. Visitors to "1492" will see two pretty little misses in a graceful terpsichoreaan act. They are the daughters of Tommy Hengler, and they strongly reflect the theory of heredity, in that they dance as if the art was born in them. Another favorite dancer of twenty years ago, Mlle. Augusta Solkha, has a son in "1492" who does a most difficult and finished grotesque dance. In witnessing these two specialties the bald heads may find material for reflection and a certain assurance they are growing old.

ILLINOIS TOWNS SEND RELIEF.

Carloads of Supplies on the Way to Nebraska Sufferers.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A carload of goods for the Nebraska sufferers was sent forward by the Citizens' committee here today. Other cars will follow as soon as they can be loaded.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Baptist Young People's Union of Pana has contributed a carload of provisions to the suffering people in Nebraska.

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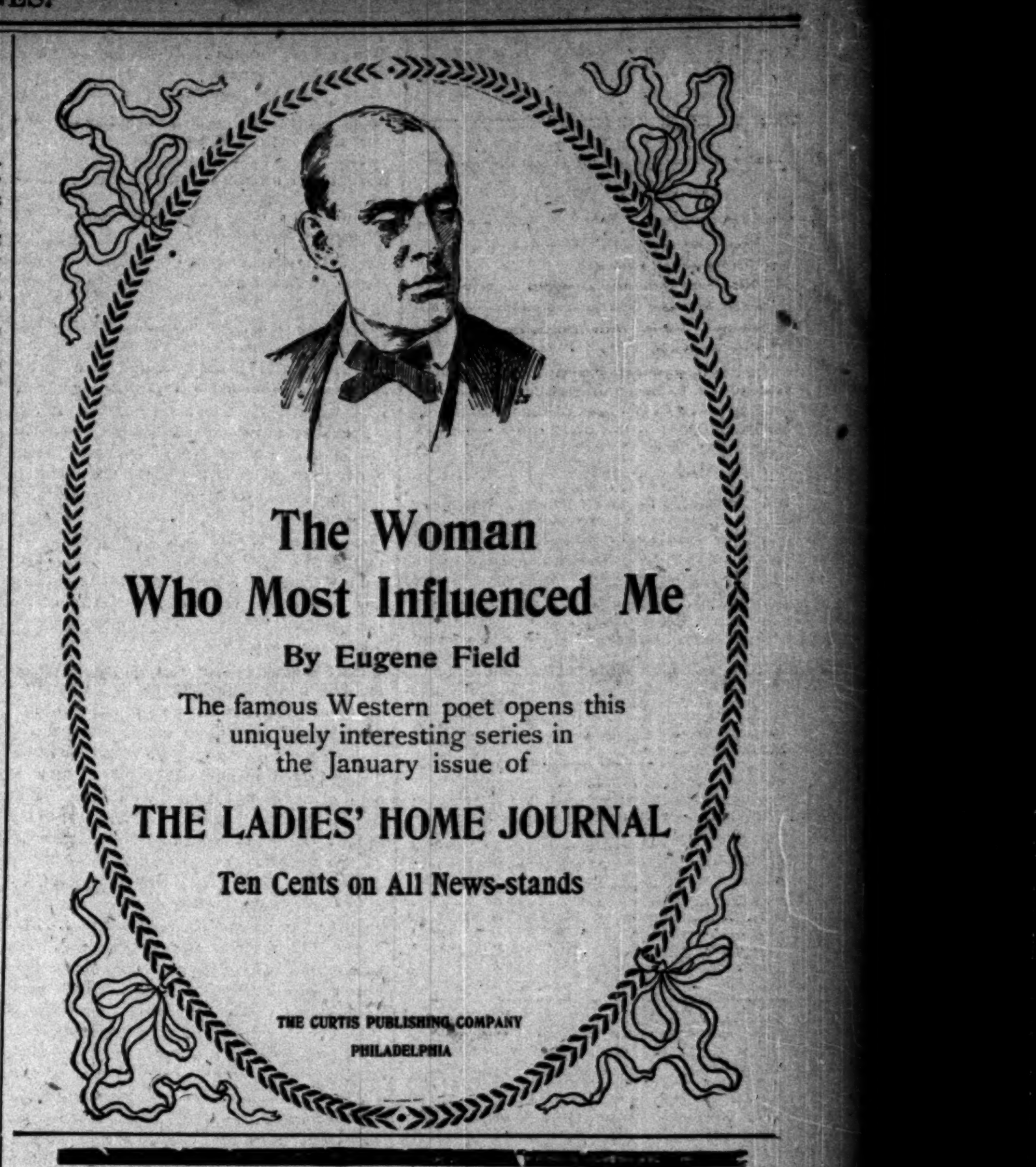
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

THE storm center has shifted to Brooklyn.

To THE Republicans in Congress: Patriotism is the best politics.

FRANCE is able to point with pride to a crisis of the genuine XXXX brand.

CANADA'S Supreme Court will hear from Sister Gougar some of these days.

THE President of the French Republic has set a commendable example to the Governor of Illinois.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND needs the services of a good Western man to manage his Hawaiian diplomacy bureau.

OUTLAW BILL COOK is an expensive citizen. He costs the country less, however, in captivity than when he is making his own living.

IF the Stock-Yards can be remodeled in such a way as to make them consume their own odors there will be widespread and lasting gratitude.

IF the Republicans in Tennessee are counted out this time they will carry the State at the next election by a majority too big to be counted out.

IT is expected the yield of sugar in Cuba this year will be no greater than that of twelve months earlier. The yield per acre will be large, but the area under cane is much smaller, owing to the scarcity of money and the high price paid for labor throughout the cane-growing region.

THE Committee on Public Service of the County Board has rejected the lowest bid for lodging and feeding jurors and accepted another which will cost the county about $1,800 a year more. This looks like a small sum, but it is worth saving, especially at a time when the board is complaining of a lack of revenue. Is it the intention of the Commissioners to be as extravagant in large matters as in small ones?

IT was about time to agree to elevate the tracks of the St. Charles Air Line. It is said the railroad authorities already had decided to withdraw their opposition, but doubtless the accident of Tuesday night at the intersection of the tracks with State street may be regarded as having accelerated the conclusion. A few such collisions as that and the people would insist on the removal of the St. Charles Air Line in toto.

THE Republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its standard coin, and in this the now demonetized coin will be redeemed. The people of Honduras seem to have arrived at the sensible conclusion that nothing is to be gained by an overvaluing of money, unless it be an undervaluing of the goods which have to be sold in order to buy the money, and that is not an advantage to the producer. There are some in this country who are so ignorant as not to understand this. They should take a lesson from Honduras if not willing to accept it from a stronger source.

THE New York stock market was heavy at the opening, but showed an improved tone before the close. There was extreme depression in the local market, the break being led by the cable stocks. Sterling rates are still strong, but the local supply of bills is improving. New York exchange sold at 55 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were generally weak with a late rally in wheat. Provisions were particularly easy. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn steady, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent higher, May pork 17½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, and ribs 10 cents lower.

AT latest advices from Hayti the premium on American gold there was 20 per cent. The stated reason is that an unusually large coffee crop is being put on the market, and that big sums of money are needed to move it. This means that $6 of the money of Hayti has to be paid for $5 in American gold. But neither the producers nor the toilers in Hayti will get hold of any of the gold. They are being paid in the cheapest currency that will pass muster, as always is the case where any discrimination exists, and when they come to spend the money they find its buying power is reduced in proportion. The fellows who think they desire cheap money may be commended to read the declaration in the Democratic National platform of 1892, that the farmers and the laboring classes are the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

A BILL has been introduced in the State Senate making it a misdemeanor for an Assessor to fail to assess property at its fair cash value. It is a wanton waste of the time of the Legislature. To print such a bill is to throw away money. Its author ought to know that such a measure cannot and ought not to pass. He ought to know that if it were a law it would be the deadest kind of a dead letter. No Assessor would pay any attention to it nor would he be punished for violating it. And few greater calamities could befall the State than for such a law to be enforced, for it would be almost equivalent to confiscation. Taxes of all kinds would be from five to ten times as high as they are now—and it is hard for the people to meet the demands made on them at present. What is to be gained then by introducing such bills and wasting the time of reading clerks and committees on them?

WHY DOES SHELBY LINGER AT SPRINGFIELD?

One has the most confidence in the truthfulness of the words of statesmen, whether they deserve that title or enjoy it only by brevet, when their acts tally with their words. When a statesman says a certain thing is going to happen and acts as if he were much afraid it might not happen an observant and reflecting public is apt to doubt his sincerity and to assume that he is playing a game of bluff which may or may not be successful.

It cannot have escaped the attention of the people that for many days Senator Cullom has been firing off at five or ten minute intervals statements to the effect that he is sure of reëlection. He has varied the phraseology. Sometimes he has said he was positive the Republicans would reëlect their old and faithful public servant. Sometimes he has said he was sure of the votes of a majority of the caucus.

His friends have been equally positive in their assertions. Some of them have remarked inelegantly that he had what they called a "cinch" on the nomination, or had "corralled" a majority of the members, or that he was "a sure winner," and that it was "safe to put money on him." They have used other quaint phrases, all intended to convey the idea that it was as hopeless to try to beat Cullom as it would be to endeavor to change the course of the planets.

Chairman Tanner and Gubernatorial Candidate Fifer have never varied from their declaration that it was impossible to beat Cullom, for his election was foreordained. The ex-officeholders and the would-be officeholders have repeated this after them and have gone to Springfield in a body and taken up quarters there so that they might unitedly sing hosannas to the Senator.

But some people have wondered why, if Cullom's reëlection was so absolutely sure, he should deem it necessary to leave Washington and spend so many weeks at Springfield telling his inquiring friends every few minutes that he could not be beaten. He could have staid at Washington and sent word from there to other candidates that they might as well stop spending their money.

Some have reasoned that if he had that perfect confidence which casts out fear he would not have opened headquarters at Springfield and squandered his means on room rent and cigars. He would not have felt it necessary to have runners out to bring in the members to smoke up those cigars and listen to his assurances that he was bound to be reëlected. He would not have felt obliged to have his adherents at the capital at considerable expense. A good deal of money has been expended in legitimate ways in connection with the Cullom campaign. It came out of somebody's pocket. Not a cent of it need have been spent if Cullom had really foreclosed on the nomination.

There is a feeling that if Cullom had been as sure of a renomination as he said he was he would have remained at Washington attending to those important matters which the Senate has been considering since the first of the month. His ex-postmasters and the ex-employés of the State would not have gone to Springfield, for it would have been unnecessary. Mr. Fifer would have stuck to his law practice and not worked for Cullom now that Cullom might work for him two years hence. The Cullomite papers would not have had any occasion to sing the praises of Cullom and denounce as an "intolerable insolence" the idea that a Cook County man should be elected, for they would have known that Cullom could not be defeated.

The only explanation of the discrepancy between the conduct and the claims of the Senator is that he was not as cock-sure as he said he was, and that he was afraid there might be some slip between the cup and the lip which would leave him in that forlorn condition so eloquently described by the Bloomington tragedian in the little speech made by him in THE TRIBUNE office last summer in which he described the coming fall of Cullom.

The Senator may have thought that it was not altogether safe to rely on the high estimate placed on his valuable services by the Legislature to see him through and that it was better he and his services should be on dress parade at Springfield for a time, where the members could not fail to see and admire them. Or it may be that he had in mind the proverbial unreliability of white men. Although he had made a coalition with Fifer and organized a mutual benefit society he may have deemed it wiser to be on the ground lest in a moment of greed his partner might attempt to gobble the Senatorship. When politicians are tempted they are sometimes false to their pledges.

The fear of something or of somebody must have taken this man who was so sure of reëlection away from the field of his duties, thus depriving the Senate of one of its intellectual luminaries, and have compelled him to spend so much time at Springfield and be at so much expense there. He has been needed at Washington. Nothing has been done about the finances or anything else, for Cullom is not there to straighten matters out. The President has sent no message in about the deficit, for Cullom is not there to attend to it. He is detained at Springfield telling everybody he is as sure to be elected as the sun is to rise tomorrow and at the same time straining every nerve to get members to vote for him. The esteemed Senator is not consistent.

DEMOCRATS FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The Democratic County committee has adopted a resolution declaring that "the Democratic party stands for efficient civil service divorced from politics," and urging the Democratic Senators and Representatives from this county "to give a cordial and earnest support to the bill framed by the committee of the Civil Service Reform League for the reform of the civil service in the cities of Illinois."

It would be legitimate to dwell on the fact that these committeemen who adopted this resolution, and nearly all of whom have been thoroughgoing spoilsmen, have been rather slow in finding out that their party "stands for efficient civil service reform." The gospel light of reform did not shine on them until the morning after election day, when they saw that the control of the city and county offices was going to pass out of their hands.

But it would be foolish to reject assistance from any quarter. It is better to assume that the conversion, though late, is genuine, and that whatever influence the Democratic committee can exercise over the Democratic members from this county will be used in behalf of civil service reform. It is better that both parties should labor harmoniously together to carry out a good work, and that the only rivalry between them should be which can do the most in the good cause. If the Democrats are in earnest and the Republicans are slow in their movements the former will spur on the latter and try to get all the glory they can out of the legislation designed to better the civil service.

There are undoubtedly members of both parties in the Legislature who are not in favor of civil service reform. They have believed all their lives that "to the victors belong the spoils," and they are not prepared to give up that comfortable creed, for they have often had some of the spoils and would like more. But when both parties come out officially in favor of this reform the ability of these members to block the legislation the people want will be greatly limited.

As the case stands now, the party organizations of Cook have urged the members from this county to support civil service reform. Legislation of that kind may not interest the rural legislators much, but they will not oppose it if they see this county demanding it unanimously. Any delay in pushing this reform, then, will indicate a lack of sincerity somewhere. But as yet there is no reason to suspect any one of lying.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The political situation in France seems to have reached a crisis which at least may be declared as serious. One day it involves the downfall of the Cabinet, the next the resignation of the President of the republic, and meanwhile the people are in an uproar, the Socialists are rampant, and the royalists are again on hand with their latest claimant to revive the cause of the monarchy. Upon the question of guaranteeing the interest on a group of railroad lines the Dupuy Ministry has collapsed. Behind this, the pending question, there was another of graver importance—namely; a conflict of jurisdiction as between the Executive and judicial branches of the government; in other words, between the Cabinet and Council of State, or the court of last resort. The government held that the bonds which it guaranteed would expire at a certain date; the court held the guaranty was perpetual. Neither side would yield. The Deputies voted down a resolution offered by the government for the separation of powers and then the ministry stepped down and out. Had the matter ended there the outcome would not have been serious, for resignations of Ministers are as common in France as clubs or cafés. It would have been a twenty-four hours' excitement. Then some other statesman would have formed a ministry and begun at once on the down grade towards a collapse any day the whimsical Deputies decided they would like a change.

Now, however, in the midst of all this political confusion the President of the republic deserts his post. He claims that he wanted to be the President of all France and not the representative of this or that faction, but he has found that he pleases no party and has been attacked by all and that the Deputies are not disposed to defend him. More than that, he regards the adverse vote in the Chamber as a personal reflection upon him. The French press almost universally condemns his course and deplores his abdication in view of the increasing activity of the revolutionists and the inactivity of the moderates. The London *Times*, on the other hand, claims that the crisis is not a ministerial one and that there is a great principle at stake. It says:

> Ever since the beginning of the present republic the Republican party has always shown a peculiar tendency to transform the Chamber of Deputies into a convention—that is, into a dictatorial executive assembly rather than an assembly of legislators. What happened Monday was only one more proof of the singular force of this tendency. The act of the majority was the act of the convention. By resisting this tendency M. Dupuy has been greatly elevated in the eyes of all constitutionalists. He must be praised for having immediately understood the revolutionary character of the radical position in pretending to contest the authority of the decision of the Council of State. If, as believed by many, he chose to fall he could not possibly have quitted office with more credit to himself than in falling gallantly fighting for the defense of a principle so universally honored by all self-respecting communities as that of a separation of powers.

The action of President Casimir-Perier will be variously judged, but at this distance it looks as if it were the act of a man thoroughly disgusted with the conflicting policies of factions and with the selfishness and silliness of French politicians, who prefer getting up spectacles and theatrical effects rather than working for the stability and success of republican institutions. It may be that the President is a weak man and unable to stand the pressure of the situation, but it may be, on the other hand, that he is seeking to apply a heroic remedy and compel politicians by the menace of danger to abandon their silly foolery and rise to a realizing sense of what the situation demands. If such be the case, it now becomes an interesting question who is strong enough to drag the government out of the slough into which it has fallen and set it on its feet again. It may be as the London *Morning Post* says: "The time has come for a military leader of the fiber of Bismarck or Gourko or for an autocratic despot of the firmness of Crispi or Stambouloff."

WANTS OF FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The resolutions adopted by the Executive committee of the National Farmers' Alliance at its meeting of last Tuesday in this city are in the main sound and sensible. They recognize the supremacy of law, the sovereignty of the people, and the fact that public officials are their servants, not their masters. They demand stability as well as flexibility for the currency, "with value as well as volume"; that taxation shall not be used to build up one interest at the expense of another; that the means of transportation shall be controlled for the interest of the people; that the pooling clause of the inter-State commerce law shall be retained; that there shall be equal pay for equal work, whether that work be done by male or female; and that the adulteration of all food products shall be prohibited. They also favor opposition to unjust trusts and combines, and the education of farmers in political sentiment by a progressive reading course and otherwise.

This is "all right." But it is difficult to understand what is meant by the demand for "a regular and equitable distribution" in our money system, independent of combinations and private manipulations. If by this it is intended to discourage the intervention of banks the declaration is not a wise one, and the distribution of money must continue to be to those who have anything to buy it with, unless a paper "currency" were distributed broadcast, in which case it soon would cease to have any buying power. The wisdom of demanding the passage of an anti-option law is doubtful, to say the least. Such a law would hamper the course of trade, and could not be to the benefit of those who have farm produce to sell. Certainly in so far as the tax named in the bill offered by "Farmer Hatch" was paid at all it would conduce to the building up of one interest at the expense of another, which is contrary to the demand couched in the third resolution adopted by the committee.

The preamble declares "the evils that now confront the farmer are the result of unfriendly legislation to the interests of agriculture." This must be admitted to be true, in part, for the legislation of the last two years, but not for that of many years previously. There has been no Republican national legislation unfriendly to the interests of the farmers. They prospered under the operation of Republican policies, and up to late in 1892 had before them a prospect of a widely extended foreign demand for their products in pursuance of the trade reciprocity which was agreed on between the United States and several other countries. All this was "changed" by the Democrats under the administration of Cleveland. The moment it was known that a sufficient number of Democrats had been elected to give an unmistakable majority in the House for such debasement of the currency and lowering of protection as could be agreed upon by the leaders of that party a money panic set in, followed by a terrible prostration of all the manufacturing and commercial activities of the land. This speedily told upon the farmers in the shape of a decreased demand for their products by people who were too poor to buy as they had done before. The result was a fearful decline in the prices of all the farmer had to sell. Instead of the $1.25 per bushel which the Democrats had promised should be the price for wheat, that cereal declined lower than ever, and other farm products also exhibited a great shrinkage in quotations, the only relief from which occurred in the case of crops which were so scanty that the average farmer had little to sell.

So the farmers have to blame the Democratic party for whatever evils they suffer—outside of what is due to their own lack of judgment or individual misfortune, neither of which can be ameliorated to any great extent by national legislation. A good many of their number believe this, and testified to such belief by their votes last November. They have cause to be thankful that enough other people voted the same way to change the legislative tendency and conditions, and to effect an important improvement in their status when the men elected in November have taken their seats and had time to act. How much of mischief may ensue during the next six weeks it is impossible to say, but probably it will not be much, as the Democrats now know their free trade policies have been repudiated by the people.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN IOWA.

The passage by the Iowa Legislature last year of the mulct law, to replace the impracticable State prohibition law, has not taken the liquor question out of politics. It will be one of the great issues this coming fall, when a Governor and Legislature are to be elected.

There will be a demand made on one side that the Legislature to meet next January must resubmit to the people the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, which received the votes of a majority of the people ten years ago, but which was set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that it was not submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Prohibitionists will threaten that if the Republican party does not commit itself to that they will defeat it.

It is possible that this threat may have an effect on a few weak-kneed Republicans. It cannot on many, because the Drys have shown the full extent of their power to do mischief. Last year they said they would poll 60,000 votes and punish the Republicans for having passed the mulct law. They polled 10,000. That shows their strength. If the Republicans should say they are in favor of the submission of this amendment they will put themselves back where they were four years ago. They will lose the German votes that have returned to them and will give the State to the Democrats once more.

If the Republicans should control the Legislature in 1896 and also in 1898—for an amendment has to be voted on by two Legislatures before it is submitted to the people—and should submit this prohibition amendment, it might receive a majority of the votes, for, as on a previous occasion, Democrats would vote for it in order to plague the Republicans. But that amendment would no more be enforced than was the prohibitory law, and no Democrat would leave his party because Democratic State, county, or city officers made no attempt to enforce it.

The adoption of such an amendment would mean the unlimited untaxed and uncontrolled sale of liquor in every Iowa county where a majority of the people liked to take a drink. But it never would be adopted, for the Republican party would be out of power before 1898. It would be madness to fool with this amendment or to be influenced by the threats of its supporters.

On the other hand, an attempt will be made to secure the passage of a law repealing the one which forbids the manufacture of spirituous, fermented, and vinous liquors in the State. Those liquors can be drank in Iowa lawfully in those places which have availed themselves of the provisions of the mulct law, but it is illegal to manufacture them there. That is an evident absurdity.

Iowa is the second barley-growing State in the Union. But no beer can be made within its confines. There is no home market for the barley, but it must all be shipped out of the State. Council Bluffs is the center of a grape-growing region that promises to outrival California, but no wine can be made there. In 1892 and 1893 Iowa was the first corn State in the Union, but no whisky can be made there. The inability to manufacture beverages the consumption of which is permissible costs the State millions of dollars yearly.

If the Iowa Republicans deal wisely with the liquor question this year their hold on the State cannot be shaken. But if they turn their steps backwards in the direction of prohibitory legislation they will simply play into the hands of the Democrats. The latter would like nothing better than to see the Republicans commit themselves again to the prohibitory policy, for they know it is the only way in which they can get back into power.

ALTHOUGH another one of the periodical revolutions which afflict Honduras is brewing in that unfortunate country, its people have had the courage to take the preliminary steps for a Central American Exposition, to be opened on the 22d of February, 1896, at Tegucigalpa. The exposition will last three months, and exhibits will begin to be admitted Sept. 1, 1895, the United States as well as the Central American being invited to contribute. The first regulation says: "The exhibition will consist of the products, manufactures and works of art, machinery, and industrial and agricultural products of Central America and of the United States of North America." It is creditable to the good sense of the managers that they have not followed the John Boyd Thacher system of awards. Their scheme is competitive and they offer a first-class silver medal, a second-class white bronze medal, and a third-class bronze medal. They also offer the additional inducement that first-class prize winners may have the privilege, "for the period of two years, to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 50 per cent on the custom duties levied on all articles of the premiumed class which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee." Second-class prize winners will have a discount of 33 per cent for 18 months, and third-class prize winners 25 per cent for one year.

THE Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill taking off the extra duty of a tenth of a cent a pound on beet sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty. This is a measure which ought to go speedily through the House and Senate, for there is not a single valid reason for opposing it. This tax has served as an excuse or justification for various European nations which have begun shutting out American products. The tax is a violation of the treaty with Prussia. Many American interests are injured by its retention and none is benefited. It is a matter of perfect indifference to the people of the United States if the Germans do pay an export bounty. It does not come out of the pockets of Americans. If anything they get their sugar cheaper. The only people who can be injured are those who produce cane sugar which is crowded out by the bountied beet sugar. This tenth of a cent does not give any additional protection to the sugar refiners or to the sugar growers of this country, for if all the beet sugar were kept out there is an abundance of cane sugar to meet the demands of the consumers. The revenue derived by the government from this tax is a trifle and does not begin to compensate the country for the damage inflicted on the cattle trade alone. No Republican should vote against this bill.

THE success which crowns persistency is illustrated in the case of Gen. Curtis, one of the New York members of the National House of Representatives. Gen. Curtis has been a member from time immemorial, and during his entire time of service has devoted himself to opposition to capital punishment. He began the work comparatively alone years ago. Gradually he enlisted the sympathies of a few members. From session to session he has bombarded the House with speeches on this subject. He has ransacked the whole country for criminal statistics. He has traveled from State to State working for legislative action. He has labored with Attorney-Generals and with committees. At last he has met with success so far as the House is concerned, having carried a bill through without debate abolishing the death penalty for certain capital crimes within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The bill provides for the abolition of the penalty in thirty or more cases and retains it only in cases of murder, rape, desertion, and mutiny, though it makes the following provisions in cases of murder and rape:

> That in all cases where the accused is found guilty of a crime for which the punishment denounced by this act is death, the jury may qualify their verdict by adding thereto, "without capital punishment." And whenever the jury shall return a verdict qualified as aforesaid the person convicted shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Successful as Gen. Curtis has been it is not likely his bill will get any farther, nor is it likely that it will make any impression upon State Legislatures, since public sentiment is not yet ready for the abolition of the death penalty.

THE ordinance relative to special assessments submitted to the Council by the Commissioner of Public Works provides that the collection of an assessment shall be postponed until the work is completed and its exact cost is known, so that each property-owner will be called on for his share of the cost and no more. Then there will be no rebates to be refunded. That is a good point, because many of those rebates are never called for by property-owners who are not acquainted with City Hall methods and do not know that anything is coming to them. Sometimes the rebates are so small that they are not worth the time it takes to collect them. The postponement of making collections till the work is done will also make it impossible to do what has been done often in the past—to collect an excessive assessment a year or more before the improvement is made. So it cannot be denied that this ordinance has its good points. But the reform which is needed most is the breaking up of the ring of contractors which has had so much power in the past and has been enabled to charge exorbitant prices and do poor work. If the pet contractor and his subsidized inspector were cleaned out and there was the same full and free competition in public as in private works, and also an honest inspection, the property-owners would get more durable improvements and pay less for them. The Commissioner's ordinance will not give the property-owners that reform. For it they must look to the removal of the municipal government from politics. This is something the General Assembly must attend to.

ONE day recently Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia had a batch of fifty-three persons before him who wanted to become citizens. Of these fifty-three he rejected twenty-eight because they were too ignorant not only of our institutions, but of pretty nearly everything else to entitle them to citizenship. Judge Dallas appears to be one of the few Judges on the bench who think it necessary to make any examination into the qualifications of aliens for citizenship. Were there more such upright and patriotic Judges there would be fewer naturalization mills grinding out citizens at the rate of one a minute and fewer manufactured citizens who not only know nothing but care nothing for our form of government farther than citizenship opens up an opportunity for the dirty work of bosses and a market for the sale of votes.

THE Hon. William E. Mason's Senatorial candidacy has not been in vain. He has contributed a great deal to the gayety of the campaign.

IN view of the excellent work Postmaster Hesing is doing in Washington, all statements and insinuations of a disparaging nature heretofore appearing in print relative to Postmaster Hesing's whiskers are hereby withdrawn.

As to Joe Mulhatton's story about making a hobo of himself and riding on brake-beams for fun, the most natural supposition is that Joe is lying.

AND now
MacVeagh
Has gone
Away.
Across
The sea
Behold
Him flee.
He's said
His say.
He's had
His day.
His cake
Is dough.
So let
Him go.
Henceforth
His work
Rests on
Bull Burke.

MRS. HAVEMEYER, wife of the sugar king, employs sixty servants and pays her chef $10,000 a year. Sugar is cheap, but there must be a fair profit in it.

CAPT. ANSON, it is reported, concedes that the Chicagos will win the pennant this year without any trouble.

A SOUTHERN exchange regrets to be compelled to pronounce Richard Mansfield an incorrigible snob. The editor must have seen him as Beau Brummell.

"I AM entirely satisfied," said Attorney D. K. Tenney, "that Taylor has not taken more than is necessary for his ordinary expenses for a reasonable time." Taylor's South Dakota bondsmen ought to be satisfied with this if they are reasonable men. It is not likely that he took more than he could carry away.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER resigns because he thinks he doesn't appear to please anybody. What a poor Democratic Senator he would make if he were an American!

The Demoralizing Free Pass.

Milwaukee *News:* There is no evil in American political life that will compare with the free pass system. A vice of so subtle influence that the laws of the country are polluted by it in their making, interpreted under its influence in passing through the courts and executed finally by officers who are to a man beneficiaries of the system. While official life presents itself to be debauched openly and publicly in this manner without shame, what honesty can be expected from it?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Seems Probable.

"I see," observed Mr. Chugwater, looking over his morning paper, "they're making another effort to put a tax on bachelors."

"Is that the single tax I've heard so much about?" inquired Mrs. Chugwater.

Escape from Justice.

"Gag him!"

"Put the ice-cold iron in his mouth!"

"Tie his head back so he can't move it!"

At this critical moment Mr. Finkenbinder woke with a start from a horrible dream in which a lot of ferocious horses had got hold of him and were using him as he was in the habit of using his own horse.

Good Plan.

"When I was out hunting ducks last fall," began Rivers, "I got a chance one morning at two canvasbacks. They were at least a hundred yards away and going in opposite directions. I let fly at one of them and dropped it. Then I wheeled about and——"

"Rivers," interrupted Banks, "I've heard that story half a dozen times before. You ought to rotate your crops of lies."

PERSONALS.

Silas K. Ratcliffe, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Hazel Green, Ky., a few days ago, aged 102.

Rubinstein's skull was found to be abnormally thick and his brain more than ordinarily large.

Senator Gorman refers to "our majority" in the Senate. Does he mean Republican, Democratic, or Havemeyer majority?

John J. Ingalls, the Kansas City *Star* says, is plainly and unmistakably the choice of the people of Kansas for United States Senator.

Justin McCarthy's income in literature has shrunk from about $15,000 to $3,000 a year since he has been so deeply absorbed in politics.

Alexandre Dumas was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor New Year's day, and Frédéric Mistral, the author of "Mireio," an Officer.

Senator Hill is now receiving letters asking him to step over to the White House and jog the President's memory upon divers applications for public office.

B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, attributes all the good fortune that has been his to the luck-giving New Zealand green stone which he has carried for years on his watch chain.

Levy Tucker of Todd County, Ky., is at the head of a family of four whose aggregate weight is 994 pounds. Mr. Tucker weighs 268 pounds, his wife 256 pounds, and his two daughters 234 and 236 pounds, respectively.

Lord Burton has recently given a $320,000 town hall to Burton-upon-Trent. He and his father, the late Michael Bass, have already spent over $850,000 on buildings for the town. Lord Burton is the Bass of Bass' ale.

Col. A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia *Times* will be invited by the Pennsylvania Legislature to deliver an address in the hall of the House of Representatives on the life and public services of the late Gov. Curtin.

C. T. Richings, an Englishman, who seems to have traveled over the United States to some purpose, is a new lecturer on the prospects of the colored race in this country, and is giving some highly interesting addresses on the subject in London.

Joséphin Péladin, the Sâr Péladan founder of the Rose Croix, who, in his "Décadence Latine," has been preaching occultism in France for years, has undertaken to eke out his income from literature by setting up a shop for the sale of bicycles.

Dr. Conan Doyle is an optimist of a peculiar type. He thinks the world is growing better all the time, but by an expurgating process which has no mercy on the weak and defective types of humanity, no matter whether they are so by their own vices or by the taint of inheritance.

Dr. Bertillon, the inventor of the measurement of criminals, is evidently determined to let no guilty man escape, for he has now discovered a new process by which handwriting may be identified. It is based on the measurement beatings of the pulse, which are said to have in everybody a different characteristic effect on handwriting.

CURRENCY TINKERING.

Hartford *Courant:* The opinion spreads and grows and becomes audible at widely separated points that Messrs. Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle will have to ask Uncle John Sherman and the Republicans to help them out once more.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The United States Government must guarantee its currency, despite Secretary Carlisle's avowed belief that it ought not to. To withdraw the government's security would precipitate a money panic that would hurt everybody.

New York *Advertiser:* And now Senator Jones has tried his hand at a currency bill. The benevolence of the Arkansas solon is shown by the fact that every financial crank in the country will find something in this measure to gratify him. Jones strives to please.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): A good many Senators and Representatives in Congress have suggestions for mending the finances. Some of them are good ones, too. The difficulty is that one man, who unfortunately has the veto power, does not want suggestions.

St. Louis *Globe:* Secretary Carlisle need have no fear about the people being satisfied with what he calls "any kind of money that is certainly sound and safe." The trouble with him and his party is that they propose to substitute for such money a form of currency that would lack the certainty of which he speaks.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The currency bill which has been concocted by Senator Jones of Arkansas, as a substitute for the defunct administration measure, is a decided change for the worse. Instead of inflation by paper it would give us inflation by silver; and if it becomes a law it will prove equally fatal to the maintenance of gold payments.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): The only reasonable and coherent plan is that which proposes to enlarge our stock of primary money by the restoration of silver. What wonder, then, that the silver men should perceive and congratulate themselves on the fact that no plan can possibly pass this or the next Congress that does not provide for the unlimited coinage of silver.

Indianapolis *Journal:* A prolonged and constant monthly deficit in the Treasury is the emergency, and the mistake is that the President, his advisers, and his party leaders had not seen this before Congress met in December and prepared a well-digested scheme to wipe out the deficit, which is the parent of the present ills, instead of recommending a crude and really impossible currency or banking scheme.

Denver *Republican* (Free Silver): Let the friends of silver in Congress steadfastly resist all attempts at compromise and all demands for surrender henceforward. The unrestricted coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the only thing worth fighting for in the way of currency legislation, and anything short of that must be regarded as a makeshift, which ought to be avoided like a pestilence by all true bimetallists.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): The bill prepared by Senator Jones of Arkansas is evidently intended merely to infuse a little fun into the currency discussion. The Senator's drollery, however, seems to be taken seriously in some quarters. It is an insult to his intelligence to assume that he is in earnest when he wants us to mortgage the country for gold wherewith to purchase the whole product of the silver mines of the United States—for this is precisely what his proposition means when stripped to the core.

New York *Tribune:* This (Jones' bill) is the latest Democratic plan for disorganizing the currency. Probably it is not the last. For Mr. Jones and his associates are likely to find that no sound-money man in either House will consent to run the tremendous risks which such a plan involves for the sake of providing for a loan which can be authorized in a short and simple bill without any disturbance of the monetary system. They are likely to find gold bonds highly objectionable to silver men, and coinage virtually on the basis of the London market for silver will not fire the miners with enthusiasm. To contrive a bill which nobody wants appears to be Mr. Jones' especial gift.

CURRENT NOTES.

One's success depends very largely upon what he does not say.—*Galveston News.*

"To me her face lacks something." "Well, when I saw her last it had about all it could stand."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Prisoner—"Your Honor, this policeman struck me." New York Magistrate—"For how much?"—*Washington Star.*

"I would like to work, marm," said the wayside wanderer, "but, yer see, I have been hypnotized by a feller what won't let me do a stroke."—*Boston Transcript.*

"How's times, old man?" "Purty good—purty good! The revenue detective's done married into the fam'ly an' the still's runnin' on full time!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Flihigh evidently doesn't know how to treat his inferiors." "Humph! What makes you think that?" "He bought a lot of 'em wine last night when beer would have done just as well."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Brown—"That cabman I had last night must have been drunk." Jones—"Didn't he get you home all right?" Brown—"Yes; but I found on examining my pocketbook this morning that his charges must have been quite reasonable."—*Judge.*

Lady (to her husband)—"I am growing so fat that I am beginning to feel quite alarmed about it. I have just discovered that I weigh 240 pounds." "Two hundred and forty pounds! And where did you get weighed?" "On the butcher's scales." "O, then, calm yourself! You weigh exactly half."—*Le Figaro.*

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Bloomington *Leader:* Congressman Funk is also being quietly talked about for the Governorship in '96. Ben would make as good a Governor as the State has had in a long time.

Rockford *Register:* Gov. Altgeld has evidently discovered one spot in his cuticle that is made sore by the dart of public criticism. He insists that he has not granted too many pardons. The people are not finding so much fault with the number as they are with their nature.

Quincy *Whig:* Altgeld's message has fallen flat. The public seems inclined to treat it about as they do the vaporings of Waite and Pennoyer. They have had all they want of "the wooden man with a gold lining," and appear determined to treat him and his mouthings with silent contempt.

Joliet *Republican:* One of the most important things which our present Legislature will be called upon to consider will be the amendment to our special assessment law. Some radical changes in this law are demanded, so that property-owners may be protected in their rights and the powers of Aldermen somewhat lessened.

East St. Louis *Journal* (Dem.): Every caucus of the Democrats on the matter of legislation only gets them further apart. Why not caucus on the question of at once turning over affairs to the Republicans, instead of waiting till March 4? The wisdom in this would be that there would be some kind of legislation, instead of the "dog in the manger" policy.

Bloomington *Bulletin:* The Chicago City Council is removing police from the depots of railroads that refuse to give the Aldermen passes, thus punishing the traveling public. The trouble with the Aldermen of Chicago and most other places is that they become imbued with the hallucination that they personally own the city and that the police and other officers are their individual servants.

Peoria *Herald:* There is a very general expression from all parts of Illinois that the State should secure possession of the Lincoln monument and keep it in repair. It would certainly be a great deal more sensible than pensioning a man who looks like Lincoln. . . . What would Abraham Lincoln think if he could look down and see the methods employed to be elected Senator by the man who looks like him?

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* With the government running behind every day and the currency bill still hanging fire why do not the House Democrats proceed to raise the tax on beer and thereby replenish the dwindling revenues? This would be a tax easily laid and easily collected and the country would applaud it as just. The brewers have become the richest men in the country, their business having increased by almost a geometrical ratio. They could easily stand the additional tax.

Champaign *Gazette:* Now the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State is up again. Do the people want such a convention? Do their interests require it? For at least ten years there has been a biennial agitation in this direction and the people's representatives have declined to submit the question. What new reason exists now for submitting it? The overhauling of the fundamental law of a Commonwealth is so grave a matter that it should not be undertaken except for the soundest and most unanswerable reasons, and such reasons do not now exist in Illinois.

Two Senatorial Freaks.

Resenting the interference of Senators Quay and Cameron in the municipal affairs of Philadelphia, the *Telegraph* (Rep.), of that city says: "It is none of Mr. Cameron's business, it is none of Mr. Quay's business who may be selected to govern this town in the executive or legislative department. Let them mind their own affairs and go on proving their monumental incapacity to represent the greatest industrial State in the Union in the national Senate. They have long been pointed out as curiosities of the time, the joint product of the perfected political machine, which makes a mockery of popular government and of statesmanship. If they have determined to invite a manifestation of public wrathfulness the like of which they never dreamed of let them proceed in their present effort to demoralize the Republican party of this city."

Significant Political Changes.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The increased representation of Republicans is greater in the cities than in the country districts, and the significance of the change is to be found in the fact that the Republican party has been making great headway in the strongholds of the Democratic party. Nor is it in the cities of the first class only that the Republicans will be represented in the next House. Denver, New Haven, Indianapolis, Louisville, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, Newark, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Milwaukee will have Republican Congressmen. Alliances with rural Populists are not conducive to the growth and strength of Democracy. The big cities of the United States are the centers of thought and influence, and the loss of them by the Democracy is not encouraging.

All Chargeable to Democracy.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is a well-known fact that the present unfortunate situation is due mainly to a radical departure from the Republican policy under which such a situation was unknown. The Democratic tariff law has reduced the revenue to a point which causes a monthly deficit, and Democratic schemes of currency reform have seriously impaired the public credit. But for these injurious influences there would be no financial problem to bother about. The receipts would equal the expenditures, bond sales would be unnecessary, and the money system would be working satisfactorily. All the trouble lies in the partisanship which has substituted unfavorable for favorable conditions.

Revenue Measures Required.

New York *Post* (Ind.): Two revenue measures seem to be required, one replacing the ad valorem duties on sugar by specific rates, the other putting an additional tax on beer. If the brewers and the sugar refiners are stronger than both political parties it is time that we should know it, in order that we may consider our next step in the science of government.

Put More Tax on Beer.

Louisville *Commercial:* An additional tax should be put on beer. This is a disagreeable duty to put on the Democrats, but as they have put more tax on whisky they should have the nerve, while it is their duty to levy taxes, to put more on beer, which has been, and is, one of the most prosperous industries in this country.

What Is Needed Is Money.

Rochester *Democrat:* The need of the hour is adequate revenue. Currency reform can wait. But the Democrats go on jumping from one blunder to another, inspiring general distrust and keeping business interests "all torn up." Happily, the race of the mischief-makers is nearly run.

Anarchistic Cranks Are Expensive.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): If Gov. Altgeld had devoted as much energy to putting down the strike in July as he did in criticising the President in January for doing his duty, no doubt the loss of property would have been several million dollars less.

Equal to Any Emergency.

Detroit *Tribune:* If the Illinois Legislature fails to discipline the President as Gov. Altgeld suggests, Mayor Hopkins might appeal to the Common Council of Chicago to do its duty.

Doubly Distinguished.

Kansas City *Journal:* Gov. Altgeld enjoys the double distinction of having written the longest message and exhibited the longest pair of official ears ever witnessed in this country.

The British Army.

Of the 222,000 officers and men on the rolls of the British army at the close of the year 106,000 are stationed in the British Isles, 26,000 of these in Ireland, 38,000 are in the colonies and Egypt, and 78,000 in India. Malta has a garrison of 8,500 men, Gibraltar one of 5,000, Hongkong takes 3,500 men, and Bermuda and the Straits settlement have 1,500 each.

Spain's Yield of Corks.

Inasmuch as Spain produces more wine than almost any other country in the world it is only fair that she should supply the corks for the bottles in which the ambrosial fluid is sold, and from official statistics just published it seems that her annual yield of bottle corks amounts to over 3,000,000,000.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CITY OF COLON IS THREATENED WITH FIRE AND DYNAMITE.

Placards Are Found in the Principal Streets Announcing That the Town Will Be Torn to Pieces Unless the Taxation Is Reduced—Troops Are Prayed For and the Condition Is Conceded to Be Exceedingly Serious—Hohenlohe Swears Allegiance to Wilhelm.

COLON, Jan. 16.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The police removed today from a wall on a principal street a placard, evidently emanating from revolutionists, threatening fire and the use of dynamite for the destruction of the city because of the oppressive taxation imposed by the government. The greatest consternation prevails here and in consequence of the threat to destroy the city a proclamation has been issued forbidding any one to be abroad after 9 o'clock at night. The local government is apprehensive of an open revolt and has sent urgent messages to Bogota and Panama begging that troops be forwarded here from the latter place.

HOHENLOHE'S DUTY TO OBEY THE KING.

The Prince Tells the Diet Why He Accepts the Presidency.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Prince Hohenlohe addressed the Prussian Diet today. He said he had accepted the Presidency of the Prussian ministry because he considered it his duty to obey the King. The Prince added: "I derive courage from the knowledge that I am one with the House in its loyalty to the King and love of the Fatherland."

Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, submitted the budget for 1895 and 1896, showing a deficit of 34,300,000 marks ($8,575,000), which he announced would be covered by a loan. In presenting the financial statement Dr. Miquel said the estimate, as a whole, afforded ground for congratulation, no other State being in such a favorable position as Prussia.

In the Reichstag Count Homoesch-Rurich, Centrist, complained that the Federal Council had never given effect to the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws, and announced that the Center party would continue to press the motion to give effect to the repeal of these laws until the repeal went into effect.

The only notable speaker in the debate was Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, who declared that the Socialists would support the Center party in this matter, as the Socialists "feared neither the Jesuit General at Rome nor any Prussian General." The speaker then reminded the government that the attitude of the Center party in regard to the anti-revolution bill depended upon the government's position toward the proposition to give effect to the repeal of the anti-Jesuit bill. He then warned the Centrists against supporting the anti-revolution bill and addressing the House said: "Beware! The whole bourgeois society is tottering in France and begins to tremble in Germany."

Herr Lieber, Centrist, protested against Herr Liebknecht imputing that the Centrists were trying to make a bargain with the government.

The order for the second reading of the proposal to give effect to the repeal of the anti-Jesuit bill was withdrawn on motion of Herr Rickert, a member of the Freisinnige party.

VILLIERS ON THE PORT ARTHUR HORROR

Thirty-five Persons Left Alive Out of a Population of from 1,000 to 2,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 16.—Frederick Villiers, war correspondent and artist, who arrived straight from the seat of war, said when Port Arthur was captured Oyama decided that the Japanese should occupy the town and the Yamagais regiment was ordered to perform this duty. They entered the town, Villiers (London *Standard*), Creelman (New York *World*), and Cowan (London *Times*) being with them. Just inside the city were three mutilated heads of Japanese stuck on poles, and no sooner had the troops seen these than they lost all control and indiscriminately butchered everybody they found. Oyama had issued a proclamation that none of the inhabitants should be molested, so the natives were standing in groups on the streets watching the entry of the soldiers. They were driven like sheep into groups and shot down in cold blood. This was kept up all the first day. The second day the soldiers broke into stores and houses and shot down men, women, and children who were hiding. No one was spared, neither young nor old. The third and fourth days the butchery continued, officers not even attempting to check the men. Many of the bodies were horribly mutilated.

The third day of the massacre the Japanese officers recognized that they had made a mistake and attempted to conceal the butchery by throwing clothes of Chinese soldiers over the bodies. Villiers, Creelman, and Cowan witnessed the killing of many, and Villiers has taken several snap shots which bear undeniable truth of the butchery. When shown statements sent out by the Japanese Legation at Washington justifying the massacre Villiers said it was impossible to justify it, as no resistance was offered. The first day was excusable, as the soldiers lost all control on seeing the mutilated bodies, but after they had time to reflect there was no excuse. Villiers said the town had a population of 1,000 to 2,000 and but from thirty-five to forty were left alive, and those had tickets signed by the Japanese officers signifying that they were not to be killed.

De Guerville, the *Herald* correspondent, was strongly denounced by Villiers, who asserts he is in the pay of the Japanese Government to defend them from their conduct at Port Arthur. De Guerville, he says, was not at the front at all, but staid with Field Marshal Oyama in the rear, living in comfort and obtaining hearsay reports. He also denounces him for informing the Japanese Government that Creelman was a Chinese spy, as thereby their lives were endangered. He promised to expose him on his arrival in New York. All De Guerville did, says Villiers, was to collect trophies and drink wine.

Wei Hai Wei, Villiers says, will be captured this winter, but Pekin will not be reached. Creelman will return home on the next Empress.

PLAGUE BREAKS OUT AT AMOY.

China Has a Worse Enemy than Japan to Battle with Now.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 16.—News received here from China says the plague has broken out at Amoy. The average number of deaths is seventy-five daily.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Times* correspondent in Pekin telegraphed: "There are riots and looting in the Provinces of Shan Tung and Pe Chi Li. The mission stations are believed to be safe, but the missionaries would be wise to retire to the coast." The *Times* correspondent in Tien Tsin says: "Authentic details of the battle of Kaiping are scanty. It appears that the Japanese outgeneraled Liu. Among the 2,000 killed were many high officers. Gens. Shui and Ma were near the scene with a sufficient force, but they held aloof."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY KILLED.

Italian Losses in the Brush with the Abyssinians Jan. 13 and 14.

MASSOWAH, Jan. 16.—Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian troops, telegraphs from Coatit under date of Jan. 15 saying the Abyssinians continued their attacks upon his troops throughout Monday. The enemy, however, was constantly repulsed with great losses. Suddenly Ras Mangascia struck camp and retreated in great disorder towards Seimazena and Gen. Baratieri started in pursuit. The Italian losses in the fighting Jan. 13 and 14 amounted to 120 killed and 100 wounded. Three officers were killed. The losses of the Abyssinians were heavy, including a large number of petty chiefs, in addition to seven of the principal chiefs.

FRANK DEBS KILLED BY THE YAQUIS.

Young American in Mexico Lured to the Mountains and Butchered.

HERMOSILLO, Jan. 16.—Frank Debs, a young American who was making a horseback trip from the City of Mexico to San Francisco, has been killed by the Yaqui Indians in the mountains south of here. Debs was warned not to attempt to cross the Yaqui country on account of the desperate and hostile character of the Indians, but he was allured into the dangerous section by the report that mines of fabulous richness were to be found there.

BURNS' TURTLE SOUP IS TOO RICH.

Loud-Mouthed Labor Leader Likely to Be "Called Down" Hard.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The publication of stories describing the luxurious manner in which John Burns, the labor leader and member of Parliament, traveled during his recent visit to the United States and the description given of the time which Burns had on board the Cunard steamship Etruria "eating turtle soup and hobnobbing with millionaires" are causing much excitement among his constituents in the Battersea Division of London. The *Evening News* yesterday and today devotes a page to the travels of the labor leader. John W. Benn, M. P., who accompanied Mr. Burns to the United States, last evening furnished a large audience at Assembly Hall, Mile End road, with an explanation of this indulgence in the luxuries of life. He said he was ill and consequently was obliged to travel first-class; therefore he asked Mr. Burns to share his cabin in order that the latter might nurse him on his way across the ocean.

PUNISHED FOR BEATING AN AMERICAN.

Minister Terrell Demands Reparation for an Assault on a Missionary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—Upon the representation of the United States minister, Alexander W. Terrell, the captain of gendarmes of the town of Kause, in the Sivas district, has been summoned to this city in order to undergo punishment for illtreating Mr. Hubbard, an American missionary. Mr. Hubbard was on his way to call upon an Armenian friend when the captain stopped him, demanded his passport, took him to a police station, and struck him. Hubbard was finally released and placed the matter before the United States Minister, with the result related.

HICKS COPYRIGHT BILL CONDEMNED.

London Art Dealer Writes a Caustic Letter to the "Times."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Agnew, a Bond street art dealer, writes a long letter to the *Times* protesting against the Hicks copyright bill. He says: "The barefaced robbery of copyrights and the return to the piratical times of previous years ought not to be tolerated by any enlightened people like our American cousins. It is our belief, as it is certainly our hope, that when the matter is brought clearly before the public, opinion on the other side of the Atlantic will be too powerful to permit the retrograde steps now contemplated by a possibly interested clique in Congress."

United Press Must Pay Damages.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—In an action brought by the Reuter Telegram company against the United Press for breach of contract, because of a sudden stoppage of American service in May, 1893, the United Press was forced today to consent to a judgment for £800 ($4,000) damages. The hearing was before Justice Grantham.

Pope Is Now Better.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Pope is enjoying better health today. He received Cardinals Rampolla and Bianchi and has resumed the transaction of his customary routine business.

Duke of Argyle Is Better.

GLASGOW, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Argyle, who fainted while addressing a meeting in this city last evening, is now pronounced to be out of danger.

Churchill's End Is Near.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill is much weaker today and it is believed the end is near.

TO REFORM THE CITY'S MORALS.

Civic Federation Committees Talk of the Plans to Be Pursued.

The Central committee of the Civic Federation, together with the several ward committees on morals, held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. The Rev. W. G. Clarke was Chairman. Most of the time was spent in discussion of the rights of the ward committees in proposing lines of work. W. H. Van Meter offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that every existing law against existing evil shall be enforced.

After quite a lengthy discussion the motion was laid on the table. The Rev. John P. Hale said the subcommittee had discussed the question of forming a Congress on Morals which should have power to raise money and formulate plans of work, but decided not to take any action.

The Rev. Mr. Brushingham made a motion that the Chairmen of the ward committees shall constitute a quorum for regular monthly meetings. The motion was carried and it was decided to meet the second Thursday of each month. The Chairman said the question of gambling was in the hands of a subcommittee and good progress was being made.

Charles E. Goodenow, Chairman of the Thirty-fourth Ward committee, spoke of pool-selling. He said the Washington Park club, which was situated in his ward, had decided not to allow pool-selling, but he thought it intended to deceive the people until they could secure such legislation as they desired. W. J. Onahan said he had been informed the club had decided to discontinue business. No action was taken in the matter.

W. H. Van Meter, Chairman of the Committee on Obscene Literature, said it was doing good work, but thought it was not best to make a report as the people they wished to get hold of might escape.

Representatives of the Civic Federation and the Real Estate Board met yesterday afternoon with Corporation Counsel Palmer of the city Law Department to discuss the proposed measures of both organizations and of the Corporation Counsel with reference to the proposed amendments to the special assessment laws. It was arranged that the law department complete the bill now in course of preparation and that Mr. Moore of the committee should continue work on his bill and that both should be submitted to later conference.

The Public Health committee of the Civic Federation will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Palmer House, Parlor O, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program is as follows:

Reports of Chairmen of committees, especially the Milk committee. Report of Sanitary Inspectors. Paper by Dr. Olesen. "Smallpox in the County Hospital." Paper by H. S. Taylor, "Legal Considerations in Relation to Smallpox." Commissioner Reynolds' remarks. "The Resident's Idea of the Pest House," by Dr. S. Benson.

The Civic Federation held a popular meeting last night at Bricklayers' Hall to discuss the current municipal reform. Edward Mulvaney presided and Michael Grady introduced John Z. White, who did the speaking. There were seventy people present in the audience.

FIRE STOPS A MATINEE AT MARION.

Sweetser Opera-House Destroyed Under Peculiar Conditions.

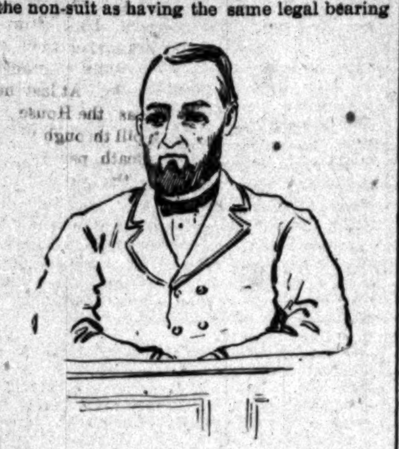
MARION, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Sweetser Opera-House was destroyed by fire here this evening under peculiar circumstances. The Wilber Entertainment company had concluded an act in a matinée performance when the curtain dropped upon a natural gas pipe and broke it. There was no possibility of shutting off the gas except by digging to the cut-off in the frozen ground. The audience escaped from the building without injury to any one. The gas accumulated in the building while the workmen were frantically digging for the cut-off, and in a short time exploded. The back part of the building was blown out, and in a moment the scenery was in flames. The loss is $20,000, partially covered by insurance. The wardrobe of the dramatic company was destroyed, several of the members escaping in their stage attire.

MARTYR TO HIS HONOR

JUROR SUFFERS ARREST RATHER THAN GIVE A WRONG VERDICT.

Judge Seaman Directs a Decree for a Railroad in a Suit for Damages—All the Jurors Refuse, but Eleven Finally Yield Under Protest—Julius Clayton Refuses to Compromise with His Conscience and Forces a Non-Suit After an Extraordinary Scene in Court.

Because he could not assent conscientiously to a verdict ordered by Judge Seaman in the United States Circuit Court yesterday Juror Julius Clayton chose the alternative of arrest on the charge of contempt. From the hour of adjournment in the early afternoon until the court met again at 5 o'clock Clayton was under arrest. When he was called on then to answer to the court he stood facing Judge Seaman and said though it meant imprisonment for an indefinite time he could not bring himself to give assent to a verdict which he believed in his heart was wrong. The scene between the juror and the Judge ended finally by Judge Seaman, moved apparently by admiration for Clayton's steadfastness, consenting to non-suit the case, ex-Judge Prendergast for the plaintiff agreeing to accept the non-suit as having the same legal bearing and effect as if the verdict had been rendered as the Judge had ordered. The other eleven jurors believed with Mr. Clayton a verdict for the plaintiff should be given, but under the direction of the Judge—as is the law—they had agreed to render a verdict for the defendant, though under protest.



JUDGE SEAMAN, WHO ORDERED THE JUROR UNDER ARREST.

Case That Caused the Trouble.

The case was that of Marie Cahill against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The girl was run over by a switch engine while she was going to her work in the Stock-Yards. She was dragged some distance and one foot was cut off. Then a brakeman gave a signal to back and the young woman was caught once more under the wheels and her other foot was cut off and her shoulder broken. She brought suit for $25,000 damages. The case had been on trial since Jan. 8 and yesterday morning Judge Seaman charged the jury. He said no negligence could be shown on the part of the railroad. He concluded by saying to the jury:

The court charges you to render a verdict for the defendant, and so say you all.

Then the question was put, "So say you all?"

The jurors remained mute for a full minute. Each one in turn said he could not assent to such a verdict. The Judge told the jurors to retire and bring in a verdict. At 2 o'clock court reconvened, and eleven of the jurors said under protest they would by order of the court agree to a verdict for the defendant.

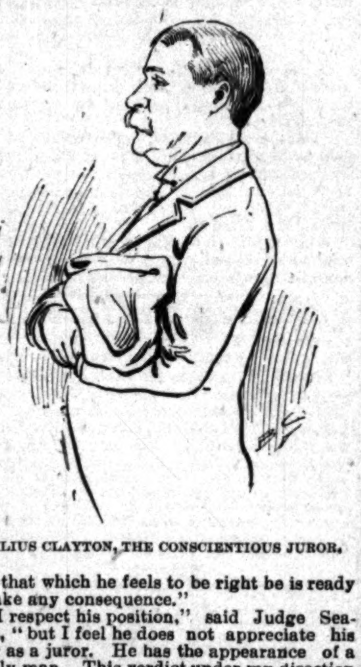
Juror Clayton was obdurate, and said: "Under no circumstances will I consent to such a verdict." Then he was placed under arrest for contempt of court, and an adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock. Then the eleven jurors took their seats. Julius Clayton, with ex-Judge Prendergast, who had volunteered to act as his counsel, at his side, stood in the center of the railed space facing Judge Seaman. The foreman of the jury had a verdict for the plaintiff in writing in his hand but the Judge would not accept it. Clayton's face was like a bit of steel. Just before entering the room he said: "I am ordered to say white is black. I won't do it."

Clayton Will Not Yield.

Attorney Prendergast said: "Juror Clayton does not wish it thought that he holds this court in contempt."

"I believe that," said Judge Seaman.

"But he feels he would do violence to his conscience to say that is right which he believes to be wrong, and he feels he ought not to be forced to say as true that which is not true. If this court will only say that this girl has no case and thus leave us free to appeal on that basis this man may be discharged from arrest and have a conscience as free as his body. I have talked with this juror. This matter is not a quibble with him. To vindicate that which he feels to be right be is ready to take any consequence."



JULIUS CLAYTON, THE CONSCIENTIOUS JUROR.

"I respect his position," said Judge Seaman, "but I feel he does not appreciate his duty as a juror. He has the appearance of a manly man. This verdict under my direction by the jurors is as far as they are concerned only a matter of form. Their protest goes on record. Will you, Mr. Clayton, take your seat as a juror once more and let the foreman render the verdict as I have directed?"

"I cannot, sir," said Clayton firmly.

Then a sign of relief went up from the throng back of the rail. There were some present who feared Clayton would recede from the position he had taken. He paused a moment and then continuing said: "If I did go back to my seat and allow the verdict that you order rendered, even under my protest I would be committing a grave wrong."

"You would be simply obeying the direction of the court in respect to the law."

"It is a question of fact and not of law in my mind, your Honor."

"It should be a question of law and of your oath."

"The jury was unanimous."

"That does not enter into the case. The court may be wrong, but that is not for you to decide."

"It would be wrong for the foreman to render the verdict even under my protest. I stand now on this matter as I have stood from the first."

Agree on a Conservative Course.

Then Mr. Prendergast asked Judge Seaman to take a conservative course in view of the fact that there was no sign of disrespect on the juryman's part, no malevolence, and nothing but an action prompted by a fine sense of honor. He asked the court to nonsuit the case.

"I will allow a nonsuit to stand," he continued, "as an equivalent to a compulsory verdict. As matters are now I am conscious how grievous a wrong is done my client."

"Mr. Clayton may take his seat with the jury," said the Judge.

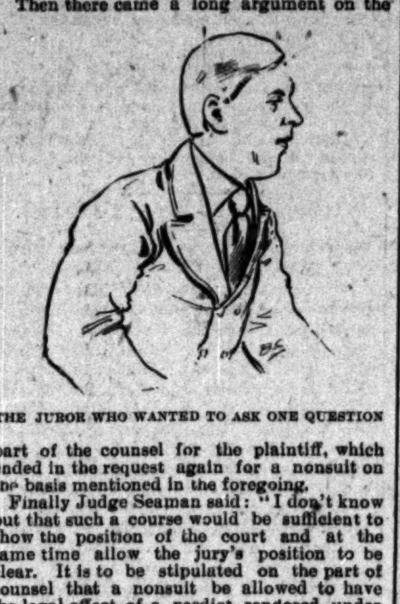
The juror walked to his old place and sat down.

"I ask now," said Attorney Prendergast, "that the foreman be allowed now to hand in the written verdict upon which the jury agreed."

"The foreman will now keep the written verdict," said Judge Seaman sharply. "The court will not receive it." Then turning to Juror Clayton the Judge said: "Will you now consent to have the foreman render a verdict in accordance with the direction of the court?"

"I cannot do that, sir, conscientiously, nor will I do it otherwise," was the answer.

Then there came a long argument on the part of the counsel for the plaintiff, which ended in the request again for a nonsuit on the basis mentioned in the foregoing.



THE JUROR WHO WANTED TO ASK ONE QUESTION

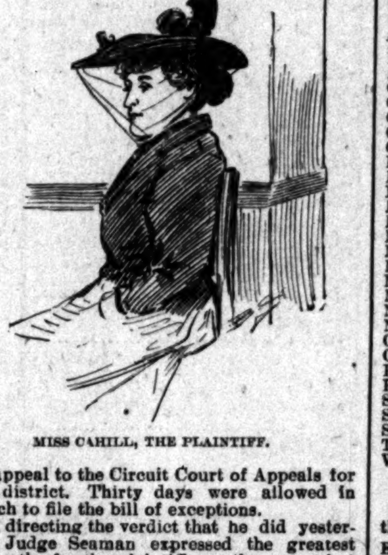
Finally Judge Seaman said: "I don't know but that such a course would be sufficient to show the position of the court and at the same time allow the jury's position to be clear. It is to be stipulated on the part of counsel that a nonsuit be allowed to have the legal effect of a verdict rendered under the direction of the court."

This decision on the part of Judge Seaman relieved him of a difficulty and caused those who thought Juror Clayton stood a good chance of going to jail to show symptoms of relief.

Attorney Keeler for the defendant objected to the course agreed on unless all proceedings subsequent to the morning session were expunged from the record. The court was willing that the stipulation should stand as the easiest way out of the difficulty and announced:

"Upon the stipulation of the counsel for the plaintiff that an order of dismissal shall be equivalent to the rendering of a verdict by a jury upon order of the court and under the protest of the jury, the dismissal will be entered."

Mr. Prendergast said he excepted to everything the court had done as to the imprisonment of a juror, but accepted the order of dismissal in the form agreed. He prayed for an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the district. Thirty days were allowed in which to file the bill of exceptions.



MISS CAHILL, THE PLAINTIFF.

In directing the verdict that he did yesterday Judge Seaman expressed the greatest sympathy for the plaintiff in the case, but said the question was one of law and that the defendants were not responsible.

Juror Clayton is 50 years of age and is the Secretary of the Acme Engraving company. He lives at No. 288 La Salle avenue.

The jury will meet at 2 o'clock today to hear evidence in another case.

FARMERS' FEDERATION IS FORMED.

Representatives of Many Other Bodies Organize a New Corporation.

In accordance with a call issued some time ago a representative body of farmers met yesterday from different parts of the country at the Sherman House and organized the National Farmers' Federation of the United States. This scheme is the outgrowth of nearly three years of arduous work on the part of its promoters. The constitution of the organization as adopted yesterday aims towards extending existing orders and establishing new ones; to bring all farmers' organizations into active coöperation in promoting their own good; to furnish a means of communication between organizations and between isolated farmers; to bring farmers into closer relations with the National and State Departments of Agriculture and the experiment stations; to provide for a farmers' reading course of study; to provide for the distribution of literature which will lead to a better citizenship, to a more profound and practical knowledge of agriculture, and a more thorough understanding of the questions relating to good government, legislation, the laws of trade, and the relation of agriculture to other pursuits.

The National Farmers' Federation is to be a strictly non-partisan organization and will contain no secret society features. The meeting was presided over by W. R. Hostetter of Illinois and T. H. Adams of Indiana acted as Secretary. Milton George of Chicago moved the farmers organize at once in a federation and secure a charter as a permanent body. The motion was unanimously adopted and the following are the charter members:

W. R. Hostetter, Illinois; J. M. Thompson, Illinois; M. E. Hogmire, Michigan; S. A. Converse, Iowa; A. S. Brewer, Illinois; D. P. Duncan, South Carolina; A. S. Partridge, Michigan; Milton George, Illinois; T. B. Furrow, Iowa; E. J. Bye, Iowa; S. T. K. Prime, Illinois; D. P. Demong, Pennsylvania; A. B. Hostetter, Illinois; S. T. Palmer, Illinois.

The convention then proceeded to elect a body of directors, to serve one year, as follows:

J. M. Thompson, Joliet, Ill.; W. R. Hostetter, Mount Carroll, Ill.; E. M. Palmer, Clinton, Ill.; U. P. Duncan, Columbia, S. C.; A. S. Partridge, Flushing, Mich.; J. P. Furrow, Garvin, Ia.; T. W. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; D. P. Demming, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. B. Hostetter, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Following the election of the directors a session of that body was held and the following national officers elected:

President, J. B. Furrow, Iowa; Vice-President, F. M. Palmer, Illinois; Secretary, Milton George, Chicago; Treasurer, W. R. Hostetter, Illinois; Executive Council, Milton George, W. R. Hostetter, F. M. Palmer.

Several members of the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry, Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union were present and participated in the proceedings. A resolution was adopted calling on all farmers' organizations to extend aid to the sufferers in Nebraska.

REPORT OF THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL.

Over Eighteen Hundred Patients Treated During the Last Year.

The annual report for 1894 of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital has been submitted to the management. It shows that the number of patients treated was 1814, of which all but 148 were received during the year. Eleven hundred and ten were discharged as cured. The deaths amounted to 181 and Dec. 31 there were 126 still remaining in the institution. Seven hundred and twenty-four were cared for free of charge, 923 paid full rates, and 167 such sums as they were able to pay. The religious faiths represented were: Catholics, 998; Protestants of all denominations, 723; Hebrews, 55; and no religion at all, 38. The emergency cases brought in by the police in patrol wagons and ambulances numbered 344. The report says the work of the medical and surgical staff has been attended with a satisfactory degree of success. Every member of the medical staff is given complimentary mention and a mark of respect is paid to the memory of Dr. Rud Seiffert, who, up to the time of his death, had been connected with the hospital for twenty-seven years. As the institution is conducted solely as a charity and depends upon the generosity of the public for its support, the Brothers thank all those who contributed during the year.

BUTTE A CITY OF WOE

DEATH LIST SIXTY AND EVERY HOUSE A HOSPITAL.

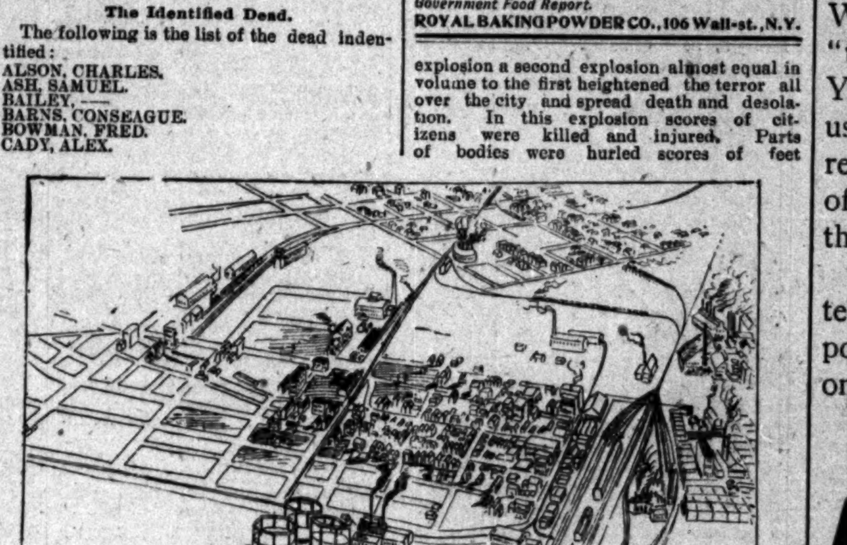
Complete Roll of Dead Probably Will Never Be Known, as Only Fragments of Many of the Victims Can Be Found—Work of Caring for the Injured Engrosses the Survivors of the Tragedy—Scenes of Horror That Have Seldom Been Duplicated.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—It is now estimated the number of persons killed by last night's explosion of giant powder is sixty. Nearly fifty have been identified. Today the city is in mourning and all flags are at half mast. The relief meeting called by the Mayor was largely attended and committees appointed for the collection of money for the relief of the afflicted families. The people are responding liberally and a sufficient amount to relieve distress is already guaranteed. A number of the bodies are mangled beyond all recognition and never will be identified.

The Identified Dead.

The following is the list of the dead identified:

ALSON, CHARLES.
ASH, SAMUEL.
BAILEY, —.
BARNS, CONSEAGUE.
BOWMAN, FRED.
CADY, ALEX.



X—THE WAREHOUSE AT BUTTE, MONT., WHERE THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

CAMERON, A. D.
CRANBECK, FRED, policeman.
DELONGERY, S. D.
DEAGLE, MIKE.
ENRIGHT, JOHN J.
FIFER, GEORGE.
FOSTER, —.
FUDGE, JOHN.
GALBRAITH, GEORGE.
GODDARD, ALBERT.
GREEN, ELMER.
GROSSER, MATT
GUTTENBURG, CHARLES.
McHALE, J. J.
HANSEN, CHARLES.
HOLLOWAY, GEORGE.
McDONALD, GEORGE.
McGEE, WILLIAM.
McWILLIAMS, ALEX.
MEAD, MIKE.
MILLER, J. B.
MORGAN, JOHN.
MOSES, DAVE.
NOLAN, W. H.
NORLING, PETER.
OLSERN, OLE.
O'LEARY, JAMES.
PIERCE, WILLIAM.
ROBINSON, PROF.
SLOANE, JOHN.
SLOAN, ED.
SMITH, WILLIAM, colored.
TRACEY, C. E.
WILTON, GEORGE.

Those Seriously Injured.

The following is the best available list of those seriously injured:

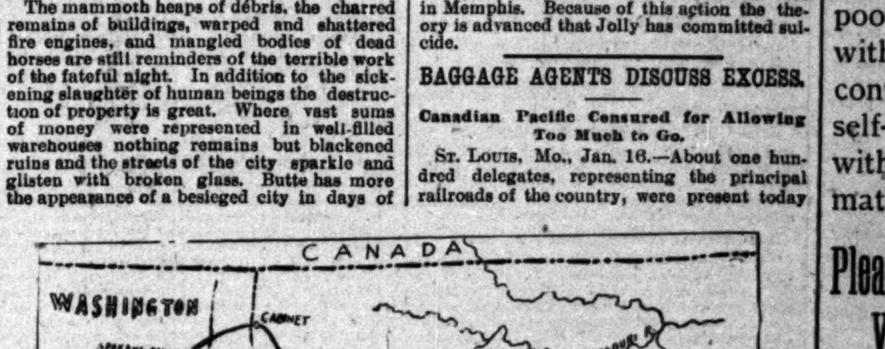
BOW, MR., injuries so serious that there is little hope of recovery.
BURNS, JAMES, broken leg and arms.
BURNS, TOM, fatally injured.
COLEMAN, DAVE, head injured but not seriously.
COLEMAN, TOM, injuries not dangerous.
COHN, JOHN, body badly scarred.
COLE, JOHN, four ribs broken.
CONNORS, MIKE, contusion of the leg.
DEVOY, GEORGE, back and hips injured.
DONALD, TOMMY, will lose his right arm.
EARLE, HENRY, back hurt and leg broken.
FRAZIER, —, a boy, broken arm and leg.
GROSSEN, W., back injured.
HART, FRANK, contusion of face and body.
HAID, T. J., broken arm and leg.
MICHAELS, ANDREW, unconscious, but not seriously injured.
McELROY, JAMES, knee-cap smashed.
McANDREWS, WILLIAM, boy, back injured.
MILES, W. L., stomach mangled and head badly bruised.
O'NEILL, MIKE, cut on the head and arms; badly mangled.
ORR, W. R., jaw broken, tongue cut, and teeth knocked out.
ROGERS, NICHOLAS, sprained ankle and wrist.
REILLY, T. J., leg badly bruised.
ST. CLAIR, C. A., left hip badly bruised and arm injured.
SINGLETON, WILLIAM, right arm broken.
SWIFT, ANDREW, fractured arm.
STEINBERN, HENRY, fractured leg and arm.
TIGGERMAN, HENRY, right leg broken and breast badly injured.
TRACEY, MELBOURNE, seriously injured in the bowels and an arm broken.
WEAL, R. A., back injured.

Famous Hunter One of the Victims.

Prof. Robinson, who is also known as "Two Bear," was a famous hunter and a friend of Theodore Roosevelt of New York. He had spent all his life in the mountains and was making preparations to guide a party through a practically unknown portion of the Yellowstone Park. Several visitors in the city are among the dead, among them being J. B. Miller, an Idaho lawyer. The ruins are still smoldering, and it is believed that more bodies will be found under the acres of débris.

Inquiries are coming from all parts of the country about friends and relatives who reside in the city and who were supposed to have been here at the time of the explosion.

The mammoth heaps of débris, the charred remains of buildings, warped and shattered fire engines, and mangled bodies of dead horses are still reminders of the terrible work of the fateful night. In addition to the sickening slaughter of human beings the destruction of property is great. Where vast sums of money were represented in well-filled warehouses nothing remains but blackened ruins and the streets of the city sparkle and glisten with broken glass. Butte has more the appearance of a besieged city in days of war than that of a business center of commerce in times of peace.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF BUTTE CITY, MONT.

When the Three Explosions Occurred.

When the fire started in the Butte Hardware company's warehouse there was a rumor that there was powder in the building, but this was denied and after a moment's hesitation the firemen began fighting the fire. They had barely started to work when the first explosion came. It is believed in this explosion only three firemen were killed. There were heroes among the spectators, however, and as soon as the stun of the shock passed away, while some ran in terror others immediately began pulling the mutilated bodies of the firemen and the injured from the proximity of the flames. From all over the city people began moving towards the fire and the crowd had greatly increased within five minutes.

Just about the length of time after the first explosion a second explosion almost equal in volume to the first heightened the terror all over the city and spread death and desolation. In this explosion scores of citizens were killed and injured. Parts of bodies were hurled scores of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific water tank was struck by the leg and thigh of a human being, driven by the force of dynamite from the scene. There were still heroes left to help pull the shrieking wounded and the groaning dying to a distance, but the people up-town hesitated. There had been two explosions and there might be more. There were rumors of carloads of powder in the vicinity besides that stored in the warehouses.

All Occurs in Fifteen Minutes.

Five minutes later the third explosion came, but it was a mild one, and it is believed very few, if any, were injured in this. It had all occurred in fifteen minutes. The dead were strewn everywhere and the cries and groans of the injured and dying presented a scene altogether unearthly. Between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Depots, a space of 300 feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human beings and with the dead and injured. The houses in the vicinity were as thoroughly wrecked as if a cyclone had passed. One of the rescuing corps gathered twenty-seven dead bodies in one pile, eight in another, and two and three in other piles.

The work of rescue was prosecuted in earnest. Every vehicle in the city was brought into service. The hospitals were filled. The spare rooms in the hotels were taken, and private houses were thrown open where it was necessary. The sights in the undertaking establishments this morning were awful; all were filled with heaps of human flesh. Many of the remains were beyond recognition, as were those scattered about the city in houses and hospitals. It is probable a complete roll of the dead will never be known.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—Gov. J. E. Rickards of Montana has sent a dispatch regarding the Butte disaster, which was in part as follows:

Entire fire department killed except three men. Many people torn to fragments; others killed by concussion. Financial loss enormous. Cause of fire unknown. Legislature in session passed resolutions of condolence. Stringent regulations will probably be adopted to enforce the laws against storing explosives within city limits.

HOWARD JOLLY SAID TO BE SHORT.

Memphis Passenger Agent Missing and His Suicide Is Hinted At.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Howard Jolly, passenger agent of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and ticket agent of the Cotton Belt road, is believed to be short in his accounts several thousand dollars. Jolly hurriedly left here a week ago, saying he was going to Kansas City and St. Louis, and has not been heard from since. Traveling Auditor Vorheis of the Cotton Belt and Auditor Williams of the Chesapeake are making a searching investigation. Pending the result they refuse to discuss the matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—General Passenger Agent Lynch of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railway arrived here today and seized $140 worth of tickets in possession of a scalper named Steiner. Mr. Lynch said the tickets were among the twenty-eight stolen by Howard Jolly, ticket agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Cotton Belt roads at Memphis. The tickets are good for passage from Memphis to California and are worth $50 each. It is said Jolly came here Thursday, disposed of five of the tickets to Steiner, and left for Kansas City, where he is supposed to have sold the remainder of them. Just before leaving here Jolly took out a life-insurance policy for $11,000, which he sent to his wife in Memphis. Because of this action the theory is advanced that Jolly has committed suicide.

BAGGAGE AGENTS DISCUSS EXCESS.

Canadian Pacific Censured for Allowing Too Much to Go.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—About one hundred delegates, representing the principal railroads of the country, were present today at the opening session of the fourteenth annual convention of the American Association of General Baggage Agents. The reports of the Executive committee and the committee of 1894 on the excess baggage system and on the uniformity of rates existing between express and railway companies, respectively, were discussed and referred to committees. Certain irregularities of Western railroads relating to the free allowance of excess baggage rates came in for its share of discussion. The Canadian Pacific was censured for allowing transcontinental passengers the free transportation of 350 pounds of baggage, when other lines only carry 250 pounds. A committee was appointed to take up the question of the uniformity of excess baggage rates and make a report on it to the proper officials of the different railroads.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

How About That New Leaf?

We mean the one that was "turned over" on New-Year's morning. Its first use, in most cases, was to register the abandonment of habits and weaknesses that were demoralizing.

Half a month is a fair test of steadiness of purpose. We shall assume that on the score of such reforms

THUS FAR

All Is Well

Further down on the leaf, however, you remember there was a glorious resolve to "spend all leisure time more sensibly; to devote the long evenings to useful reading and study; to employ every right means to advance in business, to rise in the social scale, to fit myself for the opportunities that may spring up along the path of life." Wasn't that just like it—either written or meditated?

How About All That Now—Eh?

Well, this questioning may not go too far. It treads on tender ground. Many may have not begun to keep these laudable resolutions because they scarcely know how. It is hard to reconstruct one's self merely on good intentions. There must be material to work with. For all who are sincere of purpose The Tribune

Will Come To the Rescue.

In its enterprise of distributing the Encyclopedia Britannica (available to the poorest at ten cents a day), with a proper guide to its contents for all who aim at self-culture, it has placed within the reach of all the material for

Pleasant Evenings,
Valuable Studies,
Cultured Intellects, and
Improved Capacities

For all the pursuits and conditions of life.

Learn what thousands are doing in The Tribune Home University by calling or addressing this coupon to 109 Adams street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Educational Department,
109 Adams street, Chicago.

I am interested in your Home University movement, as founded upon the Encyclopedia Britannica, with key, and request that you send me complete information for the New Year.

Name ______
Address ______
P.-O. Station ______

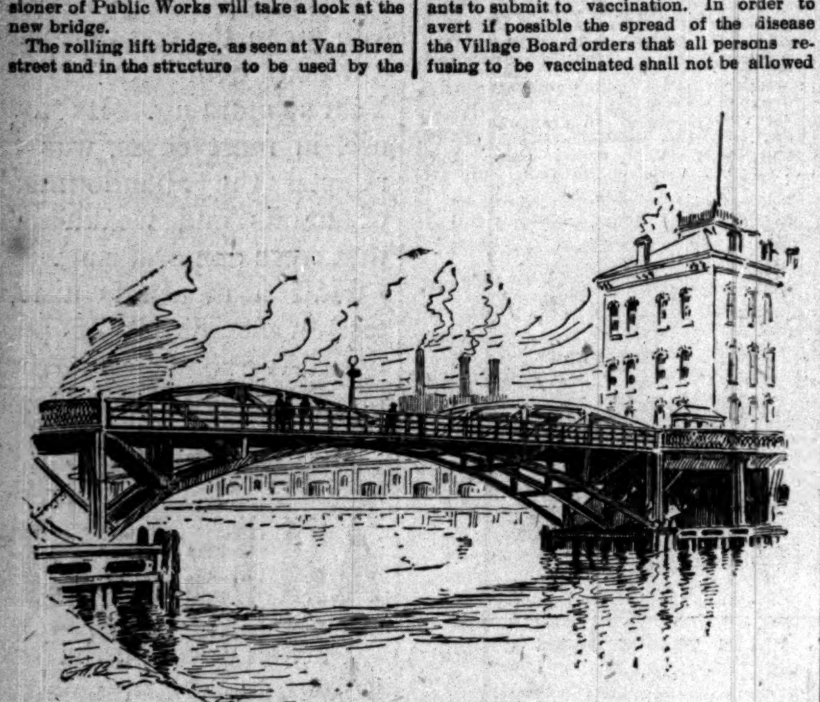
NEW KIND OF BRIDGE.

RESEMBLES THE ONES USED ON CASTLES IN FEUDAL TIMES.

Only Two of the Kind Exist, Both in Chicago, and Are to Be Operated by Electricity—One Is for the Metropolitan L Road, the Other Is at Van Buren Street, and Is Almost Ready for Inspection and Acceptance by the City—How the Bridge Is Built.

Within a week Commissioner of Public Works McCarthy will be asked to accept on behalf of the city the new rolling lift bridge over the river at Van Buren street. City Bridge Engineer Warren R. Roberts has had its building under his supervision since last February, and yesterday he said it opened and closed easily. With him watching the working of the structure were Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Moody and City Engineer Artingstall. Today the Commissioner of Public Works will take a look at the new bridge.

The rolling lift bridge, as seen at Van Buren street and in the structure to be used by the Metropolitan Elevated railroad, is the invention of William Scherzer, who died last July before the drawings for the Van Buren street superstructure were completed. Engineer Roberts said yesterday that the two bridges named in the foregoing were the only structures of their kind in the world. The bridge is cut in twain over the middle of the stream. Each part lifts back and upward like the drawbridge of feudal times. The motive power is electricity and the bridge is the first one in Chicago wholly so operated. The current is supplied by cable from the Chicago Edison company's plant on Washington street. In case the current should give out while the bridge is ascending or descending there are compressed-air brakes which are set by the cessation of the current itself. The brakes, gates, and signals are operated by compressed air. Two small houses barely large enough to hold one man each comfortably are placed at either approach. From these the opening and closing of each side is regulated. The electric governor in each house looks not unlike the governor which the motorman on an electric street car operates.



THE NEW VAN BUREN STREET BRIDGE.

The river channel left clear by the lifting of the bridge is 100 feet in width.

The superstructure contractor is C. L. Strobel. The substructure, now completed, was built by the Fitz-Simons-Connell company. The electric equipment was put in by G. P. Nichols & Bro.

There was a gathering of persons yesterday to see the bridge in operation. One side of the bridge started on its upward journey while a curious man was standing at its extreme end. As the angle of elevation became greater he started to jump down to the other half of the bridge, which was not being moved. The crowd told him to hold on. Then he sat down inside an iron arch and hung on till the bridge came down. Either side of the bridge, when open, forms a vertical wall fifty feet high and apparently hinged to the approach. It forms a barrier for any one who is tempted to walk into the river.

HE THINKS BUT LITTLE OF THE POLICE.

Man Who Is Robbed of $1,500 of Dry Goods Has a Strange Experience.

Burglars gained an entrance to the tailoring and notion store or Wald Bros., No. 1221 Wabash avenue, Sunday night by cutting out the two lower panels of a rear door and removed a wagonload of cloth and merchandise. Samuel Wald said yesterday that after making a careful inventory of what was left of their stock that they figured their loss at nearly $1,500. He said he had little hope of ever recovering any of the property through the agency of the police, and cited an instance which occurred the morning following the burglary. At the time detectives of the Harrison Street Station were supposed to be working on the case. The morning in question word came to Wald that a man was seen in State street endeavoring to sell dress goods. The junior member of the firm, Joseph Wald, went immediately to the police station and Capt. Hartnett detailed two men to follow out the clew. The store at which it was thought the deal was being consummated was visited and the policemen told Wald to wait outside as his presence, if he were known, would cause suspicion. The police entered and commenced to investigate. They had hardly entered when a man came out of the store and Wald, who was waiting outside, detected a bolt of cloth concealed under his coat. Wald shouted to the policemen and the man ran south on State street, but the police were unable to overtake them.

PHILADELPHIA MAN COMES TO GRIEF.

He Is Drugged and Robbed and Has to Board with the Police.

The police of the Harrison Street Station are working on a case reported to them yesterday afternoon by Edward Farley, who says he is a Philadelphia merchant with a business establishment at No. 33 Bainbridge street, in that city. He came in from the East yesterday morning and repaired to a saloon near the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, the exact location of which he is unable to tell. He ordered a glass of beer and after partaking of it suddenly lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. He has no recollection of what transpired in the meantime until awakened and found himself in a saloon in Harrison street, near the river. His wallet, which contained $230 and some papers, and also his watch and grip were missing. He was in company of detectives of the Harrison Street Station during the afternoon, but no clew could be found as to the whereabouts of the people who had robbed him. The theory of the police is that the man was drugged, but no arrests were made. With his funds entirely exhausted, Farley was obliged to spend last night in the Harrison Street Station. A telegram was sent to his home apprising his friends of his predicament.

EVANSTON MAN ALMOST FROZEN.

He Goes Sleigh-Riding and Ends the Trip in a Hospital.

Joseph Morrell of Evanston was found lying by the roadside not far from Rosehill, by a policeman, early yesterday morning, stiff with cold. His hands and feet were badly frozen. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital in Evanston. Mr. Morrell was one of a party of Evanston sleigh-riders who drove down to the Mount Pleasant House Tuesday night. When they started home an accident befell them. Before they had gone far the sleigh was upset and all were thrown out. Two or three members of the party were so overcome that the more sober ones could do nothing with them and went off, leaving them lying in the snow. When a policeman found Morrell he was almost frozen to death. George Curtis, the driver was missing until last night and it was feared he had been frozen to death.

TROUTS, WEIL, AND NEUMAN ON TRIAL.

Their Case Is Called, but Continued Until This Morning.

The cases of Solomon and David Trout, Henry Weil, and Charles Neuman, charged with soliciting and accepting bribes from West Town taxpayers, were called yesterday in Justice Prindiville's court. The prosecution was represented by G. Fred Rush, an attorney for the Civic Federation. Representing the defendants were "Deacon" Bisbee and ex-Gov. Hamilton. Owing to the fact that another important case was on trial the court ordered a continuance to 10 o'clock this morning and the defendants were obliged to give new bonds for their appearance.

GET VACCINATED OR STAY INDOORS.

Winnetka's Health Board Thus Orders the Villagers Where Smallpox Is.

Four cases of smallpox have been discovered in Winnetka. The residents of the village are greatly alarmed and the Village Board of Health has called upon the inhabitants to submit to vaccination. In order to avert if possible the spread of the disease the Village Board orders that all persons refusing to be vaccinated shall not be allowed to go upon the streets or public places of the village until the further order of the Council. The sick people have been isolated and most of the residents have been vaccinated.

In a Street Fight.

William B. Walls and his son, George, attorneys in the Unity Building, and Albert L. Clark, a manufacturers' agent, with an office in Dearborn street, were participants in a lively street fight yesterday morning. Clark had gone to the office of the attorneys to demand an explanation of a letter they had written him. He met them on the pavement in front of the building, however, and the three stood talking. The senior Walls, it is said, raised his cane to strike Clark, whereupon the latter knocked him down. Mr. Walls' son then struck the agent on the back of the head, but an instant later he was sprawling in the gutter. The three men were arrested. Justice Foster will hear the case today.

Echo of the Meadowcroft Failure.

Justice H. J. Sampson, Justice of the Peace in the Town of Cicero, was in Justice Wallace's court yesterday to answer to charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. James W. Graves of Elgin, Ill., was the complainant and said Sampson, who acted as attorney for him in a case, secured $620 from him. The money in some manner became involved in the Meadowcroft Bros.' bank failure and the cause in hearing, it is said, will develop into a question of the bank records. The proceedings before Justice Wallace were nolle prossed and Justice Sampson was immediately arrested on a warrant charging the same offense issued by Justice Foster.

To Examine the Estate.

Judge Kohlsaat has ordered suit commenced on the guardianship bonds of Frank J. Deegan, a minor, of whom Joseph Georges is guardian. On an account in the estate being presented it showed a balance of $1,071, for which the guardian could not account. Georges said he was ignorant when he took up the guardianship that he was responsible for the funds. He also told the court he was financially unable to make good the amount of shortage due the ward's estate.

Items.

New Republican clubs were organized last night in the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Precincts of the Thirteenth Ward.

Reau Campbell will entertain the Railroad club tonight at the Great Northern Hotel with an illustrated lecture on Mexico.

The "British Union" will give a masquerade reception and promenade Friday evening in Thompson's Hall, No. 255 State street.

Prof. Ellis Brooks of the Second Regiment Band was robbed of $100 and a diamond pin valued at several hundred dollars Tuesday night at his room at the Clifton House.

Arthur Lewis, the 4-year-old son of Perry Lewis, steward at the Evanston club, died yesterday afternoon from the burns he received while playing with matches last Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Hebrew Republican club of the Nineteenth Ward last night resolutions were adopted indorsing George B. Swift for Mayor and Sam Sinsheimer for Alderman.

A musical festival will be held at the Salvation Army, No. 558 West Madison street, tonight by the Princess Opera Band, it being the second anniversary of the commencement of the band.

The grand jury heard forty jail cases on yesterday's call and finished up some business left over since Tuesday. Next week the jury will take up the Washington street tunnel cable car accident.

At the meeting of the Revenue Reform League of Cook County yesterday the following officers were elected: President, William Kelsey; Vice-Presidents, D. K. Tenney and E. S. Dreyer; Treasurer, Francis B. Peabody; Secretary, J. C. Ambler.

J. L. Gerry, an engineer employed by the Illinois Central railroad, who lived with his family at Gilman, Ill., was found dead in his room at the City Hotel, Sixteenth and State streets, yesterday afternoon. He took a dose of poison and afterward shot himself in the forehead.

The McCoy's Hotel gambling case was called before Justice Bradwell yesterday and the testimony of the policemen taken. None of the defendants was in court, although Mr. McCoy was there with his attorney. The hearing on the search warrant case was continued until Jan. 18. The cases against the eleven inmates were dismissed.

Down-town manholes went rampant again yesterday. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon one exploded at Lake and State streets and burned out wires furnishing light and power to wholesale stores. The loss was considerable. At the same time another explosion at Lake street bridge knocked down several horses and filled the air with a cloud of dust and dirt, but nobody was injured.

The Office Boy.

The office boy sat on a high stool swinging his feet and jabbing a pen in a blotting pad, while a visitor, to see his employer, sat over by the window waiting for him.

"I presume," he said very kindly, noticing the boy's languid condition, "that you have a great deal of work to do?"

"Not when the boss is out," confessed the boy frankly.

"Um. You get well paid for it, I presume?"

"I don't git as much as I want."

"Nobody gets as much as he wants," remarked the visitor philosophically.

"I'd like to be nobody a while," grinned the boy.

"O, well," laughed the visitor, "you will have to wait till you become a man, then you can have an office boy of your own and pay him what he thinks he ought to have for his valuable services."

"Can I?" he responded emphatically. "Well, I guess not. You bet I'm not going to bankrupt my business, I ain't"—but the boss came in at that moment, and just what important communication the office boy was going to present to the visitor was lost in the rush of him off the stool.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Short Term Empress.

Binks—"O, yes, she carries herself like an Empress, and bosses me around all she likes now; but wait until we are married, and then see how she'll fawn and cringe."

Winks—"To you?"

Binks—"No; to the servant girl."—*New York Weekly.*

TO ASK THE COUNCIL.

CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD WANTS $400,000 TO MAKE UP A DEFICIT.

Increase in the Number of Teachers Makes It Necessary to Have Additional Funds, and the City Fathers Will Be Appealed To for Help—Robert Lindblom Makes Comparisons with Gotham—Statement of the Expenditures of the Year—Budget as Made Up for 1896.

The Board of Education last night voted to ask the Council for an appropriation of $400,000 to meet the deficit occasioned by the large increase in the number of teachers this year. At the afternoon conference of the board no satisfactory way was suggested for getting the money. But when Chairman Lindblom of the Finance committee proposed to ask it from the Council there was unanimous consent. At the same time Mr. Lindblom characterized the amount of money needed by the School Board next year as being "appalling" and added:

> But it is no larger than in other large cities. I received a telegram from New York this afternoon conveying the information that the appropriation in that city for the primary and grammar grades this year is $4,500,000 and the enrollment of pupils 174,000. Here in Chicago our appropriation for the primary and grammar grades is $3,600,000, and we have 170,000 pupils. So you see, although our figures are large, they compare favorably with New York. We have to begin with an increase of 11 per cent in enrollment as against the ordinary increase of 6 per cent. Within the last four months the increase has been 16 per cent.

Expenditures of the Year.

After this statement it was voted that the Finance committee should ask the City Council to furnish the deficit indicated. Mr. Lindblom submitted the estimates for 1896, given elsewhere, and also submitted a statement of the expenditures last year as follows:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES TO DEC. 31, 1894.

Buildings and grounds.	*Expenditures.*
School sites	$ 166,460
New buildings	958,010
General repairs	246,459
Incidental expenses	49,905
Permanent improvements	188,262
Heating and ventilating apparatus	60,754
Apparatus and furniture	102,652
Rental sites and buildings	77,682
Special assessments	27,163
Architect's department	22,033
Department of Public Works	1,424
Total	$1,900,756

JANITORS AND SUPPLIES.

Salaries engineers and janitors	$ 510,178
Official salaries	57,432
Fuel	119,777
School supplies	38,013
School-house supplies	17,585
Printing and advertising	12,615
Total	$ 555,601

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Salaries superintendents and teachers	$2,139,166
Evening schools	144,009
School libraries	37,567
Tuition	8,408
Kindergartens	17,413
Deaf mute schools	7,700
Teachers' training school	4,092
Sloyd	5,844
	$2,364,163

OTHER ITEMS.

High schools	$340,210
English and manual training	33,310
Compulsory education	13,988
Music	25,771
Drawing	25,215
Physical culture	10,567
German	107,988
Judiciary	464
Annexation	77,925
Manual training on bridewell grounds	9,985
Mental and manual training blind	6,027
District 5-40-13 (tax levy, 1893)	3,885
District 10-40-13 (tax levy, 1893)	1,463
Contingent fund	3,994
School census	24,954
College preparatory	2,351
Total	$688,104

What the Apportionment Shows.

A statement of apportionment and expenditures shows the Buildings and Grounds committee was apportioned $1,650,000 and expended $1,900,756. The Janitors and Supplies committee was apportioned $571,000 and expended $555,601. The School Management committee was apportioned $2,206,700 and expended $2,364,163.

Mr. Rosenthal thought he had discovered something of a suspicious nature in the failure of the Committee on School Management to have printed the prices of text books and supplies. Subsequently he arose to a question of privilege and explained he meant no reflection on his associates. But before this he declared it was necessary to have these prices printed. He said it was done in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, and continued:

> I have been trying to get the prices of our books and supplies for several months, but as yet have failed with the exception of the grammar schools. I was told if we printed the prices of the books the American Book company would charge us more, as we were getting books cheaper than other cities. I find we are getting Swinton's 'Grammar and Barnes' History a little cheaper, but paying more for other books.

A motion to take the matter from the Committee on School management was lost by a vote of 12 to 2.

A proposition to award the contract for a seventeen-room school building at California avenue and Fulton street was approved, as also a six-room addition to the Newberry School, to cost not more than $20,000.

The Union League club was given the right to use the halls in the following school buildings on Washington's birthday:

> Northwest Division High, Lake View High, Hyde Park High, West Division High, South Chicago High, Knickerbocker, Englewood High, Douglas, Goodrich, and Froebel.

Mr. Thornton asked that a sufficient number of rooms in the several buildings be set aside for truant children. This was referred to the School Management committee.

Reynolds Makes Health Suggestions.

Health Commissioner Reynolds sent a communication asking that principals and teachers should be instructed to make an immediate examination of the evidence of vaccinal protection of every pupil and temporarily suspend them if not properly vaccinated. His vaccinators at South Chicago reported that out of 9,000 school children 1,400 needed vaccination at once. He made the following recommendations, which were referred to the School Management committee with power to act:

> As another important feature of school hygiene, with reference to the protection of pupils against other forms of contagion, I beg to recommend that the desks, chairs, window-sills, wainscoting, doors, door-knobs, and other surfaces likely to be handled by the children—especially in the closets, retiring-rooms, and similar places—be thoroughly wiped with cloths or sponges wet with a solution of corrosive sublimate (one part to 500 of water) every Saturday or oftener throughout the school year; that, before sweeping, the floors be strewn with sawdust wet with the same solution—the sweepings to be at once burned; and that the use of slates, pencils, and slate sponges be discontinued, paper and lead pencils to be substituted therefor; and the wetting of the lead pencil with the tongue or the putting of the pencil in the mouth to be forbidden. These measures have been found necessary elsewhere on account of the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever among scholars; their adoption and enforcement by your board may prevent such occurrence in our schools.

Denial of Civic Federation Charges.

Much of what was recently charged by the Twenty-fourth Ward Civic Federation Council with reference to certain public schools was denied in a report signed by Messrs. Halle, Keane, and Drezmal, who made an investigation of the charges. They said the Sheldon School was an old one and the ventilation not the best, but it was better than the rented quarters where children were attending, and the board had not money enough to remedy the evil at present. The charge that the air shaft distributed foul odors through the building was denied. Some necessary alterations were suggested. The Kinzie School, the committee said, was well lighted and heated. It was impossible to provide playrooms. The Ogden School was not found in a bad condition. The Hoyne School, unfortunately, was in a manufacturing district. A new site was recommended. In closing the committee said:

> In conclusion, your committee desire to state that they have been unable to discover any negligence on the part of the chief engineer, the principals, engineers, or janitors of the school buildings in the localities specified in the report of the Twenty-fourth Ward Council of the Civic Federation, and we firmly believe them to be efficient and always zealous for the good condition of their schools and the health of the pupils intrusted to their care.

"Tribune" Prizes to Go On.

The report of the Committee on School Management approving The Tribune's distribution of prizes among the school children for news stories, was presented by Mr. Brenan, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Lindblom moved that it be filed, but Mr. Rosenthal thought there was an opportunity for advertising in the plan and consequently he didn't believe it best to approve of the action of the committee. Then followed some discussion over the question of the right of the Chairman to call the special meeting at which the permission was given, and it was moved to refer the matter back to the committee. This was lost on a tie vote, the Chairman voting in the negative. Mr. Brenan said:

> I handed in this report asking the board to approve our action. If the committee hadn't thought it was right we wouldn't have asked you to approve it.

Eventually the action of the committee was not approved, though nothing was said against the character of the communications of the children. The Committee on School Management approved the idea because it thought it to be a good one. The Tribune agrees with the committee and will continue to award the prizes.

SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET FOR 1896.

What Money Will Be Needed and How It Will Be Collected and Spent.

Members of the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon and agreed upon the budget of expenditures for 1896. The meeting was called at the request of the Finance committee, and it was intended to have present City Controller Jones and Ald. Madden, Chairman of the Finance committee of the Council. The proposed expenditures were to have been explained to them, but owing to other engagements neither could be present, and the board members held the conference among themselves. They found that, owing to the great increase in the number of children who entered school last September, the estimate of expenditures for this year would fall short $400,000, it requiring that amount to pay the additional number of teachers. How this money was to be secured the board didn't decide yesterday. There are several items subject to attack. There are the regular increase of teachers' salaries, amounting to $65,000, the building fund of $250,000, and special studies. Mr. Brennan didn't think the salaries would be interfered with and other members didn't think the special studies would be reduced. Still other members thought this the right time to buy school sites, as real estate has reached bottom prices. So there is a chance for other conferences to determine how the additional teachers are to be paid.

On the schedule for 1896 there was no trouble in reaching an agreement. The board wants, all told, $8,688,000. From the city it will ask $7,907,000 and an additional $200,000 to cover the loss in collecting the tax. The net will be the first amount, but the gross sum asked from the city will be $8,107,000. From State taxation and the school fund property it is expected $581,000 will be realized, making the total of $8,688,000.

Items in the Budget.

The itemized budget which will be presented to the City Council is as follows:

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

School sites	$ 300,000
New buildings	1,500,000
General repairs	275,000
Incidental expenses	70,000
Permanent improvements	175,000
Heating and ventilating apparatus	75,000
Apparatus and furniture	125,000
Rentals of sites and buildings	75,000
Special assessments	35,000
Architect's department	30,000
	$2,660,000

JANITORS AND SUPPLIES.

Salaries of engineers and janitors	$ 345,000
Official salaries	60,000
Fuel	150,000
School supplies	40,000
Schoolhouse supplies	20,000
Printing and advertising	15,000
	$ 630,000

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Salaries of superintendents and teachers	$3,575,000
Evening schools	150,000
School libraries	50,000
Tuition	90,000
Kindergartens	20,000
Deaf mute schools	25,000
Teachers' training school	5,000
Manual training	6,000
	$3,840,000

HIGH SCHOOLS.

English high and manual training	$ 395,000
Compulsory education	50,000
Music	15,000
Drawing	31,000
Physical culture	18,000
German	115,000
Judiciary	5,000
Annexation	65,000
Manual training on bridewell grounds	10,000
Manual training in grammar schools	25,000
College preparatory school	20,000
	$7,907,000

Explaining Some Figures.

The item of $50,000 for school libraries applies largely to free books. The item of $90,000 for tuition has reference to the Normal School. The $5,000 set apart for judiciary is to cover the expense of revaluation of school fund property. It was brought to the attention of the board that the revenue from school fund property might be tied up for two years. The amount asked from the city for 1896 is about $2,000,000 in excess of the appropriation for 1895.

Mr. Lindblom, the Chairman of the Finance committee, after the meeting was over said: "Owing to the large number of children who entered the public schools since September the increase in the salaries for teachers during the last four months has been from 8 per cent to 20 per cent. The result is that for 1895 we must start from a different basis of figuring on the natural increase in this connection and we find ourselves $400,000 short. We had talked of using $100,000 of our appropriation to establish an English high and grammar school, but in view of all the circumstances we deemed it expedient to forego the idea and will most likely instead establish a system of manual training in connection with the grammar schools. In this manner we will be able to secure for the children manual training at a far less expense than would be entailed if the original idea were carried into execution. One reason for the increased attendance is the marked decrease of the attendance of children at private educational establishments of learning. These have been transferred to the public schools, with the result of crowding the latter. Then the increase in the city's population owing to the World's Fair of course helped to flood the schools."

MEETING OF ELECTRIC EXPERTS.

Delegation of Chicago Supply Men Attend the Milwaukee Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Electrical Association opened its annual convention at the Hotel Pfister today. A special car brought a delegation of supply men from Chicago. President Paige of Oshkosh in his annual address made a vigorous protest against government ownership of railroads, telegraphic, electric, and other public service. Charles E. Burton read a paper on interior conduit and interior wiring. He said a large portion of the interior electric wiring was a menace to property. Fire insurance companies had learned by costly experience that electric light companies as a rule were negligent in inspecting the interior wiring to which they attached their supply conductors, and hence the underwriters' associations had rules and regulations relating minutely how all classes of wiring must be installed.

John W. Byerly, a contractor residing on Ashland boulevard, Chicago, and Mrs. Lucille Holmes of St. Joseph, Mo., were married at the residence of the Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist Church. The bride had traveled from St. Joseph alone, meeting the bridegroom on board the train at Chicago. The formality of securing a license and the delay necessary in Chicago were too great to suit the couple, so they came to Milwaukee to have the ceremony performed.

Poultry Show Ends Today.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Illinois Poultry and Fat Stock Association, which closes here tomorrow night, elected these officers tonight: President, G. M. Curtis, Quincy; Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. Judy, Decatur; Secretary-Treasurer, Rainey Miller, Champaign. Executive committee—Leonard Small, Kankakee; S. S. Noble, Bloomington; M. W. Summers, Curran; S. T. Jones, Williamsville; Edward Craig, Albion.

Looking for a Murderer's Picture.

Miss Lena Olson of Minnesota Point, who has been looking over the rogues' gallery at the Harrison Street Police Station in the hope of finding the photograph of the man who murdered her sister at Duluth last fall, has been unsuccessful so far. Detective Robert Benton of Duluth is assisting her in her search, which will be continued today.

Salt Consumption.

London consumes eleven tons of salt

GIVES IT A NEW LOOK.

ELECTION AT THE STOCK-YARDS CAUSES SOME SURPRISES.

Directorate of the Railway Company Reduced from Eleven to Seven and Representatives of the Largest Interests—Marvin Hughitt and G. B. Harris Dropped—Resignation of Mr. Williams Not Unexpected, as His Trouble with Mr. Winston Was Public Matter.

The election of directors of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company by the stockholders yesterday at the Exchange Building at the Stock-Yards surprised the Stock-Yards business-men. About fifteen were present, and among them was Thomas L. Sturges, Treasurer of the Junction company, by which name the Stock-Yards company is also known. F. H. Winston presided, and J. C. Denison, Assistant Secretary many years, acted as Secretary. The reports showed the company to be in fine condition, and the proposed improvements were considered and left to the directors.

The election of directors resulted in the retirement of the four railroad men. There was no successor to John Newell nor to R. R. Cable, and Marvin Hughitt and G. B. Harris were dropped. The directorate was cut from eleven to seven, representatives of the packing interests of Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, the New Jersey syndicate which purchased the yards some years ago, and John J. Mitchell representing the Eastern holders of stock. E. J. Martyn represents Mr. Armour, A. H. Veeder represents Mr. Swift, and Mr. Winston represents the New Jersey syndicate. The other members of the new board are Mr. Thayer of Boston, who owns much of the company's bonds; J. B. Sherman, who is said to own little; and James H. Ashby, Superintendent of the yards, who owns some stock. The election of officers was postponed, Mr. Sherman not being able on account of sickness to be present.

What effect the new board will have on the election of officers is not known. It is said that Mr. Winston (representing the New Jersey company, itself the controlling spirit) is opposed to the present officers, or at least some of them. It is not thought that Mr. Sherman will remain long in the General Manager's position. Failing health and a desire to rest, it is thought, will induce him to resign.

The resignation of Mr. Williams was not a surprise to people at the yards, for it has been said for months that he was opposed by big interests there. Of late, it is said, he came in conflict with heavy stockholders and it was finally intimated to him that he could retire.

It is said by intimate friends of Mr. Williams that the chief reason for his resignation was a letter sent by Mr. Winston to Mr. Denison asking him about matters connected with the Union Rendering company. The letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Stock-Yards company, and in it, it is said, Mr. Winston referred to Mr. Denison as the Secretary of the company. Mr. Denison was in Boston and Mr. Williams received and opened the letter. When he found Mr. Denison referred to as the Secretary, it is said, he became angry and sent a tart reply to the writer of the letter. Mr. Winston, it is said, replied in no soft terms, and the trouble grew.

Mr. Winston sent in his resignation to the directory of the Union Rendering company, but they refused to accept it. An effort was made, it is said, to patch up the disagreement between the two officials, but without avail, and the matter ended with the resignation of Mr. Williams.

PEOPLE JOSTLED A RIGID CORPSE.

How a Dead Man Sat All Day Long in a Hotel Rotunda.

San Francisco *Examiner:* The corpse of Thomas J. De Puy, an attorney of Seattle, sat bowed in the attitude of sleep nearly all day yesterday in the busiest part of the office of the Golden West Hotel, and none who jostled the dead or sat down close beside the rigid form knew that it was a dead man until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The man sat down in a stupor about 7 o'clock in the morning, before the bustle of the day began. His brain was benumbed with drink, and probably also with poison taken to escape from a troubled life.

When he sat down he crossed his hands in his lap, pulled his hat down over his eyes, which were closed and shadowed by heavy eyebrows, and, dropping his head on his breast, went to sleep. He must have died during the morning and without moving.

Night Clerk Hildebrant saw him there and let him sleep on when he went off duty at 8 o'clock. By 9 o'clock and during all the rest of the day the place was quite crowded with guests and others. The chairs on either side of him were seldom vacant. Men stumbled against his feet in sitting down to read the morning papers, but it was none of their business if some guest had been up drinking all night and was fast asleep in his chair. Nobody behind the office counter thought it worth while to disturb a fairly respectable looking man quietly snoozing on a rainy day. So the corpse sat there and grew rigid hour after hour near the big front windows.

As the afternoon was wearing away some man who had loafed there some time thought he would do a neighborly act by rousing the man asleep.

"Partner, hadn't you better wake up?" he said as he gave a shoulder a slight shake. Then he gave a harder shake, but the form responded strangely to the touch. He gave the head a push, but the neck was stiff and the head did not move.

When the morgue wagon came rigor mortis was far advanced, and it was plain that the man had been dead for several hours.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Prof. W. W. Graves.

Prof. W. W. Graves, for nine years instructor in the Northwestern University Conservatory of Music, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 1632 Orrington avenue, Evanston, of fatty degeneration of the heart. Prof. Graves had lived in Evanston fifteen years, coming there from Fond du Lac, Wis. Since 1890 he had been organist for different Evanston churches, and has given private instruction in music. He was 55 years old, and was born in Boston, Mass. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Supervisor McMahon, and a boy 11 years of age.

Prof. J. Allison Smith.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Prof. J. Allison Smith, one of the veteran educators of the country, died at his home in this city tonight. He had been at the head of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Academy, Florence (Pa.) Academy, Lebanon (O.) Academy, Springfield (O.) Female Seminary, Edgar County (Ill.) Academy, and Mount Pleasant (Ia.) and Burlington High Schools. He served as Captain of Company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, during the war.

Obituary Notes.

Martin Munchrath, an old settler of Galena, Ill., is dead at the age of 86 years.

Charles Chittick, a well-known resident of Cass County, Ill., is dead at Virginia, Ill.

J. G. Thorp, founder of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Lumber company, is dead at Cambridge, Mass.

The funeral services of Simeon Cobb, who died Monday, were held yesterday afternoon at No. 877 Washington boulevard. Dr. Noble of the Union Park Congregational Church officiated. Mr. J. H. Swan made a few remarks. The pallbearers were W. R. Kellogg, G. I. Gibbs, J. H. Swan, O. S. Richardson, Capt. Davidson, and Thomas L. Miller.

Oil Fuel for Locomotives.

The newspapers have stated that the Baldwin locomotive works have been experimenting with an oil burning arrangement on a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It is true that experiments were made on a large engine and this was done in order to test finally a device which has been applied by the Baldwin works to a locomotive for which oil fuel is specified. Of course nobody expects to revolutionize engine fuel in the United States or that any railroad man or locomotive builder has any notion of a general introduction of petroleum fuel in this country. The commercial reasons for not using it are overwhelming; the mechanical difficulties are very slight. Still, there is a certain field for petroleum fuel even in the United States. A number of small Eastern lines could use it without loss, and on the Pacific coast it can often be used with profit—that is, oil at 2½ cents a gallon is equivalent to a fair coal at $3 a ton. When we consider that the Pennsylvania railroad alone would consume on its locomotives over one-third of the total production of petroleum in the United States it is evident that there is no possibility of its being adopted generally as a locomotive fuel in this country.—*Railroad Gazette.*

THIS IS THE SEASON OF CALENDARS.

Offices Flooded Just Now with Various Pretty and Ingenious Records of Time.

This is the season of the year when every office man is flooded with calendars. A calendar is as much of a staple in every well-regulated business establishment as tea and sugar at home.

Those advertisements this year are unusually attractive, possibly because the prevailing sluggishness of trade has driven the advertising managers of the various big concerns to taxing their wits to the utmost.

One Western house which manufactures bicycles has an ingenious arrangement which not only gives the day of the month, but the days between any two dates in the year, the hours of the sun's rising and setting, the moon's phases, and a lot of other things, besides full information as to the superior merits of this brand of wheels. The calendar is in the shape of a bicycle with a little disk in each of the wheels and one spoke, which is moved from day to day by turning the pedal. Of course if you forget to turn the pedal you are liable to drop a day or so out of your reckoning, or to miss the moon's phases, but until somebody invents a calendar which can be wound up at the beginning of the year, and so kept running without further adjustment, such lapses are unavoidable.

A very pretty calendar is that issued by a paint manufacturing company, which gives in a circular diagram all the various shades of paints with their complementary colors as a guide in making combinations for decorative purposes.

Another company gets out a pamphlet with a calendar for one month on each page. On the outside is an injunction to turn over a new leaf, and on each page beside the calendar are ingenious suggestions as to the superior quality of the goods handled by this firm. All the pages are decorated with green leaves.

A New Year's card with the customary greeting of the season has a border of sanded surface covered with footprints, which at once recall the poetic line and suggest, no doubt, the necessity of being up and doing in the particular line of business to which the card refers.

Some of the calendars are put in memorandum books and card-cases. Many of these are made of superior leather and have as many pockets for cards, stamps, and one thing and another as the average small boy's pockets. Celluloid is used with very pretty effect.

Most men put one of these calendars on the desk, take the prettiest home for the children, and throw the rest into the waste basket; but one man on Randolph street religiously saves every miniature almanac of this sort that comes along, as if throwing away a calendar were as shiftless as throwing away time. The walls of his office are fairly papered with them.

"Stick it up there, somewhere," he says to his office boy. "We can't have too many of 'em. I never can find a calendar when I want it."

Perils of a Physician.

"The worst I was ever frightened," said Dr. E. D. Lucas at the Burnet, "was when called at midnight to attend a man, reported to be in a dying condition. When I reached his bedside he was dead and had been for several hours. His wife stood near seemingly calm, and when I told her that her husband was dead she said: 'He is not dead—you are a physician and must cure him. If you do not I will kill you.' I looked at her and saw that I was alone with a maniac and the corpse of her husband. In her hand she grasped a pistol and it was evident that she was determined to use it if I did not restore life to her husband. I knew that I must keep my self-possession or all would be lost, and felt his pulse, leaned over him as if listening to his heart beats, and finally said: 'You are right. He is not dead, but must not be disturbed; he will awaken in the morning. As soon as he awakens give him this medicine,' and I poured some drops into a glass of water. Fortunately, the woman was satisfied, and allowed me to leave. It was a very narrow escape, and I felt relieved when the woman was taken to an insane asylum."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Trifle Too Tough.

The cannibal king sat upon his bamboo throne, clothed in the awful dignity of his position and a faded silk scarf. His eye was fastened upon the entrance to the throne-room as if in expectancy. Presently it opened and the Secretary of State entered and bowed to the earth.

"A deputation awaits without, your Majesty," said the Secretary.

"What kind, slave?" inquired his nibs.

"Of white persons, your Majesty."

"Would they minister to my spiritual or physical wants, dog?"

"Your physical wants, your Majesty."

"Ah, then they must be missionaries."

"No, your Majesty."

"What, hound; not missionaries?"

"No, your Majesty, they are here on business of state from the white country. They are politicians."

A look of disappointment clouded the face of the King.

"Go, slave," he said, waving his hand with an imperious gesture, "and command the secretary of the culinary department to put out the fire in the kitchen stove."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Liked His Church.

Little Boy—"I like our church better than any other."

Fond Mother—"Bless his heart! Why?"

Little Boy—"We are always changing ministers, and every time we change there's most generally three or four Sundays when there isn't any church."—*Good News.*

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Missouri, fair; variable winds.

Indiana, fair; westerly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, slightly cooler in northwest portion; westerly winds.

Upper Michigan, fair, colder; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, fair, colder; northwesterly winds.

Iowa, fair; variable winds.

Place of observation.	*Height of barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Maxm'm temperature.*	*Direction of wind.*	*State of weather.*	*Precipitation 12 hours.*
Abilene	30.18	42	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.20	2	14	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.84	32	38	W.	Snow	.48
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	30	32	W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	30.22	36	38	N.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	56	60	W.	Fair	.06
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.42	24	34	S. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.08	34	36	W.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	30	36	S. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.08	26	34	S. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.12	34	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	30.18	20	28	N. E.	Fair	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	34	42	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	24	32	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	30.14	36	38	S.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.04	14	18	W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	30.02	58	66	W.	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	30.04	24	32	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	52	56	N.	Clear	
Grand Haven	29.96	32	36	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.02	18	26	W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.84	16	16	W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	30.22	4	12	N. W.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.20	30	36	N. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.00	58	68	S.	Fair	1.66
Kansas City, Mo	30.20	38	46	S. E.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.10	40	44	N.	Cl'udy	.04
La Crosse, Wis.	30.16	14	22	W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.22	38	40	N. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.20	34	36	N. W.	Clear	.07
Marquette, Mich	29.92	18	22	W.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn	30.22	38	44	N. E.	Clear	
Miles City	30.06	6	8	N. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee	30.02	26	34	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.14	0	12	Calm.	Clear	
Montreal	29.80	30	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	30.18	4	20	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.10	50	70	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	29.92	34	38	N.	Clear	.48
Omaha	30.16	36	40	S. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.92	30	34	S. W.	Clear	
Palestine	30.18	44	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	30.22	12	20	N. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.10	32	38	W.	Clear	.02
Port Huron	29.90	22	30	S. W.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.20	36	42	S. E.	Fair	
Rapid City	30.26	16	24	S. E.	Fair	
St. Louis	30.22	34	38	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.16	4	16	S.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.68	40	52	S.	Rain	.10
Santa Fe	30.02	34	40	S.	Cl'udy	.04
Sioux City	30.18	26	30	N.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	36	40	W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.22	34	40	W.	Clear	
Toledo	30.10	26	34	W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 23 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 25; 11 a. m., 28; 12 m., 29; 1 p. m., 32; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 37. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.47.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 16.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Germac-American Mercantile company, Grand Park; capital stock, $10,000; general mercantile; incorporators, E. A. Curtis, Peter England, and A. Curtis.

Danville Telephone company, Danville; capital stock, $25,000; to operate telephone exchanges; incorporators, Elliott E. Boudinot, William W. Tobey, and John White.

Bloomington Cider and Vinegar company, Bloomington; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture cider and vinegar; incorporators, G. B. Ghelert, C. E. Ghelert, E. C. Cox.

Wheeler Hinge company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture hinges; incorporators, James W. Wilson, John M. Hoon, and Charles A. Underwood.

Sweet Metal Tie company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to manufacture metal railway ties; incorporators, James W. Wilson, John M. Hoon, and Charles A. Underwood.

Barclay Smoke Consuming and Fuel Saving company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,250,000; to manufacture smoke consuming devices; incorporators, Frank Barclay, A. S. Paddock, O. J. Coliman, S. C. Smith, Frank W. Barclay and J. E. Smith.

King & Hyland company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture plumbing and gas fitting apparatus; incorporators, John A. King, Michael S. Hyland, and Robert J. Bieg.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Palmer Drug company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture drugs; incorporators, Hosea W. Palmer, James J. Barbour, and Lincoln C. Backus.

Farrelle & Rempe company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture pipe coils; incorporators, George H. Rempe, Thomas F. Farrell, and Frank H. Graham.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture pneumatic tools; incorporators, John W. Duntley, James L. Clark, and Charles B. Williams.

The Bloomington Trades and Labor Assembly, Bloomington; without capital stock; beneficial; incorporators, J. F. Anderson, A. W. Kool, and C. E. Hoff.

The Ormonde club, Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, John McInerny, James J. Hogan, Arthur Boyd, and others.

Fourteenth Ward Hebrew Republican club, Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, A. C. Findling, M. Nathan, N. Fregenbaum, and others.

Modoc club, Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, William Legner, Charles D. Gastfield, O. W. Lewke, and others.

The National Christian Citizenship League, Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Edwin D. Wheeler, A. M. Haswell, Joseph H. Berry, and others.

The Austin Safety Deposit company, at Austin; certified to an increase of capital stock from $10,000 to $15,000.

The Crescent Grain and Elevator company, at East St. Louis; certified to an increase of capital stock from $21,000 to $50,000.

Carnation Socials of Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Joseph Gerveny, John Kase, and Frank J. Friske.

The Retail Grocers' and Merchants' Association of Illinois, Peoria; without capital stock; for benevolence; incorporators, G. A. Scherer, J. R. Langton, G. S. Connelly, and others.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Leonard Smith, Dora Schultz	32-28
George Sessler, Sophia Boeck	27-23
Harry Hartford, Lizzie Tyrrell	21-18
Felix Destree, Mary Chalie	22-24
Albert Bjorklund, Anna Carlstrom	24-23
William Reeves, Lillian Bingham	23-20
Phelps Hoyt, Bessie Allen	22-19
Max Metzger, Franciska Mechele	45-37
John Morris, Emilie Foster	27-26
William Beyer, Phoebe Jones	29-24
Joseph Reynolds, Ella Johnson	23-22
Henry Smith, Ada Robson	44-26
Stanislav Madaj, Franciska Bartisak	30-20
John Armbruster, Annie Mamlick	23-19
William Thompson, Annie McCarthy	22-22
Joseph Kupferschmidt, Helena Borske	24-20
Burkhard Huck, Paulina Boos	28-24
Charles Stone, Daisy Gardner	22-22
Bennett Copps, Molley Cronin	28-21
Fred Schmid, Karoline Sperr	26-25
John Milligan, Mary Prester	25-23
Joseph Brengle, Mary Schmeck	22-23
Charles Boos, Lydia Wiley	22-19
Judson Smeke, Belle Forsland	29-20
Christ Peffer, Margrete Schriver	24-24
Jan Fudala, Johanna Vokitik	21-18
Jakub Tabor, Anna Witek	22-21
Charles Mattmann, Jennie Beck	27-20
Harry Schwartz, Katie Wechter	27-20
Charles Fleeceek, Minnie Sweet	25-21
Frank Vopat, Mary Mudra	27-23
Michael Keating, Anna Newman	25-19
Joseph Haspes, Fannie Toman	23-19
William Trotter, Nellie Sheehy	24-23
Charles Butler, Lizzie Ryan	31-21
Samuel Davis, Ella Marks	24-18
Charles O'Connor, Maggie Cook	22-18
George Heddinger, Lizzie Andres	31-28
Stanislaw Modrzyki, Helena Michalak	28-19
Karl Varel, Barbara Famfult	25-23
James Nigio, Pearl Harris	23-18
Michael Monahan, Mary Parsal	42-34
Hilmer Korsan, Silma Lundgren	24-23
William Lahl, Annie Starke	35-23

DEATHS.

HOTCHKIN—Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, Mary Catherine, wife of John L. Hotchkin, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m. at her late residence, No. 5642 Monroe-av.

JENSEN—Jan. 16, Samuel Jensen, beloved father of John S., Albert O., Carl A., Martha G., Louise C., and Lily Jensen, aged 63 years and 10 months. Funeral Friday, Jan. 18, from his late residence, No. 3141 Fifth-av., at 2 o'clock p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

McDOWELL—Jan. 15, 1894, H. C. McDowell, aged 68 years. Funeral at Oconomowoc, Wis., Friday, Jan. 18. Cleveland (O.) and Milwaukee (Wis.) papers please copy.

RICE—Jan. 15, Patrick, beloved husband of Catherine Rice. Funeral Friday, at 11 a. m. from his late residence, 25 N. Leavitt-st., by carriage to Calvary cemetery.

STANNARD—At Maywood, Ill., Jan. 14, Leonard Case Stannard, aged 42 years. Funeral from family residence Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

SHATTUCK—In Welsh Lea, Dec. 15, Mrs. Antoinette B. Shattuck, wife of the Rev. C. S. Shattuck and sister of John H. Bradshaw of this city. Interment at Rosehill. Notice of funeral later.

STEVENSON—George Stevenson, Jan. 16, 1895, at his residence, 73 35th-st., aged 47. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL; GENERAL housework. 3259 Wentworth-av.

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday afternoon, Jan. 18—Saturday evening, Jan. 19.
Soloists—Mr. E. BOEGNER, violin; Mr. B. STEINDEL, cello.
Program—Suite in D, Bach; Concerto for violin and cello, Brahms; and
BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY.
Eugene Ysaye, Violinist.

AUDITORIUM—Wednesday, Jan. 23.
DR. PARKHURST
Of New York will lecture under the auspices of the Marquette Club. Prices—$1.50, $1, 75c, 50c. Seats on sale at the Box-Office and Lyon & Healy's.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
TONIGHT EVERY NIGHT, SECOND MATINEE SAT.
RICE'S 1492.
A GREAT BIG SUCCESS.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST 6 TIMES.
HOYT'S A.... TEMPERANCE TOWN... 4th and Last Week.
Every Night. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—Hallen and Hart—"LATER ON."

McVICKER'S THEATER—EVERY NIGHT.
It is the Only Successful Spectacle in the City
Eugene Tompkins' Gorgeous Ballet Spectacle, THE
BLACK CROOK,
And the reigning sensation, the Wonderful ATHOS FAMILY.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Mat. at 2. This Week
Mr. JOHN DREW
Will Present
THE BAUBLE SHOP BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
Direction of Charles Frohman.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Professional Debut of the Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller
MARY COOLBAUGH FULLER.
EMILY S. HUTCHINSON Ensemble Pianist.
MRS. MEYER S. EMRICH, Soprano.
Tickets on sale at box-office, 50c, 75c, $1.
F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Mgr.

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THE WORLD RENOWNED HANLON BROS.'
GRAND SPECTACLE FANTASMA.
SEE THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.
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Mr. and MRS. OLIVER BYRON in
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Next Sunday—Hanlon Bros.' "FANTASMA."

DELAY THREE YEARS.

LONG WAIT PROBABLE ON SHERIDAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Judge Bishop Sets Aside the Assessment Roll Which Levied $50,000 Benefits Against Evanston Property-Owners—Action Became Famous as the O'Leary Condemnation Case—Litigation Involved in the Decision—New Assessment Roll May Be Made Out.

The Sheridan road condemnation case relating to the right of way for the road through Evanston, and which has become famous as the O'Leary condemnation case, was decided by Judge Bishop of the County Court yesterday. The decision sets aside the assessment roll, which levied nearly $50,000 benefits against about 100 Evanston property-owners. The decision of the court was based on the omission of Evanston city property from the assessment roll. With the amendment that will include this property, making the City of Evanston pay its share of the benefit, a new assessment roll may be made out, but there will still be litigation before the assessment will be paid by the property-owners assessed. It is predicted that the construction of Sheridan road at that point will be delayed about three years.

The assessment will be objected to after the city property in question has been included in the assessment roll. This property is 3,000 feet frontage of three of Evanston's parks, which abut the road. The reason why the assessment will be fought did not enter into the consideration of the court yesterday. It is the O'Leary phase of the case. Mr. David P. O'Leary, the Postmaster of Evanston, was awarded $8,500 by the Evanston City Council for his leasehold in a piece of property which was condemned for the road. The objectors claim this award is illegal and exorbitant, and, as it adds that much to the amount to be paid in special assessments, they object to it.

Facts of the O'Leary Award.

The award to Mr. O'Leary made a chapter in the exciting history of Evanston politics last summer when Mayor Mann and Ald. Hobbs and others were discussed in this connection acrimoniously and bribery was alleged to have some sort of a bearing on the case. Attorney Grover, who represented the objectors, said yesterday the reason the O'Leary award was not brought into the trial was because the court found sufficient reason for setting aside the assessment in the failure to include the city parks in the division of the benefits. The reassessment will be fought on the O'Leary award.

The O'Leary leasehold is on a portion of the Dempster street pier, which was condemned for the road right of way. The property is used as a coal shed, or, according to the objectors, was used for that purpose, but is not in use now. The owner of the property is Wilson H. Stubbings, from whom O'Leary acquired a ten-year lease, which expires in about three years. Mr. O'Leary had a contract with Stubbings by which the latter agreed to keep a sufficient stage of water at the pier to enable boats to land there and permit O'Leary to unload coal there. The water afterward became so shallow at the pier boats could no longer land and O'Leary began suit against Stubbings for $25,000 damages. This suit has a bearing on the case, as it is based on the allegation that Stubbings' neglect to keep a greater depth of water at the pier has rendered O'Leary's leasehold worthless.

Almost two years ago a committee of the Common Council of Evanston consisting of Ald. Dyche, Merrick, and Hibben, had a conference with Mr. O'Leary and agreed to recommend to the Council the payment to O'Leary of $8,500 for his leasehold in the property condemned. It was done with the provision that Mr. Stubbings could be settled with on a basis of $2,300. Stubbings would not agree to that, however. Then Messrs. Burnham and Orr offered to dedicate the land on either side of O'Leary's coal shed and build the road without any expense to the city provided the road should be put through on a new route laid out between the shed and the pier, so that O'Leary's damages would be nominal. A new ordinance was then passed and condemnation proceedings begun providing for building the road on the new route between the shed and the pier. Notwithstanding these things the City Council of Evanston passed a resolution July 11, 1893, authorizing the entry of an agreed verdict for $8,925 in favor of Mr. O'Leary. The excuse for this action given by members of the Council was that a prior agreement had been made with Mr. O'Leary which should be carried out. This resolution is contested on the ground that the law requires the amount of damages shall be fixed by a jury after a fair trial and not by the Council of any city. City Attorney Baker went into court, and acting under the resolution had an agreed verdict entered for that amount. The sum of $10,000 was awarded to Mr. Stubbings, the owner of the land on which O'Leary held the lease. Damages for other land condemned brought the total damages to nearly $50,000, which was to be paid by being spread as benefits on the property abutting the road at that point.

Defer the Action Three Years.

If the award to Mr. O'Leary of $8,925 can be annulled it will of course reduce the amount of benefits to be paid that much. As to the judgment given to Mr. O'Leary it is held that the city is not liable until the land is actually taken by the city. If the city does not take the land until after the expiration of the O'Leary lease the judgment will be vacated by the non-action of the city. It is said now that Mr. Stubbings has agreed to dedicate the land in question for the use of the road free of cost to the city when Mr. O'Leary's lease expires. The lease will expire in about three years, and the building of the road may be deferred until that time. The property owners will endeavor to defer its construction, as that is considered by their attorneys as the only way they can avoid paying the O'Leary damages to which they so strenuously object.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE SEARS—6,039—Josef Pietka, use of Charles A. Sturtevant, vs. Edward Vocin; on ans., $150.—5,085—Alonzo Perkins vs. Racine Wagon Co.; consolidated with 5,340; on findg., $375.—5,613—Louis Sage vs. John Sage; on findg., $479.61.

JUDGE GOGGIN—1,168—Caroline Brener vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,500.

JUDGE BLANKE—15,733—Bohn Mfg. Co. vs. R. A. Hintze & Co.; on dflt., $1,638.—162,490—Patrick Conley vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; on findg., $1,500 and sat.

JUDGE BAKER—11,291—John S. Gustin vs. C. B. McDonald; on ver., $92; appld.—14,079—The People of the State of Illinois, use of State Board of Health, vs. Herman Kruiding; on findg., debt $100.

JUDGE HANECY—2,571—F. W. DeVoe & Co. vs. Charles Goodman and Abraham H. Patek; on ver., $87.55 (ex parte).—5,226—Mollie Kusworm vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.; on findg., $5,000 and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE SMITH—5,642—Frank Hofman vs. Barbara Hofman; decree.—4,161—Bookkeepers' B. & L. Assn. vs. Pohlon; dec. sale.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,529—Hutchison vs. Red Oak Investment Co., trustee; dec. sale.—3,493—Heron vs. Fadner; defl. dec.—4,339—Divorce—Sarah Smith from Harry Smith.—4,181—Eugene Fichaients from Mathilda Fichaients.—4,459—Adam Manns from Anna Manns.—4,746—Lefens vs. Schrader; decree.

JUDGE TUTHILL—5,850—Gray vs. Moody; dec. sale.—5,189—Divorce—Adelaide N. Jennings from Wm. E. Jennings.

Court Calls for Today.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 241 to 265, inclusive, except No. 247.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 3,189.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 7,769, 7,967, 7,968, 7,969, 7,970, 7,975, 7,978, 7,993, 8,197, 8,201, 8,208, 8,210, 8,214, 8,215, 8,218, and No. 7,623 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—No. 1 and No. 10 on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—(Chancery)—No. 3,258.

JUDGE PAYNE—Nos. 3,896, 190, 4,152, 4,452, and 4,230.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 607, 2,392, 2,420, 2,448, 2,457, 2,504, 2,514, 2,532, and No. 1,865 on trial. Judge Clifford will have a first call Friday, Jan. 18, 1895, Nos. 301 to 350, inclusive.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 136, 704, 722, 749, 776, 863, 821, 839, 876, 894, 914, 923, 932, 942, 969, 996, and No. 695 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,685, 2,732, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,629, 2,638, 2,676, and No. 2,680 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—Nos. 3,843, 5,090, 5,350, 14,021, 5,663, 5,473, 3,461, 5,750, 5,752, 5,757, 5,759, 5,761, 5,762, 5,763, 5,492, 5,617, 2,919, and No. 4,447 on trial; and motion No. 750.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No. 11,580 on trial, and motion Pond Engineering Company vs. Tattersall.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 2,903, 3,569, 3,574, 3,622, 3,624, 3,627, 3,628, 3,570, 2,378, 2,843, and 3,565 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—Trial call Nos. 14,389, 638, 2,621, 2,639, 2,648, 2,657, 2,666, 2,675, 2,787, and No. 2,599 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 124,511 on hearing.

JUDGE BURKE—9:30 a. m.—Strand vs. Olsen, and trial call Nos. 3,611, 3,511, 3,400, 3,647, 3,656, 3,674, 3,692, 3,711, 3,741, 3,760, 3,778, 3,787, 3,796, 3,820, 3,829, and No. 2,955 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 1,082, 194, 95, 1,355, 1,680, 1,301, 2,108.

JUDGE WINDES—No. 2,243 on hearing.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court)—10 a. m.: Nos. 12,689, 11,082, 12,868; 2 p. m.: No. 12,834.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE TULEY—Criminal Court (Branch No. 1)—No. 2,350.

JUDGE EWING—(Branch No. 2)—No. 2,696.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 3)—No. 710 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,637 on trial.

JUDGES WOODS, JENKINS, AND BAKER—(United States Circuit Court of Appeals)—No. 214.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court)—Chancery No. 23,029.

JUDGE SEAMAN—Law calendar.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895:

210—David Schreiner, administrator, etc., appellant, vs. Julia S. Smith et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for the appellant.

163—Thomas Maddock, appellant, S. Jonathan Coxon et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

152—The Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error vs. Mafala Pool, administratrix, etc. Argument continued by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error by Samuel Shellabarger for the defendant in error and concluded by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error.

Ex parte—In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners. Petition for writ of error argued by C. S. Darrow for the petitioners and by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney as amicus curai.

160—James H. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. Amelia P. Webster. Submitted by J. H. Blair for the plaintiff in error and Frank W. Hackett for the defendant in error.

154—The Bell Silver and Copper Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. The First National Bank of Butte et al. Argument commenced by A. H. Garland for the plaintiffs in error and appellants and continued by M. Kirkpatrick for the defendants in error and appellees.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Thursday, Jan. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 154, 155, 138, 158, 162, 164, 165, 139, 166, and 167.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The following opinions were filed in the Supreme Court: The Iowa State Savings Bank vs. the City Council of the City of Burlington et al., appellants, Des Moines District; reversed. Amanda M. Thompson, appellant, vs. Julia A. Deeds, Clinton District; reversed. James P. Decker, appellant, vs. Eliza Decker and J. L. Decker, appellees, and Eliza Decker and J. L. Decker, appellants, vs. William S. Decker, cross-petitioner, appellant. Poweshiek District; affirmed. W. H. Stoutenberg, appellant, vs. J. Huishman and O. J. Ackerman, Hardin District; affirmed. Wolf & Gaines, appellants, vs. The D., I. & D. R. R. Co. et al., Scott District; affirmed. George D. Ross vs. Hawkeye Insurance Company, Shelby District; affirmed.

THAT RATTLER AT LINCOLN PARK.

Two Correspondents Give Information in Natural History.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Several errors appeared in the article on the rattlesnakes born at Lincoln Park, and I give below the facts which I trust you will publish to rectify the false impression formed. In the first place the rattler was very quiet during the birth of the young rattlers, and the only movements made were a violent tremor running throughout the body and a high raising of the tail. In regard to the method of bringing forth their young, the viper family, of which the rattlesnake is a representative, bring forth their young alive, while the other families, as a rule, lay eggs, which require several weeks to hatch. The peculiar and interesting fact connected with the recent births at Lincoln Park, is that they were expelled a week or ten days before the natural time, gestation having been stopped, if one could judge from the condition of the embryos, two weeks before completion. The male rattlesnake which was confined with the female was badly crippled and fairly rotted in the cage, which fact may account, in some measure, for the premature delivery of the young rattlers. Lastly, let me say, I have never raised a rattler in my life, and have never seen over a dozen in my many travels through the Southern States.

Several articles have appeared in THE TRIBUNE severely criticising myself and Prof. O. P. Hay. In reply to these criticisms I wish to say the article of Jan. 11 was an error in reporting and not a fact given by myself or Prof. Hay, the latter gentleman having absolutely nothing to say upon the subject, he having called upon me on business. For the benefit of the untutored public I wish to say the rattlesnake, like other members of the viper family, is ovoviviparous, bringing forth its young alive, the process of "hatching" going on inside the animal instead of in a calcareously covered egg, incubated in the sand, as in the case of the blacksnake (coluber constrictor). The births at the Lincoln Park zoo were not a paradox in any sense, but a curious freak of nature in expelling the embryos, with their surrounding membrane and food-yelk, a week or ten days before the normal time. This frequently happens, and is nature's safeguard for the mother when the young die before birth, as in the present instance.

FRANK C. BAKER,
Secretary and Curator, Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hay Cites Authorities on His Position.

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The appearance in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of the letters of Anna M. Snively and Charles K. Munus has called my attention to the article which was printed in the issue of Friday, concerning the birth of some young rattlesnakes at Lincoln Park. I was much surprised at finding myself credited, especially in Mr. Munus' letter, with holding that rattlesnakes lay eggs although perhaps the article in Friday's paper gave some excuse for arriving at that conclusion. If Prof. Baker's views have been no better understood than my own he, too, may have opinions quite different from those attributed to him. As for myself if the reader will consult the "American Naturalist," Vol. XXI., page 216, he will find I have known for a long time that rattlesnakes produce living young, since I there give an account of one of our prairie rattlesnakes and her young. Furthermore, in the report of the State Geologist of Indiana for 1891, Vol. XVII., Page 538, I state that all members of the crotalidæ bring forth their young alive. As for the Lincoln Park snake, it seemed to me, on account of the large amount of egg yelk that appeared still to be attached to the young, they had been brought into the world somewhat prematurely; but if they were, as Keeper De Vry is reported as saying, from nine to twelve inches long, they were not far from being mature. To Mr. Munus I would say that in Florida there is found another species of rattlesnake, the "ground rattlesnake," a species considerably smaller than the diamond rattlesnake. Furthermore, the copperhead and the cottonmouth, or water moccasin, are both residents of that region, and both produce living young. Among the non-venomous snakes many species lay eggs, from which the young escape only after some days or weeks. Our two kinds of blacksnakes (Coluber and Bascanion) are examples of these. In other cases, as in our common water-snake and the garter-snakes, the eggs are retained in the body of the mother until the young are ready to burst the thin membranes which inclose them and to lead an active life. I am satisfied that in many cases the young of the two snakes just mentioned are as truly "brought forth alive" as are the rattlesnakes. There is no sharp distinction to be drawn between oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous snakes. I have reason to believe that sometimes even rattlesnakes may produce undeveloped young as "eggs" along with active young. So far as I know, snake eggs which are destined to be deposited some time before the escape of the young have a thick leathery covering, while those which are retained in the mother's body until the young are able to care for themselves have a very thin covering.

O. P. HAY.

Treed by Wolves in Wisconsin.

It is popularly believed nowadays that the only wolves that one need fear are those in the tales of adventure which come in cheap library form, but the Merrill *Advocate* tells of a Northern Wisconsin experience that leads one to believe otherwise. Charles Smith, the account says, who is an employé of Jacob Savard's camp, three miles from Flambeau, started a few evenings ago to go to his home in Flambeau. With no moon to light the path he experienced considerable difficulty in finding the way through the dense forest. Suddenly from the underbrush burst forth a bark that has caused many a brave heart to quail—that of hungry wolves. They charged upon Mr. Smith, but he being nimble as a squirrel was soon among the uppermost branches of a giant tree. The rapacious beasts, after perambulating around the tree for some time, gave vent to a dismal howl of disappointment and slunk off. Thinking they had become discouraged he ventured to descend, but no sooner had his feet touched the ground than the carnivorous animals darted again at him. In a moment he was once more safe in the tree. Here he remained somewhat longer than before. Becoming benumbed with the cold he came to the conclusion that he would make another attempt for freedom. This time he was not molested by the hungry pack and reached Flambeau in an exhausted condition.

The Worm Turns.

Emancipated Woman (1900)—"My dear!"

Unemancipated Husband (timidly)—"Yes'm."

Emancipated Woman (sternly)—"Your hat bill is perfectly outrageous! The idea of paying $3 for that bit of shoddy stiffened over a block! If you were not a mere butterfly of fashion and the very personification of extravagance you would let your hair grow long and go without a hat, as the football players do."—*New York Weekly.*

IT HAS A DARK LOOK.

UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERS' POLICY CAUSES COMMENT.

Opinion Gaining in Railway and Financial Circles That an Attempt Is Being Made to Wreck the Property to Get Rid of Debts to the Government—Gossip Concerning Separate Receivership for the Oregon Short Line—Soft Coal Rate—Railway Notes.

The policy of the Union Pacific receivers is causing much unfavorable comment in financial and railway circles, and the opinion seems to be gaining ground that an attempt to wreck the road to get rid of debts to the government is being made.

There has also been much speculation as to the object of General Manager McNeill's recent trip to the East, as immediately upon his return application was made for a separate receiver for the Oregon Short Line by the bondholders of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. Railway people think Mr. McNeill's trip had close connection with that matter. The separation of the Short Line from the Union Pacific system means about as much to the Oregon railway company as to the Short Line, and it is evident the powers that are directing the former line are largely interested in the latter. There is a great deal of speculation as to who will be appointed receiver of the Short Line in the event of the receivership being granted. Mr. McNeill is the only prominent candidate for the place. In any event it will doubtless be a person in harmony with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's interests. If the Oregon Short Line is divorced from the Union Pacific it means a great deal for Portland and the North Pacific coast. The people in that part of the country are almost a unit in their desire to have the control of the Short Line wrested from the Union Pacific. They believe it would result in the opening of the Ogden gateway to Portland, whereby the Burlington, Rock Island, Santa Fé, Rio Grande, and other roads would be let in by the most direct route.

The gateway by the Oregon Short Line was closed some time ago by the Union Pacific to all roads but its own, and, notwithstanding the public clamor, it keeps it shut. At the same time it demands that the retaliative measures taken by the other roads be abandoned.

ONE SERIOUS OBSTACLE IN THE WAY.

Union Pacific's Attitude May Prevent New Passenger Agreement.

All important questions regarding Western rate complications, except one, have practically been settled. But this one may yet undo all the work of the last two months. The Union Pacific stubbornly refuses to join in any arrangement with the other transcontinental and Western lines unless they submit to all of its demands. On the "boycott" matter it is inexorable. It demands the abandonment of the boycott against it by the Rio Grande and its Eastern connections, but stubbornly refuses to raise its boycott on Portland business via the Oregon Short Line against those roads. The latter, of course, cannot make peace on such terms, although they are willing to make any reasonable concessions. They have offered not to insist on ticketing business to Portland via the Rio Grande and Oregon if they are allowed to ticket via the Union Pacific through Denver. This proposition is so favorable to the Union Pacific that its non-acceptance causes the fear that the Union Pacific does not mean to join the other roads in any agreement for the maintenance of uniform rates, and no new association is likely to be formed unless the Union Pacific agrees to become a member thereof.

EXACT LOCAL RATES ON SOFT COAL.

Western Roads Rebel Against Ohio Association's Coal Tariff.

Chairman Midgley's attention has been called by some of the Western Freight Association lines to a misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to the divisions governing on soft coal originating at Eastern points and destined to Mississippi River points and points west thereof. Oct. 22 last there was received a copy of a tariff issued by the Ohio Coal Traffic Association naming a rate of $2.25 per net ton, on which the division was stated to be, west of Chicago, 25 cents. The attention of Western lines was called to the fact that the minimum proportion accruing to them was 23 per cent. Replies were received from the various lines that they had not agreed to the tariffs. Subsequently the Western Trunk Line committee resolved to give notice to the Ohio Coal Traffic Association that the Western roads would refuse to participate in the new rate and that full local rates would be exacted from all junction points until such time as through rates and divisions were authorized by the Western Freight Association. Since that time Mr. Midgley understands that, notwithstanding lines agreed to maintain local rates as division on this traffic, they are accepting less than the agreement provided for. He therefore requests that not later than Feb. 1 all lines will, in accordance with the agreement above referred to, exact local rates on all soft coal originating at territory covered by the Ohio Traffic Association.

ATCHISON REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Scheme Probably to Be Adopted by the Holders of Securities.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The features of the proposed reorganization which will probably be adopted by the holders of its securities are that the general mortgage 4s holders will receive new 4s for 75 per cent of their holdings; for the balance they all receive new income 4s. The interest due for 1894 and 1895 on the existing general 4s will be funded in new 4s, of which $150,000,000 will be issued, and $108,000,000 will be used to exchange old securities. For the payment of the interest due on the remaining $42,000,000 a small block will be issued for immediate needs. Part of this will take the place of the guarantee fund of $9,000,000 and $4,000,000 of other issues. The balance will be issued for improvements. The present land mortgage will be replaced by 5 per cent preferred stock. "A" bonds will be assessed $3 and "B" bonds will be assessed $2 per bond, and ordinary shares will be assessed $12 per share.

Law Declared Unconstitutional.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Chapman handed down his opinion in the Holt County transfer switch case, wherein it was sought by the State Board of Transportation to compel the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and Sioux City, O'Neill and Western railroads to put in a connecting switch at the Town of O'Neill in accordance with the provisions of the transfer switch law enacted by the Legislature two years ago. The law is said to be unconstitutional, the principal reason being that it fails to properly amend and repeal the old law pertaining to the construction of transfer switches.

J. M. Barr Made General Superintendent.

Announcement is made of the appointment of J. M. Barr as General Superintendent of the Western district of the Great Northern railway, with headquarters at Spokane, Wash., to take effect Jan. 15, vice J. D. Farrell, resigned. Mr. Barr entered the service of the Great Northern as Superintendent of the Breckinridge Division Sept. 1, last. Previously he was Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Council Bluffs Divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, the Nebraska Division of the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroads.

Terre Haute and Peoria Election.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Peoria railway company W. R. McKeen and J. G. Williams of Terre Haute and Hugh Crea of Decatur were elected directors. They elected W. R. McKeen President, J. G. Williams Vice-President, and G. E. Farrington Secretary and Treasurer.

Railway News Brevities.

The directors of the Illinois Central railroad company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

Gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for the second week in January, 1895, were $420,886, against $481,445 for the corresponding week last year; decrease, $60,559.

Hereafter the Board of Directors of the St. Joseph, St. Louis and Santa Fé road will consist of five members. The present directors are Edward King of New York, Aldace F. Walker of Chicago, and R. M. Bacheller, J. W. Starr, and O. E. Rumer of St. Joseph, Mo.

A Protective committee representing the junior securities of the Reading railroad company has been organized to look after the interests of the junior security holders. The committee consists of R. M. Galloway, Simon Wormser, I. N. Seligman, Emanuel Lehman, and David G. Leggett.

Stockholders of the West Virginia Central and the Pittsburg and Piedmont and Cumberland railroads have decided to indorse the bonds of the Baltimore and Cumberland railway for $3,600,000, to extend the line from Cumberland to Hagerstown, with the ultimate view of reaching tidewater.

Excursion rates at one first-class fare for the round trip have been granted by the Central Traffic Association lines for the following occasions: Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio, Newark, O., Feb. 21 to 24, 1895, from all points in Ohio; Department of Indiana G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary, Muncie, Ind., March 25 to 28, 1895, from all points in Indiana.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Revision of the State Constitution.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The periodical agitation for a convention to revise the State Constitution has commenced by the introduction of a resolution in the General Assembly. Without stopping to discuss the reasons given for such a proceeding I desire to note some objections thereto. A Constitution was adopted in 1870, which I think is very imperfectly understood, and I venture the assertion that not 10 per cent of the legal voters of the State have ever read it. In fact I know of some who are now clamoring for a Constitutional convention who have never read a word of it.

No constitutional convention assembled in this or any other State ever considered questions of public interest more thoughtfully and with a less show of partisanship than the convention of 1870. It contained a larger proportion of able and experienced men than any other ever held in this State and were elected at a time when the people demanded some reforms of our evils that had grown out of the war, and those which were incident to a rapid growth of wealth and population. Whatever was good in other Constitutions was incorporated and whatever was bad was eliminated. The Constitution of 1818 was a mere skeleton, sufficient for a State with a small population and possessing no commercial advantages—there not being such a thing as a corporation in the State. In 1848 it was deemed advisable to have a new Constitution, and one was adopted. But the mistake of that Constitution was that it placed very few restrictions on legislative power. The State was yet young, there was a wild movement for railroads, and everything went. Cities, towns, villages, and counties could borrow all the money they wanted, and the State in detail became rapidly and almost hopelessly involved in debt, hence a new Constitution was deemed necessary, not for the purpose of enlarging legislative authority but to curtail it and to prevent the hundreds of private acts being passed and the granting of valuable franchises without the consent of the locality particularly interested. It is well understood as a principle of construction that the Constitution of the United States is a grant of power and Congress can exercise only the powers expressed and those necessarily implied, while a State Constitution is a reservation of power, and a State Legislature may enact any law that is not inhibited. This is the law as laid down by all the courts. The object of the Constitution of 1870 was to place further limitations on legislative power whereby many growing evils would be stopped. It was not to enlarge that power, for under the law laid down it had all legislative power to start with. So that today if there is an existing evil it can be cured by legislation unless there is some prohibiting provision in the Constitution.

Unless then it can be shown that there (1) is some evil to be cured and (2) that there is some prohibiting clause in the Constitution which prevents the Legislature from curing it or unless it can be shown that the Legislature is doing or liable to do some act of an evil nature and there is no provision of the Constitution to stop it, then it seems to me the Constitution of 1870 is well enough as it is.

Now I will ask what evil is there in this State today that the Legislature cannot cure because it is inhibited by the Constitution?

Again, I ask, What is the Legislature doing or liable to do of an evil character that the Constitution does not inhibit? Will some one please answer these questions?

After the general revision of the statutes by the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies, the work of the Legislature is printed in a very thin volume, and aside from the usual appropriation acts the number of laws is very small, and I know of no act of a vicious character that has been passed—and why? Because the Constitution is ever a sword suspended over the head of the General Assembly, and the courts are ever ready to cut the tiny cord that holds it.

For the benefit of some who are rusty on the subject I give here a list of some of the inhibiting provisions—that is, things the Legislature can't do.

Shall pass no local or special laws in the following cases: Granting divorces; changing the names of persons or places; laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds; locating or changing county seats; regulating county and township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and constables; providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases; incorporating cities, towns, and villages, or amending the charter of any city, town, or village; providing for the election of members of the Board of Supervisors in townships in incorporated towns or cities; summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money, the opening and conducting or designating the place of voting, the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of fish or game; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees of public officers during the term for which they were elected or appointed; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.

Besides all these there are other provisions against lotteries, against extending terms of office, the State shall not assume debts of private persons, against voting money for sectarian schools, prohibiting teachers and school officers from being interested in the sale of school books, limiting counties to a tax of 75 cents on the hundred dollars; limiting counties, cities, townships, school districts, or other municipality from becoming indebted to an amount exceeding 5 per cent on the valuation. Is it proposed to remove any of these safeguards? No convention will ever do it. Do the people want a convention that will?

What, then, is needed? If anything it is more safeguards, but as we have seen legislative power has not thus far been abused, and we need no convention to create new safeguards. We have seen the Legislature can do everything that is not inhibited. Has it not passed laws to regulate railroads? Has it not now the power to regulate trusts? Why do we need to tear the machine to pieces? Every provision of the Constitution has been construed by the courts—why enter upon new and untried fields involving interminable litigation to find out what the new Constitution means?

Amendments to a Constitution are dangerous things. The people thoughtlessly adopted an amendment which prohibited the hiring out of convict labor, and we are now presented with a difficulty that is insurmountable, for the Governor and everybody is hunting around for some way to keep the convicts at some kind of work which will not impair the dignity of labor.

The Constitution of the United States has gotten along pretty well for 100 years with a few amendments, and we found it strong enough and broad enough to carry us through the greatest rebellion the world ever saw. But it is said we have outgrown our Constitution. If so, I would like to know in what respect. This is a sort of general hurrah argument that does not address itself to thoughtful minds. There is in every community and State a class of restless, uneasy people whose only contentment consists in tearing something to pieces; and there is another class whose motives are not of the best, like the tramp that set the store on fire so that in the confusion he could endow himself with an overcoat. Neither of these classes is a safe guide. There is something of a storm brewing in the social, political, and financial world, and it is a poor time now to pull things to pieces. It is not advisable at this juncture to invite all the cranks in Christendom to a feast. We have financial troubles, labor troubles, and troubles about the bread to eat. We have quite enough questions now on hand for discussion. We had better settle the political stomach before we cram into it a new mass of indigestibles.

Gen. Garfield, in nominating Mr. Sherman in the Chicago convention, said: "We do not measure the depth of the sea when the storm is at its height, but rather when it is calm."

The people can accomplish all needful reforms by electing true, intelligent, thoughtful representatives to the General Assembly. If they do not elect such men to the Legislature what assurance is there that they will elect such men to a constitutional convention?

JAMES P. ROOT.

Bismarck Monuments.

At the recent session of the Bismarck Monument committee in Munich Prof. Franz von Lenbach announced that a site of twenty-five acres had been purchased at Rottman's Heights, on Lake Stamberg, for $4,600. There the Bismarck tower is to be erected and the corner-stone laid on the Prince's birthday, April 1. A Bismarck monument is also to be built on Zug-Spitze, the highest point in Germany.

Saved His Election.

Ward—"We must delay the caucus of the Emancipated club or all hope of our candidate's election is lost."

Heeler—"That's all right, I've fixed that. I hired the janitor to release a mouse in the hall and the meeting broke up in the greatest confusion."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

TO RAISE THE ROAD.

READY TO ELEVATE TRACKS OF THE ST. CHARLES AIR LINE.

Four Railroad Companies Operating It Substantially Make This Announcement—There Are Conditions—They Must Be Able to Get to the Surface Without Too Much Descent—Ordinance Will Be Prepared—Financial Men of the Roads Will Pass on Proposition.

After months of dickering, refusal of plans, and long-continued delays for various reasons the four railroad companies owning the St. Charles Air Line railroad yesterday announced to Corporation Counsel Palmer that they are prepared to accept the terms of the city relating to the elevation of the tracks of the air line road running across the city at Sixteenth street. Ex-Corporation Counsel Rubens worked long and hard with the officials of the roads interested. They were willing to hold conferences, but when it came to doing anything toward elevating the tracks they would do nothing.

When Corporation Counsel Palmer took hold of the office he began work where his predecessor had left off, and has been at the officials of the four roads constantly. Two weeks ago Mayor Hopkins announced he would wait no longer on the railroads, but would order the tracks torn up after his Law Department had secured a dissolution of the injunction now existing against the city from interfering with the tracks. This act and the fact the Law Department was preparing to go into courts with a motion to dissolve the injunction apparently spurred on the managers of the four roads, for much to the surprise of the Corporation Counsel the note came from them yesterday morning that they had practically agreed to adopt the proposition of the city.

The ordinance will be drawn as soon as the details of the scheme are agreed on with the roads. It is thought objection to the plan may arise in the Council. The Aldermen, especially from the South Side, are opposed to ordinances such as that for the elevation of the tracks of the Rock Island and Lake Shore roads. There is almost universal objection going up from property-owners along the line on account of the depression for the tracks. A cry is being made for a subway at Twenty-second street, which practically has been given to the two roads now elevating. The Aldermen say they will permit no more ordinances of that kind to go through the Council, and unless the terms of the St. Charles Air Line ordinance are greatly changed from that of the Lake Shore and Rock Island it will meet with little favor in the Council.

Vice-President John Dunn of the Illinois Central told the Corporation Counsel yesterday afternoon that the four roads owning and operating the St. Charles Air Line had agreed substantially to recommend the adoption of the plan of the city for the elevation of the air line tracks from Indiana avenue to Clark street. He said the engineers and others from each road that had had charge of the matter agreed on the plans on the condition the city should cause the elevation of the Alley L tracks and the raising of the grade at Clark street four or five feet to enable the elevated tracks to come to the surface without too great descent. The financial authorities of the road will hold a meeting next Tuesday to discuss the matter, and Mr. Dunn said he believed they would sanction the arrangement and the official tender to the city would be made in a very short time.

THE PECULIAR QUASHIE DIALECT.

Odd Lingo That Is Spoken by the Natives of Jamaica.

Another thing that fills you with amazement is the queer gibberish that is spoken here, writes Fannie B. Ward from Kingston. In this old English colony you expected to hear the English language; and they call it English; and would feel greatly insulted if you intimated that it was not of the best. We got a fair and easy sample of the "Quashie" dialect, as it is called, of the Jamaica negroes the moment we set foot on shore. Among the crowd clamoring to carry our things we singled out a big coal-black fellow in a white linen suit, because he looked the most intelligent. In reply to the question how much he would charge to carry one trunk and two satchels to the custom-house, he yelled: "Hi Buckrah! I dat quick-quick fe quattie fe de lil' tings, an tanner fe tunk"; which, as translated by our Consul, who has grown familiar with their murdering of the King's English, meant that he would do the job very quickly and would charge "quattie," or one-quarter of an English six-pence (three cents in our money), for each of the small packages, and "tanner," a six-pence, for the trunk. All the negro sentences appear to be constructed on the "baby-talk" plan, and it rolls out in an oily stream from their thick lips, wholly unintelligible to the new-comer. The poorest of them are very polite to one another, as well as to strangers, and it is amusing to hear a half-naked wretch, hatless and shoeless, bowing low to another in the same condition and saying: "How do dis morn, marm? Hope um do be well, marm," and the response invariably is: "Quite well um dis morn, sar, tank um, sar." The use of "um" is not understood, but is constant, and it is always "sar" instead of "massa," as in slavery days.

Journalism in Germany.

The profession of an editor is a hazardous one in parts of Germany. The editor of the Augsburg *Neueste Nachrichten*, a man of power and influence, was brave enough to criticise the Emperor's "Song to Aegir" in the columns of his paper the other day and call it the work of an amateur. To ordinary mortals this would certainly seem within the province of the reviewer and no unpardonable sin. But a pensioned army Major, who was living principally from reminiscences in Augsburg, thought differently. He sent his seconds to challenge the editor for daring to declare that anything done by "his Emperor" was the work of an amateur! It is probable that the editor had sense enough to send this challenge where it belonged.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED WEDNESday, Jan. 16, 1895:

Oakenwald-av., 75 s of 42d-st., s w f, 12½x125, April 5, 1894 (M. E. Sanford to M. L. Sanford)	$5,500
Hove-av., 137 n of Jackson Park terrace, e f, 30x100, Jan. 9 (Cottage Grove B. & L. Assn. to H. H. Wilder)	3,000
82d-st., 100 e of Emerald-av., s f, 75x110, Jan. 11 (H. A. Albers to N. G. Miller)	4,500
Chestnut-st., 113 e of Stewart-av., n f, 37½x125, Jan. 1 (G. F. Heald to E. F. Denton)	4,500
Michigan-av., s w cor 47th-st., e f, 100x160, Jan. 14 (C. P. Caldwell to A. M. Ward)	32,500
Wentworth-av., 50 n of Layton-st., e f, 50x122, Dec. 19, 1894 (M. in C. to J. J. Healy)	1,211
Paulina-st., 225 s of 35th, e f, 26x125, Jan. 7 (S. Piper to O. Swanson)	1,200
Riverside-st., 79 e of W. 43d, n f, 25x125, and other ppty, Jan. 14 (A. Dwertmann to T. Oehne)	2,500
Hermitage-av., bet York and Polk-sts., w f, 20x125, Jan. 12 (M. in C. to A. Watson)	1,390
Congress-st., 176 e of W. 45th, s f, 25x125, Jan. 15 (A. Bredfield to J. J. McArdle)	1,850
Lake-st., 518 e of Homan-av., n f, 26x125 (M. or L.), Jan. 14 (W. J. Miller et al. to Mrs. L. Selba)	6,850
Oak Grove-av., 75 e of Racine, n f, 25x125, Jan. 9 (J. M. Duffey to J. Bloomquist)	1,000
65th-terrace, 360 e of Hope-av., n f, 40x125, March 28, 1894 (E. R. Sizer to F. E. Johnson)	7,000
Emerald-av., 225 s of 38th-st., e f, 100x116, and other property, and ½ int, Jan. 14 (E. Guthmann to S. Pfaelzer)	15,400
Jan Huss-av., 24 s of Prince, w f, 24x124½, Jan. 2 (B. Vrabek to A. Durschmidt)	1,700
Erie-av., 135 s of 87th-st., e f, 25x140, Jan. 9 (M. E. Craig to R. R. Cody)	3,000
Sawyer-av., 380 s of W. 23d-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 12 (J. Sperack to A. Skokan)	1,360
Clifton-av., 121 n of W. 24th-st., e f, 37½x125, Jan. 12 (J. Lenz to C. Van Allen Smith)	1,950
Chicago-av., 23 w of Leavitt-st., n f, 24x121, Jan. 16 (J. Walsh to C. E. Schlytern)	2,900
Thomas-st., 275 e Washtenaw-av., s f, 50x120, July 9, 1888 (F. O. Wetherbee to M. A. Becker)	1,100
Stanley-terrace, 99 e of Van Buren-st., e f, 126.42x70, also 8 other lots in same sub, Dec. 18, 1894 (G. Rhorer to M. Belfeld)	25,000
Green-st., 225 n of 57th, e f, 30x124, Oct. 24, 1894 (D. and W. C. Butts to J. J. Wirt)	7,000
W. 14th-st., 327 e of Union, s f, 25x90, Jan. 16 (J. Goldberg to A. Valach)	2,750
Adams-st., 150 n of 74th, e f, 75x125, Dec. 6, 1893 (A. F. Farlin to C. F. Linzel)	2,100
60th-st., s e cor Vincennes-av., n f, 41x150, Dec. 13, 1894 (A. N. Warner to H. V. Snyder et al)	8,200
Grove-av., n w cor Tood, s e f, 83x223, m or l, Dec. 29, 1894 (L. J. Rowe to E. G. Halle)	25,000
Central Park-av., n w cor W. 13th-st., e f, 48x125, Jan. 15 (J. J. Culerton to F. Martin)	1,750
Maplewood-av., 298 n of Potomac-av., w f, 24x126, July 27, 1894 (D. Shanahan to M. Baum)	1,700
Congress-st., n w cor 42d, s f, 50x125, Jan. 15 (J. Murray to W. F. Domann)	2,250
Sheffield-av., 460 n of Clay-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 10, 1894 (C. Buckoldt to C. J. Reed et al.)	8,800
Lill-st., 116 e of Western-av., s f, 48x125, and other ppty., Jan. 15 (L. Freudenberg to F. W. Jaros)	6,000
Forest-av., 180 n of Humboldt-blvd., e f, 25x125, Jan. 15 (Same to E. W. Jaros)	3,000
Hoffman-av., 97 n of Evergreen, e f, 75x125, Dec. 20, 1894 (J. J. McCarthy to L. M. Drake)	4,000
Belmont-av., 150 e of Ashland, s f, 50x125, Dec. 10, 1894 (C. J. Reed et al. to C. Buckoldt)	4,500
51st-st., 123 e of Morgan, n f, 25x124, Jan 11 (E. McAlister to T. Phee)	4,000
Same property, Jan. 11 (T. Phee to A. McAlister)	4,000
Peoria-st., 150 s of Madison, w f, 25x125, Jan. 12 (J. M. H. Burgett to A. Points)	7,500
26th-st., 102 w of Portland-av., s f, 25x124, Jan. 9 (E. A. Meeder to S. A. Gaskill)	6,800

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department:

Sprague, Warner & Co., 5-story and basement brick warehouse, 174-180 W. Harrison-st.	$50,000
W. C. Newberry, 2-story frame flats, 920 Matteson-st.	2,200
R. Gumisey, two 2-story and basement brick stores and flats, 5440-5442 Halsted-st.	5,600
A. Mecartney, 4-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 3609½ Vincennes-av.	8,000
R. D. Curry & Co., five 3-story and basement brick flats, 96-104 Lytle-st.	45,000
E. L. Waugh, 2-story frame dwelling, 1078 Chase-av.	4,000
H. Stafford, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1472 N. Halsted-st.	4,000
S. Parliment, 5-story and basement brick warehouse, Cass and Michigan-st.	40,000
The North Chicago Sharpshooters' Association, 2-story and basement brick club-house, 1923 N. Western-av.	3,500

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, or any employment in a wholesale house; best of references. Address L O 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter, desires position with business firm. References furnished. Address D 606, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN EMPLOYed with large incorporated company as bookkeeper and cashier wants a change at $20 per week; bonds furnished for any amount. L X 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man; age 29; capable and experienced; best of references. Address L X 34, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper; young man; good habits; elegant references. Address D 769, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH, COMPEtent, reliable bookkeeper and accountant; best of references. Address D 734, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS AN assistant bookkeeper. Address M W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN CIGAR store; 2 years' experience. D 741, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY clerk, can assist in market. D 756, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND OF WORK; am temperate, moral, industrious; have good business education, fair writer, accurate figurer, good bookkeeper (any kind); 32 years old; have wife and one child; moderate salary; A1 city references. Address D 735, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED SINGLE man with 13 years' practical mercantile, insurance, and banking experience desires opening with financial house or mercantile firm with a view to occupying good position. Highest Canadian and Chicago references; bonds any amount. M W 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT patent specification writer and amender, several years' active experience, who is also an expert draftsman, stenographer, and typewriter, desires position with responsible firm of patent attorneys. References furnished. Address D 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN 29 YEARS of age; a first-class bookkeeper and office man; reliable and of temperate habits; was located with one house ten years; can furnish the best of references. Address D 779, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (26), WITH nine years' experience in commission business wishes position; A1 references from largest business firms in U. S.; am experienced in selling city hotels and grocery trade. Address M W 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 MAN AS MANager or salesman in first-class tailoring store; expert window dresser; best city references. Address D 773, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AGE 24; BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, salesman, office man; $12 to $15 to start. Address M W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing three years' experience in billing and office work; have best of references. D 780, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING SALESman; 9 years' experience; can handle any line; made a record as a salesman with old firm; was with one firm 5 years; unquestionable reference from old firm. Address M W 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH experience and best references as salesman or advertising solicitor; Western territory preferred. Address D 745, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADIES' WEAR DEsigner, 1895; experienced man. Address B G 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GOLD and silver buffer and polisher; 8 years' experience; moderate salary. Address D 723, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS journeyman plumber in city or country. Address D 740, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ALL-AROUND printer and pressman; city or town; first-class references; steady, sober. Address D 768, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good habits and character; will do any work in first-class private family for time being until there is an opening for a butler; can furnish first-class references. Address D 746, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, INTELLIgent young man as house-helper for board. "A," 833 61st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN MORNing and evening in small family; goes to school; best references. Address D 799, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; personal references. D 789, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (Danish) as coachman or all-around man; have one child; willing to work; is a good carpenter. Address C. JOHNSON, 6008 Morgan-st., Station O, City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; ENglish; understands the care of horses, carriages, and housework; good city reference. Address D 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; ENglish, single; city or country; A1 references. Address COACHMAN, 233 East 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; best city references; winter wages. Address B O 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; ENGLISH; understands all work around gentleman's place; best city references. Address D 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; MARried; English; best city reference. D 726, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, literary work, etc.; have held positions as private secretary, confidential accountant, etc., for eight years; can give some of the best known names in the West as references. Address D 732, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer; owns machine. M W 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, TELegraphist, etc. Address D 761, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG man in some business; best references; speaks Swedish. Address D 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ELEvator man; handy with all kinds of tools; city references. Address D 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PORTER or fireman or any general work; 4-year reference. Address D 618, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young man in store or business; speaks German; good driver. Address D 637, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF collegiate education; desires employment of any honorable nature. Address D 796, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ATTORNEY as collector; salary moderate. D 798, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS CASHier, assistant bookkeeper, or any office work; best city reference; salary $8 per week. Address L X 54, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—4 COOKS, 5 COOKS that wash, 3 private laundresses, 6 German general housework girls, 12 Swedish, 4 Irish, 3 Wisconsin girls, 8 second girls, also 20 hotel girls, free. Two offices. Apply either place.
South Side, 2205 Michigan-av., Tel. 63 South.
North Side, 130 N. Clark-st., Tel. 869 North.
MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN COOK AND laundress; very competent in every particular of fine cooking; verbal reference; 8 years last situation; excellent laundress; good disposition. 10 Throop-st. Tel. West 443.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK for private family without washing, or cook and laundress for small family; good city references. Address 1166 Oakley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework; good cook and laundress; city references. Call or address 464 31st, second floor in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman cook to help out at parties, etc. City references. Address 892 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY AMERICAN girl in small plain family, or chamber work furnished rooms. 79 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COMpetent cook; perfect satisfaction; first-class work; best city references. 4117 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK or laundress in small private family. Apply 5933 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG FRENCH lady as nurse or maid; references. Address M. Z., French Consulate, 56 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT FIRST-CLASS girl for general housework; good cook and laundress; references. 3253 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; best city references. Address B T 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; small family; best city references. Call 3216 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GERMAN COOK in private boarding house or restaurant. 2211 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in boarding house or restaurant. 562 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GIRL AS nurse. 353 N. Market-st.; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 1814 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; NEAT Danish girl; good cook; laundress. 230 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK. Rear 212 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, COMPETENT girl for general housework. 255 E. 43d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, stranger, wishes work by the week; all kinds plain and fancy sewing; infants' clothes; $6 per week. Address D 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY dressmaker late from Marshall Field's; good fitter; will go out by the day. 18 Laflin-st., near Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW IN FAMILIES, by stylish modiste; best of references. Address Flat 1, 1732 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, fond of children; competent; references given; no objection to going out of city; by widow 24 years of age. Address D 786, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED lady, a thorough experienced housekeeper, in gentleman's household; highest reference. Call or address MRS. H., 53 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY middle-aged lady; call or address 95 26th-st., 2d flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—DESK ROOM, WITH typewriter and small compensation by expert stenographer of 7 years' experience. D 791, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXPErienced stenographer; refs.; Rem.; permanent; $9. Address M W 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG BUSINESS woman; bookkeeper, stenographer; capable managing office work. Address D 595, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator; 2 years' experience; rapid and accurate. Address D 744, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY young lady, thoroughly experienced; caligraph operator; $10. Address D 743, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; low wages. Address D 722, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; best of refs.; moderate salary. D 728, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED LADY DEsires position as companion; prefer to travel; references given and required. D 567, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAIRDRESSER AND manicurist, eight years' experience, no objections to leaving city. Address D 754, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED in expert work. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—FOR LEDGER work; wholesale house; state experience and reference. Address D 765, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—TO KEEP LARGE NUMBER OF accounts in installment business; must be speedy, accurate, and a good penman; state age, experience, and salary expected; position permanent. Address D 725, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and bill clerk; young man of good education preferred; must be a very rapid, neat penman. Address D 749, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESMEN, COLlectors, office men; positions open every day. Metropolitan Agency, 151 Randolph-st., Emp. Agency.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD PENMAN, RAPID ACcurate figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; SOUTHWEST Side; $10. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

CASHIERS—2 RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN AS cashiers in restaurant and saloon. Address B V, 267, Tribune office.

CLERK—GROCERY; ONE WHO CAN SPEAK Swedish and Hungarian. Address at once Box 15, Whiting, Ind.

OFFICE MAN—GOOD AT FIGURES; $50; WEST Side. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

REGISTERED DRUG CLERK—ADDRESS D 770, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR LARGE INDEX OF THREE and four letter combinations; state experience at that work and where. Address D 766, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST BE good penman. Address D 775, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—ON A NEW ILLUSTRATED "Life of Christ," the most popular subscription book in Chicago. Call before noon. CRANSTON & CURTS, 57 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, WELL-EXPERIENCed scheme baking powder salesman to represent an Eastern firm whose powder is well known in the West to work Iowa and Missouri. Address "WATKINS," Tribune office. State, age, number years of experience, last house employed and how long, salary wanted, and give reference.

SALESMAN—BY A PROMINENT WEST SIDE house a thoroughly experienced dress goods salesman not over 35 or 40 years old; must speak German or Bohemian and have first-class references; positively none other need apply. Address M W 50, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. G. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—GENTLEMAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 capital for placing of Bonanza gold mines and other valuable properties; fortune for right kind of man. Address D 783, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY ONE OF THE LARGEST ANthracite coal companies, a traveling salesman who is acquainted with the coal trade west of Chicago. Address M W 153, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS NECKWEAR SALESman by a live Eastern house; on commission; must have an established trade. Address, with full particulars, D 788, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE THE AMERICAN Encyclopedic Dictionary, the greatest standard work of reference and best selling subscription book of the age; a first-class work for first-rate men; liberal inducements. E. CROFTON. 349 Dearborn-st., 2d floor.

SALESMEN—WE SEND SAMPLES, ALLOW LIBeral salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants; staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address Lock Box 420, New York City.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED; FOR CITY AND suburbs; manufacturer's line gents' neckwear; good chance to right man. Factory, 1946 Archer-av.

TRAVELING SALESMAN TO TAKE FURNITURE side line. Address L X 29, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—WHITE OR COLORED; $25 MONTH. Call 130 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

Trades.

BOOKBINDERS, FORWARDERS, AND GENERAL workmen; steady employment for good men. W. B. CONKEY CO., 341-351 Dearborn-st.

MAN—TO MAKE MODELS IN CLAY—ADDRESS M W 3, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME office experience able to operate Remington machine; quick, accurate, and willing; state salary and references. Address D 763, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND CALIGRAPH OPERator; young man, in wholesale coal office, not over 20 years of age; willing to work for moderate salary. Address D 750, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—A NO. 1 SHORTHAND AND typewriter; must be young man, rapid and accurate at figures, and a superior penman. Address D 778, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; THOROUGHly experienced; $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT REM., EXP. IN LAW; $12. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; QUICK AND correct. Address D 758, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—GRADUATE PREFERRED, TO GO TO a good location in Nebraska; salary or commission. Address M W 2, Tribune office.

ESTIMATER—FOR LARGE SASH AND DOOR concern to take charge of established down-town office; state salary or commission expected, with references. Address M W 154, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON BONNAZ braiding and embroidery machines. Chicago Braiding and Embroidery Co., 127-129 Market-st.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, TO MANAGE WINE and liquor department of large retail grocery; must be a judge of wine and understand the business. Address B D 484, Tribune office.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR DRAFTING and designing; one that can perforate his own patterns preferred. Address M W 16, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNNING MATCH-splint cutting machinery; state experience and reference. Address D 771, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN PACKING AND SHIPping merchandise. Give references and state experience. Wages $6 per week. D 774, Tribune.

PROOFREADER—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD education to read proof; state age, salary, and experience. Address D 767, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER—YOUNG MAN; WITH OR WITHout machine; $1 daily. Apply 1629 Wabash-av., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; ALSO STENOGRAPHER; must be accurate; $10. Address D 784, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT YOUNG LADY; wages $5 to start; references required. Address D 764, Tribune office.

SALESWOMAN—ANY LADY DESIROUS OF A permanent position and who is possessed of a pleasing address and is able and willing to give her time to our business for five hours each day can be assured of $15 and upwards weekly. Call after 10 a. m., Room 70, 247 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, SECOND girl, nurse, seamstress, laundress. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

COOK—HOUSEWORK; SWEDISH OR GERMAN; city references. 4207 St. Lawrence-av.

COOK—WITH GOOD REFERENCES. CALL AT once. 3309 Rhodes-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT—FAMIly of 4; reference. 5126 Kimbark-av.

GIRL—TO TAKE CARE OF 1-YEAR-OLD BABY; references required. Apply at 5822 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; small private family; good cook and laundress. 3138A Rhodes-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN girl for general housework at 4463 Lake-av. Call Thursday.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. 1338 Jackson-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4552 Oakenwald-av., 3d flat north.

HOUSEWORK—SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL work at 28 Woodland Park.

HOUSEWORK AND 2D GIRL; GOOD WAGES. 4207 St. Lawrence-av.

NURSE—TRAINED; FOR SANITARIUM; USED to vapor and other baths. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

WOMAN—TO COOK, WASH, AND SCRUB. Spring Brook Stock Farm, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS housekeeper and companion to an elderly lady; must furnish good references. D 782, Tribune.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO WEST SIDE, $6; TWO S. P. and Rem., $10; one own machine, $8. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—WITH OWN MACHINE; 1 TO 5 o'clock; may use office in morning for other work; $3 weekly. Address D 762, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY—RAPID REM. OPERAtor; West Side. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT LADY, WITH business experience. Address D 759, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—FOUR—FOR ROAD; SALARY AND EXpenses. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

MAID—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID; a good sewer, reader, and writer. Apply, if experienced, at 300 La Salle-av. Friday morning between 10 and 12.

OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON Bonnaz braiding and embroidery machines. Chicago Braiding & Embroidery Co., 127 and 129 Market-st.

TRAINED NURSE—FAMILIAR WITH ALL kinds of baths, for Wisconsin sanitarium. Address C 534, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. JOHN ALEX. COOPER, 706 Stock Exchange Bldg.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 21 years' experience; bank references.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MAGIC FURNIture polish; agents make $3 to $5 per day; sells at 25 cents. N. Y. Chemical Co., 1702 N. Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND HAND ELECtric motors. FRANK SWEET, 1648 Monadnock Bldg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS boarding-house; references given and required.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME NICE ROOMS, with board; first-class choice location.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; also other rooms; board.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., GREYLOCK HOTEL—TO rent—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman; also one front suite for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

3256 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT—2 NICELY FURnished front rooms, with or without board.

4054 INDIANA-AV., 2D FLOOR—ROOM FOR 2; board; steam; pleasant home.

North Side.

241 DEARBORN-AV.—WARM, PLEASANT rooms, with first-class private board; refs.

246 E. OHIO—FRONT ROOMS WITH BOARD; $5, $5.50, $6 weekly; steam heat.

368 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOME FRONT ROOM to rent with board; very desirable.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—LARGE ROOM, WITH board, for two persons; walking distance; very select location; references.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED single and double rooms; good board.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; reduced rates.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—ELEGANT rooms, with board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board; also day board.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—PLEASANT DOUble and single room; home-like, superior table.

617 MONROE—LARGE S. F. ROOM; PRIVATE family; good board; all conveniences.

803 WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT WARM ROOM for 2; excellent home cooking; private family.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY IN REfined Catholic family; St. James' or Cathedral parish preferred; state particulars. Address D 795, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN VICINITY OF CALIfornia-av. and Lake-st. by two young men; private. Address B B 301, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—5521 EMERALD-AV., 2D FLAT—NICEly furnished rooms for gentlemen; hot and cold water and bath; near electric line.

TO RENT—2-3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 59 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—39 RUSH-ST., ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms; cheap to permanent parties.

TO RENT—141 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove in private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM, NICEly furnished; heat, gas, and bath. Call at 42 S. Center-av., near Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOUSEKEEPING, SLEEPing, bath, $1.50 up. 42 S. May-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR young couple; must be private family, South Side, and reasonable; Protestants preferred; references. Address D 786, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED connecting rooms, without board, in the vicinity of Warren-av. and Lincoln-st. D 739, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, Delaware-pl., between Dearborn-av. and State; $115 month; responsible parties only. Address D 757, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—1119 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE block from Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front; low rent, with extra reductions to May 1, 1895. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4806 LAKE-AV., HANDsome 9-room stone front house, $40. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE; $40; FAVORAble lease; 10 rooms; bath, furnace. 206 S. Lincoln-st., near Jackson-blvd. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GERALD APARTMENTS—CORNER 26th and State-sts.; L station within 100 yards; cars to all sections pass door; flats from three to five rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; bath, janitor, elevator, and telephone service; gas ranges and refrigerators, gas fixtures; the cheapest and best in the city; no expense spared to give value for the least money; can be seen daily by applying on premises.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $27.50 to $50, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience. n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV., now ready; 7-room flats with all modern improvements; steam heat, electric lights, gas ranges, etc.; rents reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, 2942-2952 Cottage Grove-av.; range and ice-box in kitchen; $15 and $20; janitor rear 2942. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, 570 43D-ST.; modern conveniences; half block from L road. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments near Alley L; owner will board if desired. Address D 731, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS, 289-293 43d-st., one block from cable; low rental. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; $16 to $28. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE—SWELL 3-ROOM FLAT. 90 E. 22d-st.; ask elevator man.

West Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT—With conveniences. 22 N. Ada-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT APARTMENT OF 8 large light rooms in the Devonshire, 376 Dearborn-av.; steam heat, electric light, and all the conveniences and luxuries of living hitherto discovered and used in first-class apartment building. Apply to janitor or to L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, FIVE ROOMS; steam heat, gas range, janitor. 18 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT OR PART of house; South Side; state particulars. Address D 794, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7 ROOM FLAT, North Side. Address D 738, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES 23 AND 25 LAKE-ST., SINgle or together; will be put in good condition and rent reasonable. Apply at Room 57, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST. INquire 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER STORE ON W. Van Buren-st. 211½ W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—CHOICELY LOCATED STORE; business center. 537 W. Madison, cor. Laflin.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE GRADE-FLOOR office, furnished, with private office and front windows and use of vault. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 and 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—FINE OFFICES AT 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 235 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS. Inquire at drug store.

Barns.

TO RENT—LIVERY STABLE, 239 AND 241 S. Paulina-st., near Van Buren. Possession at once. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT south of 22d-st. and east of State, suitable for cigar store. 2524 Wentworth-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $2; pictures copied and enlarged.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—99-YEAR LEASEHOLD—
No revaluation.
65,000 square feet floor space.
Central property.
Street front and rear.
Lot 90x140.
For factory, warehouse, or storage use.
Two elevators. Price, $50,000.
CONPROPST & CO.,
70 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Six elegant brown stone residences; $85,000, $67,000, $48,500, $45,000, $50,000, $115,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Three granite and St. Lawrence marble houses, $65,000, $110,000, $55,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Pretty modern home, with 35 feet and barn; owner going out of city; $36,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, 51 feet and barn; owner anxious to sell; $37,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—The handsome residence of Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, n. w. cor. 30th-st., with 52 or 104 feet.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., two first-class modern houses, 25 ft. each, in choice location; not heretofore offered for sale; in perfect order; nothing better of their size; owner of one is traveling in Europe for an indefinite period; $35,000 each; call for full particulars.
KENWOOD—Beautiful modern house with large grounds; costly interior; a perfect specimen of the newest and most elegant designs in modern architecture; $85,000.
KENWOOD—Two handsome residences with large grounds; built for owners by Architect F. W. Perkins; $26,000, $20,000.
ELLIS-AV.—New stone house, near 45th-st.; has never been occupied; hot water heat, tile bathroom, open plumbing, etc.; $15,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Five new and costly modern residences; $50,000, $75,000, $55,000, $40,000, $125,000.

FOR SALE—25x161 FT. N. W. COR. ON INDIANA-av., 1 block from station; has on it a good 2-story frame in 2 flats; lot alone is worth the price asked. Elegant new modern 3-story stone front, flats, 7, 8, and 8 rooms; steam, hot water, etc.; all complete and first-class and in finest location on Vincennes-av.; will sell now at $2,500 under value.
50x125 ft. n. w. cor. of 2 of best streets in center of Englewood, improved with 2 frame bldgs., 1 store, 3 flats; will sell corner 25 ft. and store bldg. separate; just the thing if you are looking for a small investment in business property; all well rented.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOME BARGAINS—
POSSESSION IF DESIRED.
$5,000—42d-st., near Lake, modern 7-room brick; only $650 cash.
Vernon-av., near 37th; 10-room brick; reduced to $4,500; owner left city.
8-room detached stone and brick barn, 25x125, Champlain-av., near 44th; make offer; on account foreclosure. L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
'Phone Oakland 846. 3947 to 51 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
Very attractive 10-room stone-front dwelling on Lake Park-av., near 31st-st. Illinois Central station; every convenience; price $9,500.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO.
Exclusive Agents, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—148X162, S. E. COR. INdiana-av. and 50th-st.; assessments all paid; must be sold; make us an offer.
DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAIN—SACRIFICE—RHODES-AV., NR. 60TH, 27½x124; $55. Has SEWER, WATER, GAS, and PAVED street.
HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., R. 91.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOME, STEWART-AV., Englewood; large grounds; must sell; sacrifice; $8,500; part cash. Address L X 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—48 FEET near corner 65th and Vincennes; make offer. Address D 790, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON HERMITAGE-AV., 125 ft. front (will divide); just south of Harrison-st.; 2 blocks of Metropolitan "L" road; will give builders time to erect buildings before paying. Commission to brokers.
J. W. HEDENBERG, Owner,
132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
Flournoy-st., near Washtenaw-av., 72x125 feet and frame house; only $2,500.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY AND WILL sell my elegant stone front apartment building of 8 apartments in a choice neighborhood on Dearborn-av.; has steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, tinted and decorated; every way first-class; all rented and pay 12 per cent. Address M W 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER; ALSO 100 FT. ON Lake Shore boulevard and Waveland-av.; low price; easy terms. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT—SEDGWICK-ST. NEAR Eugenie, store and flats; price $8,500; rent $890. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT IMPROVED CORNER property. Inquire 472 N. Park-av., near Sigel.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEED MONEY QUICK; WILL YOU give me $75 cash for $325 equity in fine suburban lot? Sewer, electric lights, etc. Address L X 36, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 20 ACRE TRACT AT HARvey; a decided bargain; want offer. WALLACE G. CLARK & CO., Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

About six thousand acres of land adjacent to Waycross, a young and prosperous city in the pine belt of Southern Georgia, of about five thousand inhabitants.

The land is heavily timbered with yellow pine and some cypress.

A portion of the land lies within the corporate limits of the city; all in one body.

Worth a hundred thousand dollars to any person or syndicate who would like to purchase and treble their money in a few years by utilizing the timber and then subdividing and selling the land.

For further particulars call on or address
JOHN C. McDONALD,
Waycross, Georgia.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 120 ACRES, McHENRY County near Harvard; immediate possession; $6,000. J. H. KEELER, 529 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—BEST FARM BARGAIN OFFERED. C. F. LYTLE, Sulphur Springs, Ia.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—YOUNG ORANGE GROVE IN PERfect order. 112 acres, 5,000 trees, on Crystal Lake, near Sanford, Fla. Yield 10,000 boxes; increasing yearly. Capital house fully furnished for owner; excellent house for foreman; laborers' house; stables fully equipped with tools, animals, etc.; 60-horse-power irrigation plant for watering in four days. Apply to C. A., 28 State-st., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD 25-FT. COR. LOT ON BUSIness street; state price. Address D 563, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM OF 80 OR 160 ACRES, VICINity of Quincy or Jacksonville, Ill., for cash. J. H. KEELER, 529 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

WANTED—CHEAP CITY LOTS, CLEAR, IN EXchange for S. S. residence. Address D 772, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT INSIDE OF LIMITS for good improved property close in. JAMES S. JACKSON, 388 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR SPECIAL customer, a good fee, $25,000 to $60,000. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—
An 11-room modern residence, brick, stone front, on Wilcox-av., near California, 50 ft. lot, valued at $16,000, for a farm of equal value north or west of Chicago suitable for summer home.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

WANTED—HARRISON TELEPHONE STOCK for farm near St. Louis and 2 Minneapolis lots. OWNER, Flat 1, 2505 Calumet-av.

$15,000—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE TO EXchange for lumber at wholesale. Address M W 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Loan Dept.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $150,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago property at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 70-72 La Salle-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce, at 5 and 6%; bldg. loans.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594, No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOWest rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMproved. Address L X 53, Tribune office.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SNYDACKER & CO., BANKERS, 153 WASHINGton-st., loan money on real estate at low rates.

TO LOAN—$6,000, 6 PER CENT; NO COMMISsion. Address 3114 Vernon-av. OWENS.

W. F. O'REARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$500, $600, $800, $1,000, $2,500, $5,000, AND other sums to loans on improved real estate at 6 per cent. Building loans. B. R. DeYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6, 6½, AND 7 per cent on Oak Park, Austin, Linden Park, and Moreland property. L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building; branch office, 52d and Lake-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET,
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO.,
Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought; loans made upon any available collateral. D. H. TOLMAN, 124 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

DIVIDEND PAYING STOCK FOR SALE. CALL at 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST MORTGAGE, $700, for Harrison Telephone stock at cash price. J. S. McKENNEY, 315 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—180 SHARES HARRISON TELEphone stock for $225. Address D 729, Tribune.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN—Good securities required for sums varying from $500 and upwards at low rates of interest. Send full particulars. H. MANNING, 97 Clark-st., Room 36.

MONEY LOANED MANUFACTURERS AND JOBbers; terms easy; will call. L X 52, Tribune.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

TO CAPITALISTS AND RAILROAD INVESTORS—Attention and close investigation invited to a railroad and commercial development enterprise in the South; municipal bonds and options in timber and farming lands assured; a personal presentation will be arranged. Address M W 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FOR THREE YEARS, $500 on good security; no regular money lender need answer this; I wish to treat with a private person; full particulars. Address D 709, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 TO PUT IN BUILDING; ground worth $20,000; from private party. No commissions. Address D 752, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER SALOON ON WEST Madison-st., near Halsted; a money maker; good reason for selling. Inquire of C. W. HUGGINS, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

FOR RENT—A FINE NEW MODERN STOREroom in a growing county seat in Northern Iowa, 3,000 population; good opening for dry goods or other lines. Address GARDNER COWLES, Algona, Ia.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' furnishing goods; in good location, about 12 miles from Court House, in manufacturing and railroad district. Address D 785, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET, STOCK and fixtures complete; good location; no opposition. 1597 W. Madison-st.

IF YOU HAVE $100 TO INVEST IN A PERMAnent business that merits and will stand close investigation, worth $100 per month in any city, no canvassing, address D 760, Tribune office.

I PAY CASH FOR MERCHANDISE OF ANY kind. FRANK A. CHAPIN, 637 Monadnock Bldg.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR PARTY WITH $5,000 to engage in an established coal business. Address D 587, Tribune office.

PAYING TRANSIENT HOUSE, CHEAP. 541 Wabash-av. Owner cannot attend to it.

SPACE FOR RENT IN A DEPARTMENT STORE for large grocery and market. CAVES, 3829 to 3833 State-st.

WILL SELL OR TRADE ALL OR PART OF stock of goods and mnfg. plant at one-third value to secure good manager; yields large profits. Address D 751, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH CAPITAL FOR chattel mortgage business. M W 160, Tribune.

$350 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN WHOLESALE chocolate manufacturing business; party buying interest must take charge of factory; experience not necessary; pay $25 weekly; references exchanged. Address D 792, Tribune office.

$400—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BUSINESS, clearing $250 monthly. D 753, Tribune.

$500 CLEARS $5,000, LEGITIMATE BUSIness, ample security to investor with grit. Address D 755, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 15TH, 1895.—The number of the directors of "The Pure Food Product Company" has been increased from five directors to seven directors.
THE PURE FOOD PRODUCT COMPANY,
By ROBERT L. HENRY, President.
Attest: FIDELIO S. HENRY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the sixth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 25, 1895, to the opening of business on the 15th day of February, 1895.
H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ARE YOU IN SEARCH OF CLEAR BRAINED information, advice, or assistance? Then consult PROF. ENO. PASO, late of India. He CALLS YOU BY NAME, tells what you called for, advises on business, law, love, everything. The only Hindoo charm worker in America. COMPELS LOVE, GIVES LUCK in business and all affairs. 2718 Wabash-av., no sign.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; no charges, give what you like; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable. Clairvoyants please don't copy. 10 to 8; also Sundays. Letters must contain stamp.

MADAM AMIE—MOST WONDERFUL SCIENtific fortune teller in Chicago. 366 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN BARBER trade; day or evening. 394 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—
50 ferrets.
25 guinea pigs.
25 common white rabbits.
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

IF YOU HAVE 50 VOLUMES OR MORE OF OLD books send me your address. I will call and pay you cash for them. BARKER'S, 171 East Madison-st. Go in store having golden B over awning.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—SECOND ALTO FOR LADY QUARtet; must have very low, full voice. Call Friday between 11:30 a. m. and 1 p. m., 24 Adams-st., Room 65.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REDUCTIONS IN PIANOS!

PRIOR TO TAKING INVENTORY.

We have a small number of pianos that have had very little use, in fact, most of them would readily pass for new. We offer these individual instruments at the following clearing sale prices in order to dispose of them at once:

	Price to close.	Original price.
Fischer upright, ebony	$150	$275
Blasius upright, mahogany	325	450
Brown & Simpson upright, walnut	175	350
Kimball upright, light fancy case	195	325
Detmer upright, rosewood	180	370
Stadie & Son upright, walnut	190	275
Stultz & Bauer upright, rosewood	165	300
Ludwig upright, mahogany	190	250
Washburn upright, mahogany	200	350
Knabe upright, walnut	325	500
Steinway upright, ebony	250	475
Fischer upright, mahogany	300	450
Knabe upright, rosewood	375	600
Steinway upright, rosewood	425	600
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	275	425
Hazleton upright, mahogany	250	425
Steinway upright, walnut	300	550
Chickering grand	350	800
Mehlin upright, special style	290	400

In lower priced uprights and in squares and grands we offer an opportunity to make a saving relatively as great. No economically disposed purchaser should fail to make an early visit of inspection. Very easy terms of payment may be arranged.

A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.

LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

NOTE—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE PIANOS.

Bargains in new and second-hand pianos; easy terms to suit customers.

$135, one B. Shoninger, mahogany upright.
$145, one Colby & Duncan large upright.
$145, one Vose & Sons upright.
$135 one Jacob Bros., walnut upright.
$100, one Chickering upright.
$115, one W. W. Kimball, 7 octaves, upright.
$100, Wm. Knabe & Co. piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$155, one Decker & Son upright piano.
$165, Kroeger & Sons upright piano, 7⅓ octaves.
$125, New England upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$135 each, two walnut upright pianos.

Square pianos at $20 to $55 each; all makes.

$3, $4, $5 per month; to rent, 200 upright pianos. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
WEBER.
WEBER.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
"THE BIG FOUR."

Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.

You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.

Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.

Don't miss the sale.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

ANNUAL INVENTORY CLEARING SALE
SCORES of PIANOS and ORGANS
That have been rented—
That have been dropped from catalogue—
That have been consigned to agents—
That have been used in concerts—
That have been taken in exchange.
PRICE NO OBJECT—THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Easy terms where desired.

This stock comprises instruments of the following makers:
DECKER BROS., ESTEY, CHICKERING, CAMP & CO., CONOVER, KROEGER, STEGER, ARION, and many others.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP,
The leading house. 233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

GREAT BARGAINS IN STEINWAY, Knabe, Chickering, and Sohmer upright pianos; prices $190 upward; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS | The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS | sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS | 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

$135 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano. 235 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MARE IN FOAL, MABEL Wilkes; private record 2:28¾; very handsome; 7 years old, sound, and gentle for ladies to drive; sold only as I have no facilities for raising a colt; would prefer to sell her to a good home in the country; price, $125. Apply 65 Maple-st., near Dearborn-av. DR. WILLMONT.

FOR SALE—STYLISH TROTTER, 4 YEARS old, can beat 3 minutes; team of young draft horses, truck, and harness, cost owner $700 a year ago; must sell. Call at 33 North Lincoln-st.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

HORSES WINTERED, $1.50 PER WEEK; called for free. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EXTENSION TOP family surrey and harness; both in perfect order; must be sold. Residence 2725 Calumet-av.

SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS—

We have a large number of
SLEIGHS
which we will sell at customers' prices.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-207 Michigan-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOLER. B. E. HUNTING, 5058 Cottage Grove-av.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st.—Building isolated; 200 iron rooms; cement floors; no vermin possible; insurance one half other houses; that tells the story; come see us. Advance money on anything valuable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE STOCK OF HAIR goods with tools and instructions, value $300, for good piano. Address D 736, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY IN EXCHANGE FOR first-class tailoring. Address D 797, Tribune.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PATENT; WILL TRADE for equities, stock of goods, or Western lands, live stock, etc. 28 Pacific-av. Call Saturday.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN old money and stamps; coin catalogue 10c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—FURNITURE and lease of 14-room house; A1 location and walking distance. Address D 748, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd., expert ladies' special physician.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established, 1830; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; fine condition. Address D 516, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON NO. 5, WITH DESK, little used; cheap. 1222 Rookery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING A TRIP TO California will find it to their interests to write or call on Judson & Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago; complete information regarding their weekly, personally conducted excursions, as well as authentic data on California, its lands, laws, climate, and people, will be furnished.

VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED; THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
1 cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Elbe..Tues., Jan. 15, 9 am | Ems....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am
Fulda..Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am | Elbe....Tues., Feb. 12, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., Jan. 29, 9 am | Saale...Tues., Feb. 19, 6 am
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st. Chicago.

ORIENT—WINTER CRUISE
TO THE AZORES, MADEIRA,
THE MEDITERRANEAN,
AND THE ORIENT.

By magnificent twin-screw express steamers. From New York Jan. 22 and 29 1895 to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks. A limited number of OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, and other ports at special rates. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
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Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays
Berlin.......Jan. 30, 11 am | Paris.........Feb. 6, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL
Indiana....Jan. 19, 6 am | Ohio.........Jan. 26, 2 pm
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland..Jan. 23, 3 pm | Belgenland Jan. 30, 7:30 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY SPEcially chartered steamer "Friesland" Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome; only $525; hotels, excursions, fees, etc., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-U. S. Vice-Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants.

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Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
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"GRAND YACHTING TOUR" TO THE MEDIterranean—Sailing by ocean steamer from New York Feb. 5th and 6th and magnificent ocean yacht "Midnight Sun" from London Feb. 13th; 74 days; all expenses included. New York to Constantinople and return, touching at 15 principal ports in the Mediterranean; all lower berths; $330.00 and upwards; circulars ready; all arrangements personally managed by HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourists' Agents, of London; Chicago office, 204 S. Clark-st.

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Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address
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GRAND ORIENTAL TOUR—VISITING ITALY, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey per S. S. Normannia, Feb. 16. Low rates. All expenses included. Send for illustrated program. WM. A. FLETCHER, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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If so, send 5c stamp for copy of "Gazes' Tourist Gazette," an illustrated journal of travel, 112 pages, accompanied by fine maps. H. GAZE & SONS, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited.	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City Express	* 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y, ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	† 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:30 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	* 1:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and So. Minn.	† 6:20 pm	† 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	† 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Nor. Iowa and So. Minn.	†10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	* 8:15 am	* 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:25 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—[illegible]

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STATION [illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station [illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—[illegible]

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE [illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. [illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—[illegible]

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

GIVE UP THE FI

STRIKE ON SOME OF THE LIN
BEEN DECLARED OFF

O. S. MORRISON IS ELECTED PRESI

SHE MAY LEAVE AMERICA TO ITS

YOUNG WOMEN TAKE FINAL VO

GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

STRIKE ON SOME OF THE LINES HAS BEEN DECLARED OFF.

If the Presidents of the Roads Affected Agree the Strike Will Be Declared Off Today and Both Sides Will Abide by the Decision of the State Board—Violence Threatened, but the Crowds Are Easily Held in Check by the Police—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The railroad companies in Brooklyn did not succeed today in operating any more lines than they did yesterday. All that they accomplished was the operating of a few more cars on the lines which were started yesterday. There has been no rioting and few individual fights. The danger that there would be bloodshed was foreshadowed this morning as a probable feature of the strike. For the first time since the struggle began the strikers made open threats that they would kill anybody who tried to take their places. Moreover, reports came to the police that many of the strikers were arming themselves. The strikers made their threats loudly and determinedly and began to mass in places systematically for action.

The strike was declared off on the De Kalb and Franklin avenue trolley lines tonight. These lines constitute what is known as the Brooklyn City and Newtown railway company, Col. John M. Partridge, President. The settlement was brought about through Mayor Schieren and State Arbitration Commissioner Feeney. Col. Partridge says that this is practically a back down on the part of the men, as he has conceded no pertinent points.

The principal attempt to bring about a disturbance occurred in Flatbush this morning. A hundred or more men gathered in the vicinity of the Midwood club, on Flatbush avenue, and when the first mail car approached tried to stop it. Sergeant Zimmerman was on the platform of the car and he drew his revolver and ordered the strikers away. They desisted and no further attempt was made. At Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue this morning there was a crowd of from 300 to 400 men gathered, but the supply of police was larger there than anywhere else and their services were not needed during the morning. In order to be prepared for any emergency the several armories in the city were ordered guarded this morning. This was to prevent any possible attempt that there might be upon the part of the striking men to gain possession of the arms and stores there.

The Court street line of the Brooklyn Heights railroad was started this morning and the demand for cars was so great the number usually put on in the rush hours were in operation the greater part of the day. The Flatbush avenue cars were run on about one-third of the usual headway. On Fulton street they made better time than usual.

It became known today through the State Arbitration Board that the strikers had submitted propositions for a compromise to the Presidents of all the affected roads. The proposition they submitted, it was said, was the same they had submitted to President Partridge of the De Kalb avenue line earlier in the day. In substance it was that both strikers and companies should waive all demands and that the whole matter should be put in the hands of the Board of Arbitration for decision.

In the Eastern District not a trolley car has moved since the tie-up was declared. Neither has any attempt been made to move one. As many men as can be spared from the Bedford Avenue, Stagg Street, Greenpoint, Vernon, Lee Avenues, and Herbert and Cedar Street Precincts have been ordered elsewhere, and the whole district is practically without police protection. It is admitted no attempt will be made to break the strike in Eastern District, the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban railroad company awaiting the efforts of the down-town roads.

After 7 p. m. all cars on the tied-up lines had ceased running, at the suggestion of the police. A mass-meeting has been called at the instigation of the leading merchants of Brooklyn, whose business has been almost paralyzed by the present condition of affairs. It will be held tomorrow night.

G. S. MORRISON IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

American Society of Civil Engineers Chooses Officers in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—George S. Morrison, one of the most prominent civil engineers in this country, was today elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The other successful candidates were Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mass., and Benjamin A. Harrod of New Orleans, Vice-Presidents; John Thomson of this city, Treasurer; George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee, Augustus Mordecai, and Charles Sooy Smith of this city; George H. Browne of Pittsburg, Robert Cartwright of Rochester, and Fayette S. Curtis of New Haven, directors. The meeting was attended by civil engineers from nearly every large city in this country and Canada. Special interest in this year's convention was created through the recent action of the society in rejecting Col. George E. Waring, the new Street Cleaning Commissioner, when he applied and reapplied for membership. Col. Waring's name was not mentioned during the convention. During the discussion which followed Theodore Cooper referred to the case of Col. Waring. His rejection, he declared, would never have taken place if members had been required to sign their names to their ballots. It was announced that the Norman medal had been awarded to Alfred E. Hunt of Pittsburg for his paper on the proposed methods of testing steel. The Rowland prize was awarded to David L. Barnes of Jamestown for a paper on "Distinctive Features and Advantages of American Locomotive Practice." Tonight the members of the society attended a reception, ball, and banquet at the Waldorf. Tomorrow the engineers will go to Willetts' Point, where they will be the guests of Col. W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

SHE MAY LEAVE AMERICA TO ITS FATE.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Wrathy Because "Great Families" Cannot Fight in Private.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Paran Stevens, speaking tonight of the feud in the Astor family, said: "The papers have no business to poke their noses into this Astor matter. Why can't great families have their feuds without the rabble raising such a row? Do not fancy because I speak with warm affection of the American Astors that I am condemning William Waldorf. I am not. He has a perfect right to become an Englishman. The press drove him out of this country just as they are driving others. I know two more great society leaders, men of millions, who are going to quit this country, which, owing to the press, isn't fit to live in. I would leave America to its fate myself if I could. Why, there's no justice, no law here. If the press is not muzzled, and that soon, the streets will yet run blood. Mark my words! Now, here's the press expecting society to take sides in the Astor vendetta, as you call it. It's an outrage. The two Mrs. Astors here are lovely women and worthy of profound honor, not of impertinent criticism by writers for the papers, who know nothing of the requirements of society—don't even know how to sit down at table. O, it's an outrage—an outrage."

YOUNG WOMEN TAKE FINAL VOWS.

Two Chicago Girls and an Intimate Friend of Mrs. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Kenwood in Lakewood, N. J., today the Rev. Father Luke J. Evers, curate of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, in West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, New York, received the final vows of five novitiates. Among the young women who are now to devote their lives to the service of the church are two daughters of prominent Harlem Catholic families—Miss M. M. Humill of No. 70 East Eighty-first street, and Miss Lillian M. Joachim of West Eighty-third street. Miss Joachim's parents make their residence during the summer season at Larchmont. Another of the five was Miss Ruth Burnett of Boston, a most intimate friend of Mrs. Cleveland. The others were the Misses Ryan and Graham of Chicago. Mrs. Cleveland was invited to attend by Miss Burnett, and wrote a most pleasing letter of acknowledgment, wishing her much peace and happiness in her religious work, and expressed great pleasure that she had found joy and contentment. Miss Burnett before the ceremony spoke very feelingly of Mrs. Cleveland's letter and friendship.

PARKHURST GIVES HIS IDEA OF PLATT.

Says He May Be Honest, but He Wouldn't Trust Him Much.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst gave his opinion of Boss Platt and his political type pretty freely tonight. The question of the bi-partisan police bill was brought to his attention with the possibility of his going to Albany to work for the defeat of any such measure. "The only particular advantage I see in going to Albany," said he, "would be the ability to reach, not the Senators, but the people. The professional politician I would not trust as far as I could see him. When a man gets to be a politician and nothing else, it seems to become an easy thing for him to handle great interests and to manipulate great situations with about the same sang froid as he would manipulate the pieces on a checker board. The pieces seem to the politician to have no significance in themselves, but to be a part of the game. So far as I can learn Platt does not care what the personal character of a Police Commissioner is. He enjoys the fun of pitting two Commissioners here over again two and working up a nice little game of his own without any appreciation of the municipal interests involved. I have not learned yet that Mr. Platt has done anything to indicate that he had any special regard for the City of New York. He did not jump in before the victory. He does not belong here anyhow. I cannot say he is a dishonest man. I refer to him as an example only. He is a sort of standard type of politician who may be honest, who may be incorruptible, who may be reputable, but who handles great interests without any appreciation of those interests."

PIOUS PERSONS SHOCKED BY THE MAYOR

Think He Has Turned the Town Over to the Liquor Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—When Mayor Strong reached his office this morning he found his mail, always bulky, as big again as usual. The ministers and other good people in New York had apparently gotten up at daybreak to read the papers. In them they thought they saw New York handed over to the liquor dealers. They sat down to write the Mayor about it. The Mayor insists that he did not tell the liquor dealers to violate the law. He advised them to agree on certain hours for Sunday opening to see if a law fixing such hours could be passed. He did not promise them immunity if they violated the law. The impression the liquor dealers gathered from the Mayor's off-hand remarks was that he would like to see the saloonkeepers go ahead and try the half-Sunday opening, from 2 to 11 p. m. The sentiments with which the Mayor has been credited, reached the John street noon prayer meeting today. A tall gentleman, dressed in broadcloth, with a close trimmed crop of white whiskers, in sepulchral tones asked the brothers present to pray for Mayor Strong. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst today said he was amazed at the position taken by Mayor Strong.

KNOWS NOTHING OF A WILL CONTEST.

Herman Oelrichs Not Inclined to Talk of the Fair Estate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Herman Oelrichs, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Virginia Fair, and a friend of the latter, Miss O'Connor, arrived in this city today from San Francisco. Mrs. Oelrichs remained in California with her child. Asked about the contest over Senator Fair's will he said sharply: "I know of no contest. Of course I cannot say what Mr. Fair may do, but it is quite certain that his sisters will not enter into an agreement guaranteeing him against loss in case he took such action and failed. Mr. Fair is not pleased at the appointment of four trustees who were practically strangers to him, but he is not disposed to enter lightly into litigation that might result disastrously to him. My wife and Miss Fair will be obliged to make their home in San Francisco for an indefinite length of time, but I cannot give up my business here."

OWNERS ARE BOUND TO HAVE CONTROL.

Rich Development Promised in Chicago Gas, It Is Said.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—It is stated here that about all the interest of the present managers in Chicago Gas is the fact that they have possession of profitable private contracts. One of the new elements says that with a change of control Chicago Gas earnings will show much larger net receipts. It is openly charged that the present management is responsible for the renewed activity of Attorney-General Moloney, and that it was the last desperate resort to maintain themselves in power. At any rate the owners intend to have control sooner or later. Decidedly rich developments concerning past management of the properties is promised and some developments in the Economic company's affairs.

MRS. DR. MEYER IS ONCE MORE FREE.

Wife of the Poisoner Ordered Discharged from Prison.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dr. Meyer, wife of the poisoner, was released from the Tombs today. She was taken to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where Judge Ingraham ordered her discharged. Mrs. Meyer swayed for a moment. Dr. O'Sullivan, her counsel, put her arm under his and hurried her out of the court-room. Carl Muller, the principal witness against her husband, recently declared that much of the testimony he gave against Dr. Meyer was false. He may now be discharged from the House of Detention, where he is confined, as the State has no further use for him.

OLD GUARD HOLDS A BIG RECEPTION.

More than a Thousand Uniformed Men in the Grand March.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—There were about 15,000 persons at the twenty-fifth annual reception and ball of the Old Guard in Madison Square Garden tonight. The grand march, in which over 1,000 men in uniform took part, had in it in addition to the Old Guard representatives of the army, of the navy, including Generals and Admirals, National Guardsmen of all the New York regiments and many of the regiments of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maryland, and several representatives of Canadian militia.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

List of Persons Leaving for a Trip Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the American liner Paris for Southampton today were: Sydney J. Colford, Mrs. A. Curtiss, Walter S. Davis, Dr. Debon d'Estree, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Master Eugene Gilroy, Miss Virginia Gilroy, Felix T. Hughes, W. Reed Lewis, L. S. Le Bourgeois, George C. Miln, Thomas F. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. John A. McGill, F. A. Mendoza, the Rev. John H. Sherrard. Among the saloon passengers of the Teutonic for Liverpool: Oliver Adams, John Armstrong, William Waldorf Astor, A. Bedford, Dwight Bianny, Mrs. Frances H. Burnett, Miss M. L. Dion, J. Howard Duer, J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern railroad; Mrs. Caroline L. Lamb, J. S. Lowry, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, L. Oppenheimer, H. C. Rounds, W. K. Vanderbilt.

Judgments Against Bierstadt.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, today allowed two judgments to be taken against him by default for $14,781, on which executions were issued. Bierstadt has been long known as one of the leading artists of this country and was thought a millionaire.

Capt. Stevenson Gets Respite.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Gaynor granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of ex-Police Capt. Stevenson, under sentence of imprisonment for bribery.

Five Persons Overcome.

Five persons were overcome by gas in a house at No. 15 Rutgers place this morning. Two of them, Samuel Cohen, 22, and Jacob Scholtkey, 16, may die.

Gold for Shipment.

Lazard Freres shipped $850,000 gold on the steamship Paris today, and $850,000 was drawn from the Subtreasury.

RUTH NOT AT FAULT.

HE DISCLAIMS ANY CONNECTION WITH DEFAULTER TAYLOR.

He Says His Actions Have All Been Above Board and He Invites an Investigation, Which Will Be Made—Bondsmen Leave Chicago for Home—Women to Be Admitted to Beloit College—Board of Trade of the Northwest Organized at Minneapolis.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Col. Thomas H. Ruth arrived early this morning from his home in De Smet, and says he will be able to prove his innocence of any wrongdoing. He says the charge that he was cognizant of Taylor's condition, or that he in any way aided him to escape, or to get a large amount from the State Treasury, is false in every respect. The fact that he failed to make the apportionment before Dec. 27 last, he says, was not in violation of law. Col. Ruth denied absolutely the story that he wrote a letter to Taylor which was sent to the Treasurer of Clay County, and states that he wrote the letter to that County Treasurer respecting certain funds which that Treasurer had collected and was holding in defiance of law. This letter was not seen by any one now in the capital, but it was reported to the officials, who gave credit to the story. The investigation has been ordered and will probably produce the fact. Col. Ruth absolutely denied that he was in any way connected with Taylor for the use of State funds or that he had any suspicion of his shortage or his whereabouts since last seen here.

[The bondsmen of H. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer of South Dakota, who have been in Chicago for several days, left the city for their homes last night. Nothing has been accomplished toward a settlement of the tangled financial condition of affairs, and the mystery of the disappearance of Taylor is as great as ever. The bondsmen have failed to agree on a plan of settlement with the State. Some of them who are relatives and former business partners of Taylor wished to confer with the defaulter's attorney, D. K. Tenney, who had a scheme by which it was proposed that the bondsmen turn over all their real estate to the State on condition that a final settlement was effected by so doing. A secret conference was held at Mr. Tenney's office. Ex-Gov. Mellette and others of the principal bondsmen did not attend the conference. One of them said yesterday he did not approve of the air of secrecy which some of the others would throw about the affair. Such action, he said, was liable to give the public the impression that the bondsmen had something to hide, while they should be glad to have every detail of the case investigated as soon as possible. The suppression of facts could only retard the settlement of the affair and give Taylor more time to place a safe distance between himself and justice.]

BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Organization Effected at Minneapolis with A. L. Crocker President.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Delegates from Minnesota and surrounding States met at noon in this city for the purpose of forming a Northwestern Board of Trade. The delegates were welcomed by President A. L. Crocker and on behalf of the city by Mayor Pratt. Mr. O. Barden of Ashland, Wis., suggested such an organization as was about to be formed could accomplish a great deal in the way of securing better railroad rates. This idea was taken up by others present and dwelt upon at length. The officers elected were: President, A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis; Secretary, H. B. Hudson; Treasurer, E. E. Fisher; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Fifield, Ashland, Wis.; C. N. Parker, Brainerd; Joseph Underleak, Chatfield; A. Hirsch, Duluth; Frank A. Day, Fairmont; A. A. McKinstry, Faribault; David Brown, Fort Benton, Mont.; R. H. Moore, Lake City; S. E. Farnham, Madison, Wis.; J. B. Collins, Miles City, Mont.; J. U. Barnes, Minneapolis; A. S. Lovett, Minneapolis; George Graft, New Ulm; A. S. Dyer, Pipestone, Minn.; L. R. Barto, Sauk Center; H. C. McNair, St. Paul. A banquet was tendered the visiting delegates at the Commercial club this evening.

WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED TO BELOIT.

College Trustees Decide to Give the Experiment a Trial.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—By a unanimous vote of the trustees of Beloit College at their winter meeting held today it was decided to admit women to the college classes. The question has been before the board for years. Seeing the way opened for women at Harvard and Yale, Beloit's trustees concluded to try the experiment, and so with the opening of the next fall term women will be welcome. The privilege will not be extended to the academy. President Eaton in his announcement at the chapel service tonight bespoke the hearty coöperation of faculty, trustees, and students. He did not fear the lowering of the scholarship of the college, as some did, for history was showing the women were proving men's equal in study. Other announcements today were that Horace White, the New York editor, had given $1,000 to improve the college library building, and Robert Hay of Platteville, Wis., had given $1,000 for special essay prizes for seniors as a memorial to his dead son.

CUMBERLAND TO HANG FEB. 8 IN IOWA.

He Is to Die for the Crime He Confessed Under a Promise of Life.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Jackson today signed the warrant for the execution of J. K. Cumberland Feb. 8 at Fort Madison. He was convicted of murder in Shelby County, the time fixed by the court having passed during the appeal to the Supreme Court. Cumberland killed two travelers several years ago, but his crime was not discovered until several months afterward. Cumberland confessed to his lawyer, on the latter's promise he would not be deprived of his life. During the trial public sentiment ran so high the Judge disregarded this promise and imposed the death penalty. Cumberland in 1883 committed murder in Neosho County, Kas., and was sentenced to hang. He escaped through the lenient Board of Pardons. This evidence has been brought to light.

WANT A LABORATORY FOR CLAY STUDY.

Project Started in Behalf of the University of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Illinois Brick and Tile Association appointed a committee to coöperate with Prof. Bolf of the University of Illinois in securing an appropriation for the establishment of a laboratory of economic geology in connection with the university for the study of clay and other soils of the State. One of the important essays, by D. V. Purington of Chicago, advocated keeping the wares of the manufacturers before the public by having displays annually at the State fair in Springfield. Gov. Altgeld delivered an address on the importance of the clay industries of the State. The association elected E. M. Pike of Chenoa, President; A. L. Converse of Springfield, Vice-President; William Starr of Mendota, Treasurer; and G. C. Stoil of Grant Park, Secretary.

STATE FAIR IS GIVEN TO OMAHA.

Nebraska Board of Agriculture Awards the Prize for Five Years.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture today by a close vote located the State fair for the ensuing five years at Omaha. The vote stood: Omaha, 50; Lincoln, 41; Grand Island, 8. The relocation was a surprise to many here and much feeling is expressed locally over the result. The election of officers resulted: President, J. B. Burnes, Grand Island; Secretary, R. W. Furnass, Brownville; and Treasurer, E. McIntyre, Seward.

WINNIFRED SMITH GETS 18 YEARS.

End of the Trial for Murder at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—On the morning of July 12, 1894, Winnifred Smith, wealthy, stabbed Western B. Thomas of Anderson to death at the Brighton Beach club-house near this city. Thomas was Secretary of the American Wire Nail company of Anderson and was also wealthy. Smith was indicted for murder and his trial began ten days ago. This evening the jury returned a verdict of eighteen years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Opinions differ materially here tonight on the verdict of the jury at Indianapolis in the Smith trial, but there seems to be general surprise at the heavy sentence. Friends of the murdered man are pleased, but those that had no particular interest and judged the case from the evidence as published think the sentence unjust. Several leading lawyers think the verdict is not in accordance with the evidence and that it will not hold good.

TO ASSESS THE BANK STOCKHOLDERS.

Large Deficit in the Union Stock-Yards State Institution at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—E. Tompkins, receiver of the Union Stock-Yards State Bank, made a report to the court today to the effect that the assets of the bank now consist of about $194,000 of bills receivable, and that only about $60,000 of this amount can be collected. The unsatisfied liabilities are $157,000, leaving a shortage of about $99,000. The capital stock was $250,000. This stock is subject to an assessment of 100 per cent to cover the deficit. Tompkins estimates that only $200,000 of the stock is held by persons against whom a judgment is good. In accordance with his report the court has ordered that he commence suit on the stock to enforce a 75 per cent assessment to make up the deficiency and pay the creditors in full.

CRUSADE AGAINST SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ann Arbor Principal Expels Students Who Are Known to Be Members.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There is considerable agitation in the high school here concerning the secret societies. Principal Pattengill is determined to enforce the rule that there should be no such societies in the school and has thus far expelled eight pupils. More expulsions are looked for daily, as more than 100 scholars are members of secret organizations.

SHERMAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

He Killed a Man in Defense of His Mother in Kansas.

OTTAWA, Kas., Jan. 16.—[Special]—George Sherman, who fired into a crowd of drunken men in defense of his home and mother last fall and killed Charlie Lathrop, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. Universal dissatisfaction with the verdict is manifested.

Dean Obetz Defends His College.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The paper read by Dean Obetz of the Homeopathic College before the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan today was a review of the fight made on the department during the last twenty years. He attacked the proposed consumption hospital to be built by the State and defended his proposed scheme of amalgamation of the homeopathic and allopathic departments on the ground of saving much unnecessary expense. The resignation of all homeopathic professors to take effect Oct. 1 were accepted.

Historic Freight Depot Destroyed.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Omaha freight depot was destroyed by fire together with all its contents except the books and office desk. The building was built twenty years ago. It has become historic from the fact that the Younger brothers, now serving life sentences at Stillwater, were kept in the building, which was guarded by a squad of officers soon after their capture, when they, with Frank and Jesse James, robbed the bank and murdered the cashier at Northfield.

Fined for Carrying Gambling Implements.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A. S. Dulin of Indianapolis, W. H. Westcall of Kansas, and J. T. Scott of California were fined here today on the charge of carrying gambling implements unlawfully. Dulin is Superintendent of the American Economical Society of Washington, D. C., and a traveling representative of the People's party, securing signers to various petitions for legislation. The other men claim to be his secretaries.

Searching for an Escaped Maniac.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Muncie police are searching for an escaped lunatic from the asylum at Kankakee, Ill. The man introduced himself as Dr. Holliday and said he ran away from the insane hospital. He visited several up-town offices and at one place became so violent the police were called, but he evaded them.

Looks Like a Murder Mystery.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—John Moore, 70 years old, of Brule, Wis., visited his daughter, Mrs. Anna Turgeson, Monday, and was to arrive home that night. He had $500 with him. He was seen on his way to the depot Monday night, but has not reached home and has not been seen since. The police believe he was killed for the money.

Northwest Notes.

Ben Vandenboom, 18, was drowned while skating near Quincy, Ill.

The National Bank of Kearney, Neb., resumed business yesterday.

George Clifford and his wife were bound over at Pueblo, Colo., charged with horse stealing.

William Duffey left Salina, Kas., Dec. 4, for Manhattan, Kas., and has not been heard from since.

William Steyh, President, addressed the meeting of Iowa Civil Engineers and Surveyors at Dubuque.

Commissioner Delavan is investigating violations of the fish law at Jefferson, Ia., and arrests will follow.

Jasper Chapin accidentally shot his 8-year-old son at Hickory Grove, Ill., while carelessly handling a revolver.

Wojcech Walczjuski, charged with killing his wife in Eton Township, Wis., has been arrested at Green Bay.

The steamer Petoskey is fast in the ice a mile from St. Joseph, Mich. It attempted to make the passage to Milwaukee.

Herman Thiele, of Durand, Ill., was indicted at Rockford for shooting John Van Valkenburg in a drunken row Oct. 26.

The liabilities of Elliott & McNama, the stock feeding firm that failed at Mexico, Mo., are found to be $30,000; assets, $8,000.

Nearly all business houses in Huntington, Ind., were represented with fantastic turnouts in the sleighing carnival held yesterday.

Daniel Baugh, who lives near Jeffersonville, Ind., will be 100 years old April 1. His son, grandson, and great-grandson live with him.

Sam Cody and John Beaver, under arrest at Duluth, Minn., have been identified as the men who passed forged checks in Wisconsin towns.

G. H. Dickerman, a traveling salesman, was found guilty of bigamy at Peoria, Ill., and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

County Commissioner C. A. Miller is charged at Duluth, Minn., with letting contracts to himself for supplies and then auditing the bills.

The Iowa Trust and Savings Bank at Dubuque reëlected its officers and directors and they increased the capital from $200,000 to $300,000.

Henry Seiter, the insolvent Lebanon banker, resigns as trustee for J. R. Riggins, insane, and reports a balance of $14,000 tied up in the broken bank.

Mrs. Kate Boydston of Chicago was awarded $1,500 damages at Wooster, O., against the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway for the death of her husband.

The Agricultural Implement Dealers' Association of Michigan at a meeting at Lansing elected F. M. Thompson President and W. B. Penfield Secretary and Treasurer.

E. E. Reynolds, grocer, at Kokomo, Ind., capiased D. E. Downey for a small bill. Downey on trial produced a receipt and has sued Reynolds for $10,000 damages.

The largest monument ever made in Minnesota is completed to commemorate the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake, Ia. It is fifty-five feet high in obelisk shape with about fourteen feet square.

The Minnesota Agricultural Society discussed matters pertaining to the next fair at St. Paul. The society objects to the dates in August that have been assigned to the Minnesota circuit.

American Berkshire Breeders' Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of American Berkshire Breeders' Association, which has 100,000 members in the Union, held its annual meeting here today. The following officers were elected: President, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Directors, S. H. Gehlman, Springfield, Ill.; William A. Seward, Budd Lake, N. J.; George K. Prine, Oskaloosa, Ia.; J. O. Terrell, Terrell, Tex.; W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb. The meeting adjourned to meet in Springfield in 1896.

Takes Our Tobacco.

France imports about one-half of its government tobacco from the United States.

An Ill of Civilization.

Stammering is practically unknown among uncivilized peoples.

NO FEAR FOR RACING.

SWIGERT CASE DECISION DOES NOT WORRY THE TURFMEN.

While Coming from the Supreme Court Gives It Importance It Is Practically the Same as Rendered by Judge Collins Two Years Ago—New York Baseball Club Controlling Interest Is Sold to a Syndicate—Racing Results and General Sporting News.

The decision just handed down by the Supreme Court in the case of Swigert vs. The People was received yesterday by Corporation Counsel Palmer, who considers it a death blow to bookmaking and pool selling at horse races. It ends the famous case which grew out of the prosecution of the Secretary and other officials of the racing department of the Garfield Park club in August, 1892, on the charge of keeping a common gambling house as being in violation of Sec. 127 of the criminal code. The fight to suppress gambling at Garfield Park was begun in a low court and carried through higher courts the for the last two years. Numerous technical defenses were made, all of which are disposed of by the opinion of the Supreme Court. Local horsemen consider the decision important, but say they expect favorable legislation during the coming session of the Legislature.

The gist of the decision appears from the following paragraph quoted from the opinion:

> It is clear that the room or space within the grand stand within the inclosure of said Garfield Park club kept or used for the purpose of bookmaking and selling of pools contingent upon the result of horse races, the seller or buyer of pools wagered upon the race, and the other losing it, was keeping a common gaming-house within the meaning of the statute.

It was contended by Swigert's counsel that the act of the Legislature of 1887 prohibiting bookmaking and poolselling but exempting by a proviso the actual inclosure of fair or race-track associations from the provisions of the act made poolselling and bookmaking at the Garfield Park races lawful. This contention was not sustained by the Supreme Court. It holds that the proviso in no sense authorizes or sanctions bookmaking or poolselling in the excepted places but simply makes no provision for the punishment of those who may do the acts within those inclosures, but leaves them to be dealt with under the general statutes of the State.

In 1887 the General Assembly of Illinois passed the law under which race track speculation is now carried on. It provides as follows:

> Any person who keeps any room, etc., or who occupies any private grounds, etc., within this State for the purpose of registering or recording any bets or wages, or of selling pools, or any person who records or registers any bets or sells any pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power, or endurance of man or beast, or, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, etc., permits the same to be used for any of these purposes, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not longer than one year, or by fine not exceeding $2,000, or both, providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the actual inclosure of fair or race-track associations that are incorporated under the laws of this State, during the time of the actual meetings of the associations, or within twenty-four hours before such meetings.

Frank Brunell, a local turf expert, editor of *Daily Racing Form*, said last night: "The decision is important and corroborative of Judge Collins' decision in the Circuit Court two years ago on the Garfield Park club's chancery bill. That decision came on the heels of Jim Brown's tragic death and Garfield Park's closing. In substance Judge Collins declared that betting on horse-racing was gambling; that pool selling in an inclosure was punishable under Sec. 127 of the criminal code, and that the 1887 law permitting bookmaking and pool-selling was an attempt to regulate the same by special legislation and constitutional. The decisions on the point, however, are varied. Other courts have held that the Illinois racing law is good law, and there is a chance for further legal argument should action be taken under yesterday's decision. Further legislation on the subject is expected during the present session of the Legislature."

SOUTH SHORE HANDICAP ENTRY LIST.

One Hundred and Twenty-five 2-Year-Olds Named for the Prize.

Harlem has received entries for the South Shore Handicap, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, five furlongs, as follows:

W. E. Applegate, ch. c., by Fonso—Mollie Seabrook; Herman F. Barteld, b. c., by Fonso—Constancy, b. c., by Ben Ali—Vanoni; John Bowen, ch. c., by Sir Dixon—Alpena, b. f., by Sir Dixon—Bega; J. C. Brown & Co., b. g., by Deceiver—Useful, b. g., by Patton—Louisa Forrest; Ed Brown, b. f., Pinch Back; Samuel Bryant, b. f., Lady Gore; Burns & Waterhouse, br. c., by Racine—imp. Flirt; ch. c., by Flambeau—imp. Teardrop; b. c. by Flood—imp. Cornelia; Cambridge Stable, b. c. by Prince Royal—imp. Manzanita; b. c. by Bramble—Flotilla; b. c. by Bubbler—Josephine; C. H. Carmichael, ch. f. by Fonso—Adventure; b. f. by Judge Murray—Annie C.; E. L. Carmichael, br. c. by imp. Rotherhill—Symphony; George Carroll, b. f., Ida Wagner; blk. f. by imp. Pirate of Penzance—Mollie Woods; Charter Oak Stable, b. g. by Aretino—Alice V.; J. M. Collins, br. c., by imp. Darebin—Iris; br. c., by Ben Ali—Regret; E. Corrigan, b. g., by Isaac Murphy—Little Casino; b. c., by Isaac Murphy—Pike's Peak; b. c., by Longfellow—Square Dance; b. c., by Longfellow—Limetree; b. or br. c., by Longfellow — Jennie Tracey; b. f., Aunt Sallie; ch. f., Dignity; Duke Bros., ch. g., by imp. Rosington—Helena; P. Dunne, b. f., Damien, ch. c. Captive, ch. c. Frontier; H. B. Durham, b. c., by imp. Deceiver—Miss Charmer, ch. f. by Elsie D., by Hanover—Ada D.; Elkton Stable, ch. c. El Capitan; Elmwood Farm, b. c. by imp. Brutus—Installation, ch. f. by imp. Brutus—Nerva; L. Ezell, b. g. by Blue Eyes—Mandolin; b. c. by Blazes—Miss Hall, ch. c. by Bramble—Lady Lou, b. c. by Panique—Waiting the Second; Flash Stable, ch. f. by Bob Miles—Sonora, b. c. by Andrain—Fanny J.; Charles Fleischmann & Son, br. c. by Iroquois—Cortella, ch. c. by Himyar—Adonia, ch. c. by Himyar—Lady Agnes, ch. c. Dr. Holmes by Onadaga—White Wings; John C. Gray, b. c. Earp, ch. f. Favorita; Hankins & Johnston, ch. c., Terra Archer; ch. f., Terrify; ch. g., Terrabin; b. g., Littleland; b. g., Little Cliff; E. C. Headley, br. c., Beauideal; br. c., Henry H.; J. E. Hittick, ch. g., Bombard; Hot Springs Stable, b. c., Conductor Cox; J. R. Keene, b. c., by Himyar—Mannie Gray; J. R. & F. P. Keene, imp. ch. c. by Ben d'Or—Princess Iskra, ch. c. by Rayon d'Or—Ella T.; Kelly & Blumenthal, b. g., by Bramble—Clara B.; J. E. Kittson, b. g., Remnant; Kentucky Stable, b. c., by Flambeau—Glendew, b. g., by Bubbler—Patrona; Eugene H. Leigh, ch. g. Confession, br. g. Zanone, ch. c. King William; Lilly Mead Stock company, by imp. Red Skin—Vodena; Lyne & Straus, b. c., by imp. Deceiver—Frenchie Shy; W. O'B. Macdonough, ch. f. by Beau Brummel—imp. Mirage, b. g. by Apache—Flora; John Mackey, b. g. Redington, b. c. by Torso—Ricardo, br. c. by imp. Darebin—Carrie C.; W. P. Magrane, b. c. by Longsides—Queen Deceiver, b. f. by Longsides—Madam Rowett; Byron McClelland, ch. c. by King Eric—Etomi, ch. f. by Knight of Ellerslie—Moss Rose; A. J. McMahon, b. c., Sauterne; J. P. Murray, gr. f., by Michael—Katie Putnam; J. D. Patton, b. g., Jim Watson; O. H. Payne, blk. c., by Tremont—Gypsy; b. c., by Glenelg—Ogarita; James E. Pepper, br. or b. f., Cherub; C. Porter & Co., ch. f., Stella; Pueblo Stable, ch. c., Crescendo; ch. c., Con Moto; R. P. Puryear, ch. f., by Hanover—Princess Bowling, ch. f., by imp. Deceiver—Sister Monica; J. W. Rogers, ch. g., by Prince Royal—Palmetto; W. H. Roller, b. g., Haeckel; Ruddy Bros., b. c., by Iroquois—Belle Pate; Jacob Ruppert Jr., b. c., Benvenue, b. g., Bankrupt, b. g., Harmonist, ch. g. La Salle; Santa Anita Stable, ch. g. by Verano—Hermosa, ch. g. by Amigo—Santa Margarita, b. f. by Emperor of Norfolk—Viento, b. f. by Gano—Dolly L.; B. Schreiber, blk. g. by Faisetto—Manola; Schoenfeld Stables, b. c. Subito; A. B. Spreckels, b. f., Pique, ch. f. Carnation, ch. c. Runnel; Samuel Stedeker, b. f., by Prince Royal—imp. Underrust; Sterling Stable, ch. f. Goreana, br. f. Helen Tucker; Gus Straus' b. c., by Inspector B.—Variella, b. g., by imp. Rosington—Bettie Waddle; Henry Stull's b. f. Princess Jean; H. Van Riper Townsend's b. f. Ida Bello; B. J. Tracy's br. g. Harry Shannon; R. Tucker's ch. g. Twelve-Fifty, br. f. Mary Noll; David Waldo's b. c. by Lewis Clark—Silence, ch. g., by Sayre—Lizzie C.; W. M. Wallace's b. c., by imp. Deceiver—Flying Duchess, blk. g., by Onondago—Lorretta; O. O. West Jr.'s b. g. Mike Kelly, b. g. Harry Jones. Total, 125.

WEDNESDAY'S WESTERN RACE RESULTS.

One Favorite at San Francisco—Results at New Orleans and St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—The races today were in a pouring rain. Dolly McCone was the only favorite to win. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, maidens—May McCarthy won, Arundel second, Red Will third. Time, 1:12.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Guadalupe won, Puryear D. second, Myron third. Time, 1:30.

Third race, 7 furlongs, handicap—Quirt won, Montaleto second, Zobair third. Time, 1:41½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, maidens—Carasade won, Prince Idle second, Jim Corbett third. Time not taken.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Dolly McCone won, Vulcan second, Niagara third. Time, 1:21¼.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—Cloudy, track heavy. The summaries:

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Feedman won, Dr. Reed second, Eva L. third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Oh No won, Bustup second, Bess McDuff third. Time, 1:58¾.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Lord Willowbrook won, Vaucluse second, Ora Audrain third. Time, 1:26¼.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss Mamie won, Kindora second, Satinet third. Time, 1:24½.

Fifth race, selling, 7½ furlongs—Henry Owsley won, Chauncey second, Alibi third. Time, 1:49½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—Madison results today were:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Katie Mae won, Backwoods second, Ethel Fortune third. Time, :58.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Gold Spec won; Gertie Black second, Llewellyn third. Time, 1:12.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Daniel Deronda won, Red Head second, Mandy Brooks third. Time, :58.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Battenburg won, Fall City second, Billy Duncan third. Time, 1:12.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Jordan won, Sewanee second, Vanzant third. Time, 1:39½.

Tony H. Wins the Race.

Yesterday's South Side snow race proved to be one of the best of the season, thirteen flyers turning out. C. K. G. Billings' Tony H., 2:17, won after a close finish with Will Cuthbert's Little Joe, 2:15. H. Morrison's Silver Star finished third and W. R. Greene's J. F. R. fourth.

Notes of the Turf.

Handbooks are doing a flourishing business in Chicago.

Ten inches of loam has been placed upon both the outside and inside tracks at Hawthorne.

Dave Gideon and Frank Clark, Superintendent Coney Island Jockey club, left Tuesday night for San Francisco.

The directors of the Independence Driving club reëlected its old officers yesterday. In addition to the $40,000 meeting a spring meeting may also be held.

NEW YORK BASEBALL CLUB BOUGHT UP.

Andrew Freedman Acquires a Controlling Interest in It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Andrew Freedman, receiver of the old Manhattan Athletic club, is at the head of a syndicate to buy a controlling interest in the New York Baseball club. This is verified by Mr. Freedman and by Mr. Talcott, who has been carrying on the negotiations on Mr. Freedman's behalf. John Addison, the Chicago Players' League promoter, had $10,000 of stock which he said Mr. Talcott might buy at 50 cents on the dollar; next Mr. Freedman saw J. Walter Spalding, who called upon Mr. Freedman today and promised to let him have enough to secure the controlling vote. The Spalding interest is estimated at $26,000, the two Spalding brothers and Capt. Anson holding it. Anson and A. G. Spalding hold out against the sale, but J. Walter Spalding can bring enough to carry the deal through. Mr. Freedman first offered $25,000 and a certain percentage of the gate receipts, but was compelled to raise the cash. It is said that nearly the entire purchase of the necessary stock will be upon a cash basis. The sale will be graded, only the requisite 1,991 shares for control passing into Mr. Freedman's possession. It will be so fixed that the seller will retain a small interest in the club—enough to be mentioned among the stockholders. There will be no managing director. Mr. Freedman will be elected to the Presidency and will look after the executive business. George Davis will be manager and will have plenty of funds to secure any players he may want. Mr. Bunnel will succeed Secretary Stackhouse. Supt. Bell will be undisturbed.

MILWAUKEE CURLERS NEARING END.

By Friday Night Almost All the Contests Will Have Been Closed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The first event to be decided in the Northwestern Curling Association bonspiel was decided shortly before midnight. It was the consolation match and was won by R. Robertson Jr. rink of Arlington, Wis., against the rinks of S. V. Smith of Pardeeville. Nelson, the Selkirk skip, defeated Delaney of Poynette in the semi-finals of the Hall trophy, which insures him a prize. The play for the Johnson trophy began today. Tomorrow the primary competition for the Walker International trophy will begin. The bonspiel of 1896 will very likely be held at Duluth. The scores:

Portage, Rockwood, 19; Mauston, Stewart, 6. Winnipeg, Kelly, 18; Duluth, McLeod, 12. St. Paul, A. McCullough, 25; St. Paul, McCullough, 13. Cambria, McConochie, 15; St. Paul, Nettleman, 10.

Second draw—Kelly, Winnipeg, won by default from Rockwood, Portage. Waupaca, Williams, 17; Waupaca, Chandler, 15. St. Paul, Carson, 12; Milwaukee, Roberts, 9. Cambria, Price, 13; Chicago, Wood, 12. Poynette, Delaney, 17; St. Paul, J. McCullough, 16. Selkirk, Nelson, 17; Portage, Wells, 15.

Johnston trophy, preliminary draw—Chicago, Kibbee, 14; Pardeeville, Smith, 13. Milwaukee, Johnston, 18; Waupaca, Knudson, 13.

First draw—Milwaukee, Morgan, 17; Chicago, Hill, 16.

First draw—Milwaukee, Currie, 17; Chicago, Pritchard, 16. Milwaukee, Jones, 19; Waupaca, Whipple, 12. Chicago, Hill, 17; Milwaukee, 15. Milwaukee, Morgan, 16; Chicago, Hutchinson, 14. St. Paul, Hall, 22; Milwaukee, Middlemas, 21. Lodi, Seville, 18; Baraboo, Marriott, 11. St. Paul, McCullough won from Wetherbee of Mauston by default.

Consolation watch semi-final draw. Arlington, Robertson, 16; Mauston, Wetherbee, 14.

Arlington, Robertson, 15; Pardeeville, Smith, 12.

For the Hall trophy preliminary draw: Mauston, Wetherbee, 13; Portage, Rockwood, 17. Milwaukee, Johnson, 14; Winnipeg, Kelly, skip, 18; Milwaukee, Currie, 13; Duluth, McLeod, 14. Chicago, Kibbee, 15; Poynette, W. McCulloch, 17; St. Paul, A. McCulloch, 22; Waupaca, Whipple, 14; Milwaukee, Jones, 4; St. Paul, Nettleton, 20; Milwaukee, Smith, 11; Cambria, McConochie, 10. Stewart of Mauston won by default from Smith of Pardeeville.

Waupaca, Williams, 15; St. Paul, McLeod, 13. St. Paul, Nettleton, 14; Milwaukee, Robertson, 11.

St. Paul, McCullough, 20; Cambria, McConochie, 15.

Third draw—Portage, Price, 23; St. Paul, Carson, 6. Selkirk, Nelson, 13; Poynette, Delaney, 11.

First draw: Chicago, Hall, 11; Waupaca, Williams, 28. Waupaca, Chandler, 15; Arlington, Stevenson, 11; Milwaukee, Morgan, 10; Chicago, Hutchison, 13; Milwaukee, Roberson, 22; Chicago, McWhorter, 8; Arlington, Robertson, 14; Milwaukee, Roberts, 15; St. Paul, Carson, 20; Milwaukee, A. Middlemas, 10; Waupaca, Knudson, 12; Chicago, Wood, 18; Chicago, Pritchard, 10; Poynette, Delaney, 11; St. Paul, Hall, 18; St. Paul, J. McCulloch, 14; Baraboo, Marriott, 12; Selkirk, Man Nelson, 19; Lodi, Seville, 13; Portage, Wells, 12. Price of Cambria won by default from Lombard of Milwaukee.

Audubon Gun Club Shoot.

The Audubon Gun club held its first shoot of the season at Watson's Park yesterday—fifteen birds, two misses allowed as handicap. J. E. Price killed 14 and F. A. Place 13, making a tie under the conditions of the match. The men shot off at 10 birds, and Price won, killing 9 to Place's 7. The other scores were: Hamlin, 12; Parker, 12; Dicks, 12; Amberg, 12; Mussey, 12; Wilcox, 12; Morris, 11; Frothingham, 11; Grey, 9; and Bissell, 8. After the shoot Will Mussey shot at 50 birds, killing 40.

Duck Island Gun Club Election.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Duck Island Gun club, composed of residents of Chicago, Peoria, Farmington, Canton, Pekin, Bloomington, and other cities, at their annual meeting today elected officers as follows: President, Ferd Luthy, Peoria; Vice-President, W. L. Sheppard, Chicago; Treasurer, H. H. Fahnestock, Peoria; Secretary, N. E. D. Huggins. The club membership was limited to fifty.

Schaefer and Ives Break Even.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Schaefer and Ives played here tonight. The first game was straight rail. Ives made one run of 184. The final score was 300 to 243 in favor of Schaefer. The second game for 300 points at fourteen-inch balk line was won by Ives, 300 to 38, on a bad table.

General Sporting Notes.

"Baldy" Silch, a well-known ball player, died at St. Louis yesterday.

Sherman Johnson defeated John Munson in eighteen rounds at Kenton, O., Tuesday.

J. H. Kedzie Jr. was reëlected Captain of the Northwestern University baseball team yesterday.

The North Chicago Sharpshooters' Association expects to build soon a two-story brick clubhouse at No. 1923 North Western avenue.

M. E. McHenry's pacing mare, May Marshall, 2:08¼, by Billy Wilkes, died yesterday in Freeport, Ill., of lung fever. She was valued at $10,000. No insurance.

C. L. Hopkins, backer of Pedestrian Schmehl, wants to bet $5,000 or $10,000 that the German can walk from San Francisco to New York in less time than Edward Weston.

Dixon and Ryan are the favored ones so far as the speculation of the outcome of the boxing exhibitions at Coney Island Friday and Saturday nights has gone. Griffo is in remarkably fine condition.

Vertical Writing.

The Board of Supervisors of the Boston public schools has reported in favor of vertical instead of slant handwriting.

MUNYON,

THE DAVID OF THE PEOPLE.

He Slays Giant Disease With His Little Pellets.

1,573 PERSONS

Declare They Have Been Cured Since Tuesday, the 8th Inst., and No Doubt Hundreds More Have Been Made Well by the Use of His Remedies Who Have Not Reported.

Wednesday was a record-breaker in the sale of Munyon's Remedies at the retail stores in Chicago. Several of our leading druggists were visited and without a single exception they all declared that during their whole business experience they had never seen medicinal preparations of any kind that sold so rapidly as Munyon's, and agreed that this enormous demand could only be created by the wonderful curative powers of these Remedies. Almost every person purchasing relates how some friend has been cured in a few hours, or else, having been cured themselves, they desire to send the medicine to some friend far away, who they know to be suffering.

A half hour spent in any drug store where these little pellets are sold will convince the most skeptical that Professor Munyon has indeed discovered a new method in treating disease which will cure 96 per cent of the people who use them.

In not one single instance did the reporter hear anything but the highest praise for these Remedies, and he was told by the pharmacists that in almost every case where the cures had failed to give relief it had been proven that the wrong Remedy had been taken through the ignorance of the person as to what disease he was suffering from. From facts gathered it seems that Munyon's promise to reduce the death rate in Chicago 20 per cent in four weeks will be more than realized.

If you are suffering with any disease whatever you can make no mistake in giving these cures a trial, as they cost but 25c and are perfectly harmless. Caution: A certain druggist, on being asked if he kept Munyon's Remedies, replied: "Yes, a few, but don't sell them if I can help it. I have a large stock of other homeopathic medicines on hand, and while this advertising is going on propose to push them on to people who call for Munyon's whenever I can." We wish to say right here that Life and Death are serious subjects, and the greatest crime man can be guilty of is to deceive and trifle with human afflictions. Such a person is unworthy of your confidence in any particular whatever. Beware of the man who tells you that these are just as good, for there are no remedies made that resemble Munyon's in formula or effect.

Rheumatism Cured.

Munyon's Rheumatism cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips, and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head, and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins, or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to urinate, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night-sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

Address All Communications to Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co.,

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO.,
P.-O. Box 365, New York.

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$100—BICYCLES—$100

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WORK ON THE CANAL.

TRUSTEES RECEIVE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THEIR OFFICERS.

The Reports of Clerk Judge and Chief Engineer Randolph Are of General Public Interest and Extracts from Them Are Given Herewith—Mr. Judge's Estimates of the Financial Status Are Interesting and Show What Was Received and Paid Out—Engineer Randolph's Report.

The trustees of the Sanitary District held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon and received the annual reports of officers. The only two reports containing matter of public interest were those of Clerk Judge and Chief Engineer Randolph. Clerk Judge's report was in part as follows:

During the year there were issued and delivered the second and third issues of bonds of the district, each being $3,000,000 of 5 per cent currency bonds, making the total district bond issue to date $8,000,000, of which $350,000 has been retired to this time.

During the year there was paid as interest on outstanding bonds $307,500, being $95,000 on the first issue, $150,000 on the second issue, and $62,500 on the third issue thereof. There were also paid and canceled $100,000 of the first issue of bonds and $150,000 of the second issue, the same being the regular yearly one-twentieth (1-20) of each issue then maturing, and making a total of $350,000 retired to date.

The tax levy for 1893, together with several small collections of back taxes, etc. ($220), brought in a net total of $1,148,607. The tax levy for 1894 will, it is hoped, yield the district a sum in excess of that received last year, the exact figures of the valuation not yet being obtainable. It is to be hoped that the ridiculously low assessed valuation of the property within the sanitary district of Chicago will be largely increased, if not this year at least the year following, so that the district may receive from its tax levy an amount of money commensurate with its needs.

During the year there was received from depositories as interest on balances of district fund $47,127, making a total received from this source to Dec. 31, 1894, of $130,938.

During 1894 there was expended for construction the sum of $4,858,147, or more than twice as much as during the previous year, bringing the total expended during the three years up to $7,107,336.

There was expended for right of way during the year $525,501, practically completing the line at present under contract and making a total of $2,407,161, to be credited against which there are receipts for warrants redeposited and from sundry sources to the amount of $35,305.

The total receipts of the district from organization to Dec. 31, 1894, have been $12,781,225, the receipts for the last year being $7,399,367, and the total expenditures of the district to Dec. 31, 1894, have been $11,478,639, those for the last year being $6,292,134, leaving a balance on hand of $1,302,586.

Engineer's Report.

The following are the passages in the report of Chief Engineer Randolph which will interest the general public:

The year 1894 has been marked by gratifying progress in the work of constructing the main channel and auxiliary works of this district, and I herewith submit my report on the work of the engineering and construction departments which you have intrusted to my charge, covering the twelve months last past, during which period the value of the work done amounts to $5,887,940, which, added to the total amount earned up to Jan. 1, 1894, gives a total to the first day of the present year of $8,438,254. This sum equals 44 43-100 per cent of the entire work now under contract, making the rating on a money basis. Making the rating on a yardage basis we find that 9,320,600 cubic yards of glacial drift and 3,637,680 cubic yards of solid rock have been removed within the year. The total yardage removed to Jan. 1, 1895, is 12,608,806 cubic yards of glacial drift and 5,358,968 cubic yards of solid rock, or 48.6 per cent nearly of the entire yardage of the glacial drift, 43.57 per cent of the entire yardage of solid rock, and 45.43 per cent nearly of the aggregate yardage of glacial drift and solid rock.

It must be borne in mind that since Jan. 1, 1894, nine sections have had to be equipped and an organization for working them perfected. Eight sections have changed hands by assignment or reletting and one section was abandoned late in the season and was under advertisement for recontract; when the year closed, leaving eleven sections only on which work has been prosecuted vigorously throughout the year. The year 1895 opens with twenty-eight sections equipped and organized, and we may safely predict a rate of progress far exceeding the achievements of the last year, which have been phenomenal in the history of construction.

Jan. 1, 1895, the estimates and reports in our hands showed a condition which is not satisfactory. Although it is true that 44 48-100 per cent of the entire work now under contract has been completed, yet it is also true that this percentage of progress is not spread evenly over the whole work. One of these sections is now in process of reletting. Seven sections are now well, some of them largely, in advance of the progress requirements. Six sections are partially up to progress requirements. Ten sections are making such progress under able management that their completion on contract time may be regarded as an assured fact, and five sections are so much in arrears that there seems but little hope of their ever forging ahead and reaching progress requirements. These seemingly hopeless sections present questions as to the proper course of procedure, which demand the most serious consideration at your hands.

When what has been accomplished up to Jan. 1, 1895, is considered in connection with the period of experimentation through which even our most experienced contractors are compelled to pass before they were enabled to find and adopt the methods best suited to the needs of their work, it is hazarding nothing to assert that the entire work now under contract together with such essential auxiliary work as must be done can be completed and ready to perform its health-giving and beneficent functions in the fall of 1896.

Estimate of Values.

A moderate estimate of the value of the machinery and other equipment planted upon this work by the contractors is $3,000,000. This is in the hands of men of natural ability, to whom each month brings experience which is turned to advantage in the work of the month to come. Examination of the rate of progress for 1894 shows that it increased steadily until the maximum, $666,481.31, was reached in the month of August; since then it has averaged $568,031.32 per month, and was $553,823.44 for the month of December. With such a showing as this the gift of prophecy is not needed to predict with assurance that the work will be completed in the fall of 1896.

The river diversion improvement is now practically completed, except that the levee on Sec. E has not been built on its proper line as provided for in the contract, which provision, however, will be complied with. The controlling works, which are of such vital importance to the success of the great enterprise you have in hand, have been carefully considered during the last year and alternative plans have been gotten up and the merits of each carefully weighed and contrasted. The plan which combines the greatest advantages with the least cost is a combination of lifting gates and a section of bear trap dam. There will be eight of these lifting gates working between solid masonry piers; they will be lifted vertically by mechanism operated from bridges spanning the spaces between the piers; each space or opening will be thirty feet wide. These gates are a modification of what is known as the Stowey gate, with special features designed for this work. The bear trap dam will be 160 feet between bulkheads. This dam will be unlike either the Long, the Parker, or the common bear trap, as conditions obtaining on this work admit of a departure from those examples in several particulars. The designs for this work have been prepared under the immediate charge and direction of T. T. Johnston, first assistant chief engineer. The estimated cost of this improvement is $160,000.

Feb. 28, 1894, pursuant to an order of your honorable board, the chief engineer presented an estimate on the cost of the work remaining to be done between the end of Sec. 14 and the weir dam below the wire mills. June 6 the Chief Engineer presented map and cross sections of this work, which were taken up and discussed in connection with the report of the Joint Committee on Engineering and Finance. The report of that committee was adopted, fixing the route of the tail race west of the wire mill substantially as determined April 3, 1893. The estimated cost of this work is $425,260.

The work between the waste weir of the tail race and the upper basin at Joliet consists of removing obstructions from the channel of the Desplaines, deepening same at different points, and building such levees as are required. The estimated cost of this improvement is $150,000.

The work through Joliet consists of deepening and enlarging the channel of the Desplaines, making proper provision for maintaining the navigation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and affording necessary protection to the City of Joliet against flood damages. The estimated cost is nearly $1,760,000. Nov. 14 you rejected all bids for swing bridges at Romeo, Lemont and Willow Springs highways upon the grounds that the work of excavation at those points was not far enough advanced to require immediate consideration, and it seemed to be the conclusion that temporary trestle bridges might more economically be provided at these points. I have, under your orders, prepared specifications and estimates for both fixed and draw bridges covering all such structures that it may be necessary to erect on the entire channel for your information when considering the form of bridge you may ultimately deem best to adopt.

FAIL TO FIND SUPT. NASH GUILTY.

Committee to Investigate Cruelty at Dunning Will Report Friday.

The investigation of the charges of cruelty and mismanagement brought against Supt. Nash of the insane asylum at Dunning took place yesterday. The committee went to the asylum at 9 o'clock and immediately brought Warden Nash before it to answer to the charges of cruelty and abuse of patients, made by John H. Raddle, a discharged attendant. There were present Commissioners Cunning, Burmeister, Jones, Mack, Ritter, Beer, McNichols, Linn, Munn, and Healy. Of these Commissioners Struckman, Mack, Ritter, and Linn constituted the proper committee. Warden Nash made a sworn statement that the charges made were false. Raddle swore that Christmas eve an attendant, Paoli, was drunk and abusive, and that soon afterwards a patient named Thun was beaten in a terrible manner. He said it was a common practice for the attendants to go on duty while drunk. He said Supervisor Braakob wouldn't hesitate to subdue a patient by any means, and that he had seen baseball bats and clubs in the wards. Supervisor Braakob denied the story and explained the presence of the baseball bats, saying the attendants had been playing baseball and that they were kept in the room of the attendant.

Attendant Paoli admitted that on the night in question he was drunk, but had not gone on duty.

Dr. McGrew, the house physician, testified that he had treated a patient who was sent to him considerably bruised from the ward of Attendants Helwig and Raddle. Raddle was discharged. Many witnesses were introduced to testify against Raddle.

From 10:15 a. m. until 4:30 p. m. much testimony of this nature was taken. None of the attendants could be induced to "peach" on the others. It was shown that when an employé was found drunk or abusive he or she was promptly discharged by Supt. Nash, but on the other hand it was brought out by one of his own witnesses that sometimes the Superintendent didn't visit the wards for three weeks at a time.

President Healy championed Mr. Nash, and moved that the charges be dismissed and the investigation close. Mr. Nash explained that he had discharged Raddle for cause in June, and that he had taken him back later because ex-Ald. Mills brought him out to him with a letter from a County Commissioner. Mr. Healy's motion failed to pass except in part. It was decided that the investigation cease, and that the committee submit its report to the Public Service committee Friday.

NO DELAY FOR HOPKINS-SWIFT CASE.

Attorney Honore Asks Twenty Days but Is Allowed Only Three.

Judge Carter said yesterday there is to be no unnecessary delay in the hearing of the Swift-Hopkins contest. Lockwood Honoré, Mayor Hopkins' counsel in the case, came into court and asked that a rule be entered giving the defendant twenty days in which to answer, plead, or demur to the bill filed by the contestant in November. Judge Carter refused to grant the time, but ordered that a plea, answer, or demur be filed not later than next Saturday noon.

Need of a Smallpox Hospital.

Dr. Sarah J. Hogan read a paper before the Woman's Medical club of Chicago at the meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon on "The Need of a Smallpox Hospital." Dr. Hogan urged its necessity strongly, and all present signed a petition to the Common Council urging the necessity of a smallpox hospital and asking an early appropriation for erecting and maintaining one. The signers were: Drs. Gertrude Wellington, Mary A. Seymour, Sarah W. Anderson, Mary D. Gibbons, Sarah J. Hogan, Jonnie E. Smith, Sarah B. Duncan, Sarah A. Conrad, Minerva A. Kline, and Corintha Bradley.

ROUNDS UP POSTOFFICE THIEVES.

Inspector Stuart Lands a Gang of Four Behind the Bars.

Postoffice Inspector James Stuart is feeling quietly jubilant over his successful round-up of a gang of safe-blowers and postoffice thieves that for more than a year has been robbing postoffices in the State and in every case getting away with the plunder. At Danville, Ill., Monday evening he captured the last two of the gang, Thomas, alias "Peggy" Noonan, alias Nolan, and John Meyers, alias Thomas Wilson. Inspector Stuart tells the following story of the exploits and final detection and capture of this dangerous gang:

"The robberies were frequent, at distant points, and bore a strong similarity to each other. The men in this gang evidently were not novices and in every case covered up their tracks successfully. Shortly after midnight Dec. 22 of last year this gang broke into the postoffice at Forrest, Ill., blew open the safe, and stole several hundred dollars in money, stamps, etc. It was supposed the men had boarded the 3:55 a. m. train for Chicago. The conductor of the train was able to corroborate the descriptions given and added that the men had left the train at Forty-seventh street. At 6 o'clock the morning of Dec. 24 Hugh Gowvan, one of the four, was arrested at a saloon on Forty-seventh street, near the Wabash railroad tracks, kept by a man named Sullivan. Two days later Charles Smith, alias Blake, alias Blair, was arrested early in the morning at No. 1301 State street. This man Smith was the head of the gang and the man who blew open the safes. The chase after the other two was kept up unceasingly and finally I received a tip that the men were at Danville, Ill. I at once went down there with a number of officers and surrounded a house known locally as 'Dutch Mary's.' This occurred Monday night. Although a desperate resistance to arrest was anticipated, we were so thoroughly prepared for them they saw the wisdom of giving themselves up quietly. We captured Thomas, alias 'Peggy' Noonan, or Nolan, and Thomas Wilson, alias John Meyers.

"Smith and Wilson are new men to us, but by no means new or amateurs in their business. The man Smith is a particularly dangerous man. He was the mechanical man of the gang and is no novice. Neither he nor Wilson is known to the local police here. Noonan or Nolan is well known. Here is his photograph from the rogues' gallery. He is plainly a resolute, desperate character. This picture was taken Oct. 4, 1892, and he is down as a safe worker. He has done time at Joliet. I feel mighty good over this capture, although I am all tired out. For three days and nights I have been hot on their trail and naturally feel good over our success in nabbing them. Gowvan and Smith have been in jail in default of $5,000 bonds and the other two have now joined them. We have a clear case against them."

TELLS OF THE KILLING OF NELSON.

Mrs. Josephine Bjorkman Spends a Day on the Witness Stand.

John Nelson was the first witness called in the Moran-Healy murder trial before Judge Horton yesterday. He fixed the identity of Swan Nelson and said he was a quiet, peaceable citizen. Dr. L. B. Mitchell of the Coroner's office described the wound which caused Nelson's death. The principal witness of the day was Mrs. Josephine Bjorkman, No. 3655 Ingeline street. At the time of the killing she lived with her husband at No. 3205 Archer avenue. Swan Nelson had a little cigar store in a detached building almost in front of the house occupied by the Bjorkman family. Christmas eve, 1893, she and her husband were entertaining three friends. Mrs. Bjorkman invited Nelson to come into the house, and he did so. He remained there until 2 o'clock Christmas morning, and during that time the party drank three pints of beer. Then Nelson left the house. Mrs. Bjorkman went to the door. Not far distant stood two policemen. They were quarreling about a brandy bottle. Mrs. Bjorkman was awakened at 3 o'clock by a loud noise, and she went to the door and saw ten or twelve men standing at the corner near her house. She threatened to call the police and they laughed at her. In a few minutes Mrs. Bjorkman heard groans at the rear of her house and also heard a man walking between her house and the one adjoining. She went to the door and Officer Moran came from between the houses with a revolver in his hand. At that moment Officer Healy came up and fell on the sidewalk. Moran explained that Healy had missed his step, and that was what caused him to fall.

"I fired five shots at a robber," Moran said, "and yet he escaped. The witness noticed blood on Moran's hand and called attention to it. He said it amounted to nothing and entering the house began throwing shells from his revolver on the floor. Then he stooped to pick them up and staggered about.

Mrs. Bjorkman then told of how she and Officer Healy found Nelson, and of his wounds.

The afternoon was taken up with the cross-examination of Mrs. Bjorkman by Attorney King. He sought to prove by the witness that she had delirium tremens, but all such testimony was excluded unless it could be connected with the night in question. She said none of the party was drunk that night. The direct examination will be continued this morning.

Don't think you have drank the ne plus ultra of wines until you have tried *Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.*

WOMEN IN THE FIGHT.

WILL FORCE AN ISSUE ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

There Is a Prospect for a Brilliant Battle, Which Will Be Participated In by Men as Well as Women—Legislators Will Be Asked to Act on a Bill Giving the Women Right to Vote at All City Elections—A New Phase of the Klio Club Row.

Not all the political machinations of the State are being carried out at Springfield. Not all of the scheming is being done by the men. The women got a taste of politics last fall and it has been among them ever since. An issue is now to be forced, and the fight to a finish between the women will occur shortly after the introduction of the following bill in the State Legislature:

An Act to provide that the right of persons to vote at all elections of incorporated cities, villages, and towns shall not be abridged or denied on account of sex.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, That the right of persons to vote at all elections of incorporated cities, villages, and towns in this State hereafter held shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

All Republican women are believed to favor municipal suffrage, but they are not a unit upon the question of how best to procure it. Those who favor present inactivity and conservative methods are said to have been promised by Chairman Tanner of the State Central committee that Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott shall have the next nomination for State University Trustee. This promise is coupled with the proviso that she can hold the Republican women of Chicago to a line of political inactivity until the Legislature adjourns.

Fight Is On.

There is a story behind this bill for municipal suffrage, and before it is completely told it is not unlikely some of the shrewdest men politicians in Cook County will be engaged in the telling. Like the women, too, they will by no means be arrayed on one side of the question. The women have not been slow to learn the secrets of political power, and they are arrayed both for and against the bill. Those for the bill call themselves the straight-out-and-out-Republicans and have formed clubs under the constitution of the Cook County organization, auxiliary to the ward clubs organized by the men. The opponents of the bill are referred to by the "straightouts" as "non-partisans," "silk stockings," "trimmers," etc. The opponents will fight under several banners, notably those of the "Illinois Women's Republican committee" and the "Women's Political Equality League." When the men are forced to take issue it is asserted that Martin B. Madden, George R. Davis, H. L. Hertz, John M. Smyth, and George B. Swift will be found favoring the bill, while opposed to it will be a delegation under the direction of Chairman John R. Tanner. The bill has been in incubation for some time, but was finally drafted yesterday. The women who have it in charge are now casting about for the proper person to introduce it into the Legislative Assembly. They have been advised to trust it to a well-known Representative from one of the South Town wards. It is probable the backing for the bill will be principally recruited from the women's auxiliary clubs of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Wards. Mrs. J. S. Crane, President of the women's club of the Thirty-first Ward, said yesterday:

"This bill for municipal suffrage for women will receive the strongest kind of an indorsement from all over the State. It will be supported unanimously by the out-and-out Republican women. We want no non-partisan or Civic Federation or 'silk stocking' reform in ours. If women are to be a power for good in the government they must while maintaining distinctive and separate organizations adopt the tactics of the men. Some of the women planned a nice little non-partisan movement last fall whereby Democrats and Republicans were to work in harmony for woman's suffrage, and Mrs. Flower and Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith were to be elected to the Board of University Trustees. They were to conduct an 'educational' campaign and were to hold themselves aloof from caucuses and the discussion of practical questions like free trade and protection. That is all very well for women who devote their energies to pink teas and social functions, but it will never do for Republican women who really want to accomplish something and secure votes not alone for one woman candidate for University Trustee but for every Republican nominee. I hate the name of non-partisan. We want reforms, but we want them to come from inside the ranks of the Republican party. I ask for municipal suffrage not that I may vote, but that I may vote the Republican ticket. Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt, who has a study class in the Equality League, recently asked the women to come into the Civic Federation and work for a constitutional convention. She added: 'Although we cannot under this plan secure suffrage in less than six years, we can do much political work in the meantime.'

Beware the Civic Federation.

"My reply is to beware the Civic Federation or any movement wearing a non-partisan mask. It means disintegration for the party. From a thoroughly reliable Democratic source I recently learned that the Democrats in that organization are even now planning for a Civic Federation nomination for Mayor. They well know that a majority of the Civic Federation votes would be drawn from Republican ranks, and if the scheme could be carried far enough it would mean success for the Democratic nominee. The bill for municipal suffrage has been drawn so that we think there are no loopholes in it. The Republican women will call a mass-meeting soon and will support the measure loyally and enthusiastically. There is no use in waiting six years for what we may have at once. We will make a strong fight as Republicans, whether we win or lose. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, in her speech at the Grand Pacific Tuesday, said 'in a municipal government there should be no national politics.' I differ from her there. We want Republican politics and Republican principles everywhere—in every ward and precinct. We will have a Woman's Republican club, auxiliary to the county organization, in every ward in Chicago before the Legislature adjourns. Into these clubs will be gathered not the conservatives but the great middle-class, practical business women who believe in practical rather than theoretical politics."

Women holding practically the same views as Mrs. Crane are Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, President of the Mary A. Logan club; Mrs. James Frake, Secretary of the West End Woman's club; Mrs. Dr. Laura Randolph, Mrs. Dr. Wellington, Mrs. Elmira Springer, Mrs. E. Alice Miller, Mrs. A. H. Brinkman, and others.

Those who are in favor of attaining the same ends by slower and different processes are Mrs. L. B. Shattuck, Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott, Mrs. Mary S. Plummer, Mrs. Mary Holmes, and Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt.

It is claimed for the conservatives or non-partisans that they express few political opinions that are not first stamped with the approval of John R. Tanner. Chairman Tanner is much averse to the bill being introduced into the Legislature. One of the women who will issue the call for the mass-meeting to indorse the bill says Chairman Tanner said to her: "As a body of Republican women do not introduce a municipal suffrage bill into the Legislature. It will attract attention from other more important matters and perhaps cause them to be side-tracked. Do not attempt anything but an educational organization until the next campaign. It is doubtful if municipal suffrage would be of advantage anyway. I for one do not want to take the responsibility of asking the Republican party to give it to you. If you want any further extension of suffrage you must secure it through the medium of a constitutional convention."

Notwithstanding this advice the bill has been drawn and will be introduced this week. It will have strong backing. The fight between the State and county organizations representing respectively the "conservatives" and the "fighters" is on.

NEW PHASE OF THE KLIO CLUB BATTLE.

Mass-Meeting Called by the Girls of the Noonday Rest.

Another phase in the troubles of the Klio club was reached yesterday, when a number of the girls of the Noonday Rest got together and decided to hold a mass-meeting to talk over their grievances. The meeting is set for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Alpha club, in Dearborn street. A letter voicing the sentiments of the members was being circulated among the girls yesterday protesting against the injustice of having the doors of the rest unceremoniously closed Tuesday and asking for an explanation.

The financial affairs of the concern, as was unanimously expressed, are in good condition. There are no debts and no outstanding bills, with $1,300 in the treasury accumulated since the first of May. This would go to prove that there is money in noonday lunch clubs, even with a bill of fare at an average price of three cents. It also proves that women are still better housekeepers than parliamentarians. As explained by a number of the club members the trouble, technically, arises out of the fact recently discovered that the charter says the club shall be governed by a board of five directors, while the by-laws, which were afterward drawn up, say the club shall be governed by the officers—President, Vice-Presidents, First and Second, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and Treasurer—and the five directors.

This fact was made the bone of contention between parties in the club who were not in harmony. And when the cloud burst the club suddenly discovered that it was not an incorporated body because the papers had never been filed. The club at once held a meeting and decided not to become incorporated as the Klio club, but as the Klio Association. This decision was carried with but four dissenting votes. But in the meantime the three women who constituted the majority of the board of five directors, Mrs. Louise B. Marston, Mrs. Lillian Duncanson, and Mrs. Jennie Hutchins, got out an injunction restraining the Klio Association from managing the affairs of the Noonday Rest. The help walked out in a body, siding with the officers and the majority of the club.

The Noonday Rest has reopened and with an entire new force of attendants. The usual evening classes in art and languages have been almost entirely disrupted. Tuesday night many of the girls came for Mrs. Ford's art lecture, as usual, but the doors were closed. The Wednesday and Friday classes in French are announced to take place at the Alpha club instead of at the Rest until further notice. That is until a decision is reached which it is to be, the Klio club or the Klio Association. The suit is expected to come up in the courts Monday next.

MRS. YOUNG TALKS TO MOTHERS.

Advices That the Child Be Shown Things Growing in Nature.

Mrs. Charles Young addressed the mothers' class of the Chicago Kindergarten College yesterday. Speaking of the world of nature as related to the child she said in part:

The child must see the thing growing in nature, then see it transformed by man for his own use. You can easily show this to your little ones by a simple experiment. Take a raw potato, grate it and put in a bowl of cold water, letting it stand until the starch settles at the bottom. Pour off the water, and let the small housewife starch her doll's clothes with the sediment. The importance of this contact with Nature was realized to its full extent in England, where designers for iron work had degenerated to such a degree that their designs were valueless. Upon investigation it was found that they never saw a tree, a flower, or even grass. Upon the advice of John Ruskin, a picture gallery was provided for their use containing landscapes and copies of other great works of art. Numerous excursions out into the open fields also helped, until in a few years these men were again able to do the fine designing required of them, having been given ideals from which to draw their inspiration.

Honor Conferred on Mrs. Capron.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Woman's Board of Missions, representing Congregational churches in the Eastern part of the United States, was begun in this city this morning. Reports showed that upward of 30,000 meetings of boards and branches, auxiliaries, and mission circles were held during the last year, and interesting papers were read as to mission work abroad. At the afternoon session a change in the constitution was made, providing that hereafter the annual meeting shall be held in November. At the evening session Lady Henry Somerset was the principal speaker. Mrs. S. B. Capron, after five years of successful work in Chicago, has been appointed a member of the Executive committee.

Of Interest to Women.

The special entertainments of the Arché club are popular. Friday afternoon will be observed as "etching and engraving day."

Mrs. Mary H. Ford gave the first of a series of lectures before the Young Ladies' Aid Society yesterday on "Shakspeare as an Artist."

Miss Myrta Lura Mason will talk at Armour Institute this afternoon on "Gymnastic of Exercise Versus Gymnastic of Expression."

The University Guild of Evanston, composed of women, will open its art rooms in the Orrington Lunt Library Building this evening.

The Chicago Woman's club was addressed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., on "Recent Discoveries in Buried Cities."

"Decoration of Glass" is the subject of a paper to be read Friday afternoon by Mrs. Cross before the Chicago Ceramic Society, No. 274 Michigan avenue.

This afternoon at the Chicago Kindergarten College Mrs. Sarah De Charms Hibbard will give the second of her series of illustrated lectures on "The History of Christian Art."

The West End Woman's club will consider "Streets and Alleys" at the Friday afternoon meeting, at which time Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brower will contribute the paper and Miss Nellie Halstead lead the discussion.

Miss Jane Addams will talk on Hull House this afternoon at the annual reception of the Alumnæ Association of Dearborn Seminary. Miss Margaret Goetz, Miss Lilian Bell, Miss Enid Smith, and Hamlin Garland will participate in a program.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's club of Evanston will be held tomorrow afternoon. A paper on "The Hull-House Settlement" will be presented by Miss Lathrop, and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers will talk of the "Northwestern University Settlement."

LECTURE FOR THE RESCUE HOME.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Will Appear Soon Under Fashionable Auspices.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army will arrive in Chicago next Wednesday and deliver a lecture next Thursday evening at Central Music Hall for the benefit of the projected Rescue Home for unfortunate women, to be established soon in Chicago by the army. The lecture, however, will not be under the auspices of the army and the occasion will not be characterized by army scenes or army methods. It is expected it will receive the support of a number of the best known women in Chicago as patronesses. Mrs. Booth has not asked for any specific sum. The present intention is to purchase for this purpose a dwelling house in a nice part of the city, large enough to accommodate twenty-five women. Maj. Emma J. Bown, a leader in such work in New York, is now in Chicago hunting up a desirable piece of property and making the other requisite preparations to open the home. The only cities in which the army now has rescue homes are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, and Cleveland.

GREATEST LABOR REPORT EXTANT.

Public Library Gets Volumes from the Royal Commission on Labor.

Librarian Hild of the Public Library yesterday gave notice that he had received the report of the Royal Commission on Labor, England, the report being that of the commission appointed April 21, 1891, with the Duke of Devonshire as Chairman. The books contain a complete set of the reports, minutes of evidence, appendices, digests of evidence, reports on past history and present condition of labor in foreign countries, and the laws regulating the same; reports on the employment of women and on the agricultural laborer in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; the conditions under which various trades are conducted, the position of the workers, the laws regulating industries in every country in the world, with legal decisions affecting both the regulation of manufacture and the relations between employers and employed, the combination of work people in trades unions, strikes, etc. The work is in sixty-seven parts and is the most complete ever published.

The Multitude of Books.

Something like 6,000 new books were published in this country during the year just expired. A similar number may be allowed for many years past. In England the average is about the same, only it extends much farther back in time. The books that have accumulated in the language must reach high up in the millions. The life of a Methuselah would not suffice to read them all. And yet there is one work contains the essence and the outcome of all substantial knowledge this race has embodied in books. That is the famous Encyclopedia Britannica, which THE TRIBUNE is placing in the homes of its readers at 10 cents a day. Call or address E. B. headquarters, 109 Adams street.

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After Money

Can show their ability to make it by their ability to save it. To make it their attire should be "right." To save it that attire should be "bought right." More opportunities to save money are offered in Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s men's section than in any appareling establishment now in existence.

After inventory we discovered we had a few dozen more of fine Neckwear than was absolutely necessary; therefore it IS absolutely necessary to close 'em out, and to that end we've divided them into two bargain lots.

100 dozen 50c Neckwear—Fine Silk Neck Dressings—in Tecks, Club-House Ties, and Band Bows—Elegant goods a gentleman may wear with complacency, knowing his neck is dressed all right—and the price is only.......... 25c

150 dozen 75c and $1.00 Neck Dressings—including many of the most correct effects in the new De Joinvilles, will now be offered—to close—each.......... 50c

NIGHT ROBES—A Decided Bargain—Made of Fine, Smooth, Strong Muslin, neatly embroidered in blue and red—always offered at 75c and 85c—Now offered, to close, at.......... 58c

IRON MINING IS NOW UNCERTAIN.

J. L. Greatsinger and M. A. Hanna Talk of the Discouraging Outlook.

It is a period of great uncertainty in iron mining. J. L. Greatsinger, President of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad, who is at the Grand Pacific, is taking bids on 400 new ore cars, the contract for which will be closed in a week. This will increase the capacity of his road, which is engaged almost exclusively in hauling ore from the mines to lake ports, by 25 per cent. The anticipated increase in iron mining is in the Mesaba Range, and is due to the opening up of many new mines. No great increase was expected in the output of the old Minnesota company mines.

M. A. Hanna, the Cleveland iron-ore manager, reached the Grand Pacific in the afternoon after attending a meeting of one of his corporations in Milwaukee. "Not a pound of iron-ore has been sold," Mr. Hanna said, "and I do not expect there will be any sales for some time. Some people have been talking about an advance in prices, but it will not be possible to obtain it. The iron business is still as flat as it can be, and even at the record-breaking price of $15 a ton for steel billets there is little demand for the product. The iron men will find there is overproduction. The Chapin mine and all other properties will be run substantially next season as they were last."

Mr. Hanna said the Globe iron works, a Cleveland concern in which he is largely interested, would bid on two of the torpedo boats which the government is to build. He believes lake shipyards are able to build the boats as cheaply as anywhere else in the country and was of the opinion the work would come to the lakes.

Ex-Gov. Mellette and the other bondsmen of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota, returned home last night. All they had accomplished during their three days' sojourn in the city was to learn that they could do nothing here with Chicago bankers in the way of securing money to tide them over until they could sell their property and pay their liability on every bond. Regarding the proposition of some of the bondsmen that they turn over all their property to the State and be relinquished from further liability, Mr. Mellette said: "Such an arrangement would, of course, be highly gratifying to me. It is hard enough to lose the accumulations of a lifetime in this way without being still liable for a large amount after all our property is gone. I hope that the Legislature will accept the proposition, but really I have no idea what it will do."

"Buffalo Bill" was at the Auditorium yesterday.

"Long" Jones came down from Waukesha yesterday and tried to make himself comfortable in his old haunts at the Grand Pacific, but the attempt was futile. For the first time in twenty years there was a Senatorial contest on at Springfield and he was not in it. "Senator Cullom has been fortunate throughout his political life," Mr. Jones said, "but he never was more lucky than he has been in this contest. As a matter of fact, Cullom has been a weak candidate this time. There was a large amount of opposition all over the State to his return, but it was Cullom's luck that no strong opponent came out openly to contest his reëlection until it was too late. If the strong qualities of Mason and Adams had been united in one man Cullom would have had a small show. What a glorious contest we will have two years from now, when the time comes to elect Senator Palmer's successor! Inability of Chicago Republicans to unite upon a Senatorial candidate will make things mighty interesting. It will be like old times."

DEXTER'S BEQUEST TO HAMILTON.

The College Receives $50,000 to Endow Present Professorships.

Hamilton College will receive $50,000 from the estate of George E. Dexter, who died recently in Charles City, Ia. Mr. Dexter was graduated from Hamilton in the class of 1843. In his will he specifies that the amount to be given to the institution should be used for the endowment of present professorships. Rich institutions have drawn often from Hamilton's faculty desirable men by offers of salaries commensurate with their worth. This endowment will do something towards warding off drafts of a similar nature. There are many graduates of Hamilton in Chicago who will rejoice in the bequest. The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, until recently pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago and now President of Hamilton College, has written this letter about Mr. Dexter's legacy:

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—George E. Dexter, '43, Hamilton College, of Charles City, Ia., died in August, making the college his residuary heir, after some seven or eight specific bequests to kindred. The schedule of the estate just received shows we will get not less than $50,000. It is specified that the money be used for endowment of present professorships. It will be so used. There is hope in this help.

M. W. STRYKER.

MUSN'T PROMISE TO MILK COWS.

Freight Solicitors Prohibited from Compromising Railroad Companies.

General Freight Agent Polk of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railway issued a peculiar circular to agents yesterday. He says his attention has been called to a claim where his company had to pay a considerable amount because an agent represented to a shipper that a cow offered for transportation would be milked en route. The company, he says, has no facilities for performing such services, and while it is willing to give shipments of milch cows the best attention possible, agents are expressly instructed not to make any representation or promises to shippers which could make the company liable to a similar claim.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. A refreshing food stimulant. Pure and palatable.

Drink Waukesha Spring Beer for health. Send orders to 9 W. Ohio. Telephone 4456 Main.

If you want the best photographs go to Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hindercorns makes comfort for the feet and easy walking by removing the corns. 15 cents. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

For shaving, much better than soap. Jacrose Shaving Cream. Sold by Buck & Rayner.

HE ACCEPTS THE PROFESSORSHIP.

Northwestern University Medical School Hears from Dr. Hall.

The faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School has received from Zurich, Switzerland, the acceptance of Winfield Scott Hall, Ph. D., of the Davis professorship of physiology. Mr. Hall was asked to take this position some time ago. Dr. Hall was graduated as a bachelor of science from the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University in 1887 and from Northwestern University Medical School in 1890. During the years of 1890-'91 he was first interne at Cook County Hospital, a position obtained by competitive examination. During 1891-'92 he was Professor of Physiology in Haverford College, Pa. Since the summer of 1892 he has been abroad making a specialty of physiology in Berlin and Vienna and received the degrees of Ph. D. and M. D. while there. He is in Zurich, Switzerland, studying bacteriology in its relationship to physiology, and will remain there until fall, when he will return to occupy the chair to which he has been elected. The endowment of the Davis Professorship of Physiology was by William Deering, and was named in honor of Dr. N. S. Davis, dean of the faculty, by whose request the chair was created. Several thousand dollars have been expended in equipping the new physiological laboratory, and $1,500 more will be sent to Dr. Hall, with which he is to purchase what additional apparatus he may deem necessary for complete equipment. It is the purpose of the faculty to make this department equal to any.

PRANKISH YOUNG WOMAN IS SHOT.

Bullet Hits Her While Playing Burglar to Scare Men Friends.

Tuesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. George Richter, No. 153 West Eighteenth street, undertook to play a joke upon her husband which would have resulted in a tragedy but for the strange freak of a bullet. There were visiting the Richters two Kistenmacher sisters, relatives of the family living in the neighborhood. Mr. Richter is a barber, and has in his employ Max Ehlert, who lives with the family. After the men had gone to bed the women pretended they were burglars. Mrs. Richter had secreted her husband's revolver, not knowing Ehlert also had one. The younger sister crawled under the bed occupied by Ehlert and Richter and scraped on the slats. Mrs. Richter and Teresa, the elder sister, aged 16 years, hid themselves in the pantry. The men went through the house as the women had anticipated. Mrs. Richter and Miss Kistenmacher ran out of the pantry and Ehlert fired three shots. Two lodged in the wall; the other struck Miss Kistenmacher over the right eye, piercing the outer table of the skull but flattening itself against the inner layer. Dr. John L. Piper, No. 718 South Halsted street, was called in. He said it required considerable force to pull the lead from the cavity. Miss Kistenmacher was resting easy last night, and unless an abscess of the brain results she will recover.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

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Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

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These offerings are bona fide. To quickly dispose of these high-priced Furs, Wraps, and Suits, quantities of which are limited, your earliest attention is called to them. . . .

$250.00 Genuine Alaska Sealskin Jackets.......... $95.00
$250.00 Genuine Alaska Seal Capes.......... 75.00
$125.00 Genuine Otter Cape, 30 in., full sweep 65.00
$175.00 Genuine Beaver Jackets, new sleeves, lapel, and back.......... 75.00
$50.00 Silk Russian Ulsters, fur lined.......... 15.00
$50.00 Genuine Mink Capes.......... 12.50
$15.00 MUFFS—Otter, Mink, Sable, Lynx, Beaver, Seal.......... 3.50

OPERA WRAPS.

$150.00 Opera Wraps.......... $25.00
$100.00 Opera Wraps.......... 15.00
$50.00 Opera Wraps.......... 10.00

SILK HOUSE ROBES.

$50.00 Gowns for.......... $10.00
$25.00 Gowns for.......... 5.00

LADIES' SUITS.

$40.00 Dresses for.......... $10.00
$20.00 Dresses for.......... 5.00

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SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

TODAY at 10 A. M.,

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of Fire Underwriters,

At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,

The salvage of

The American Oak Leather Co., Chicago,

Inventoried Value, $50,000,

Consisting of

200,000 PAIRS of MEN'S and WOMEN'S OAK OUT and IN SOLES, in Heavy Goodyear, Goodyear, HW. HK, MK, and LK.

6,000 PAIRS OAK TAPS, IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S.

250 DOZEN OAK JUMBO BLOCKS.

Large quantity of Oak Slips, Counters, Top and Heel Lifts.

OAK LEATHER, in Sides, Backs, Bellies, and

—Also—

$7,000 Worth of Leather Belting,

In heavy and light, double and single, and a large quantity of Cord, Iron, and Brogan, Black, Tan Shoe Laces, Linen Thread, etc.

Over 90 per cent of stock is in positively PERFECT condition.

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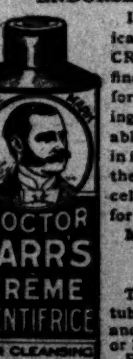
Beautiful Teeth,

ENDORSED BY SCIENCE.



I have made a careful chemical analysis of DR. TARR'S CREME DENTIFRICE and find it an excellent preparation for cleansing the teeth. Nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition. Moreover the fragrant part is an excellent tonic and astringent for the gums.

M. DELAFONTAINE, Analytical Chemist, 81 S. Clark-st.

This Dentifrice is put up in tubes and is more desirable and economical than powder or liquid.

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VOLUME LIV.

FAURE IS PRES

France Names Hi
New Chief Magis

HE DEFEATS M. B

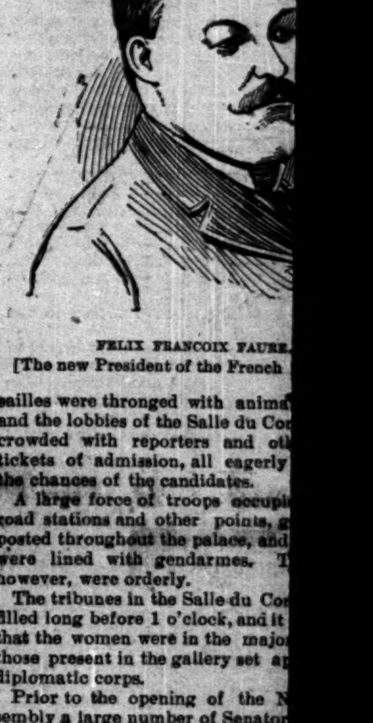
Successful Candidate
Second Ballot

SOCIALISTS RAISE

Great Excitement Marks th
Versailles.

LIFE AND CAREER OF

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—M.
Minister of Marine in the pre
was elected on the second ballot
President of the French Rep
polled 430 votes, to 361 votes
nearest opponent, Brisson, Pre
Chamber of Deputies. The S
tested violently when the result
was made known.
In anticipation of the meetin
tional Assembly, which was sum
p. m., the public officials int
proceedings, reporters, pe
graph operators, and
rived here by crowds
train this morning. By the ti
for opening the National Assembly
all the streets leading to the Pala



FELIX FRANCOIS FAURE.
[The new President of the French

sailles were thronged with anima
and the lobbies of the Salle du Co
crowded with reporters and oth
tickets of admission, all eagerly
the chances of the candidates.
A large force of troops occupi
road stations and other points, g
posted throughout the palace, and
were lined with gendarmes. T
however, were orderly.
The tribunes in the Salle du Co
filled long before 1 o'clock, and it
that the women were in the majo
those present in the gallery set ap
diplomatic corps.
Prior to the opening of the N
sembly a large number of Senator
ties took lunch together in acco
the custom usual upon the occa
election for President. The first
Dep s and Senators from
brought officers of the Senate
Chamber of Deputies.
The President of the Senate,
Lacour, who presided over the N
sembly, traveled here from the
nasse railroad station on the
train. He was accompanied b
secretaries, and immediately afte
drove to the palace in an open car
Caranud, the Socialist Deputy
cently imprisoned at Roanne, near
inciting a number of weavers to g
was released yesterday evening,
here just before the Ministers.
When the Cabinet Ministers
palace of Versailles, Dupuy, the P
heard to declare to several of his
he was not a Presidential candidat
the morning it was said the mem
Right had decided to oppose the c
Brisson to the utmost. The lat
Versailles at 12:30 p. m. and we
to the palace, where he was recei
many friends. Waldeck-Rousseau
Paris accompanied by his wife, an
met with a warm welcome fro
when he reached the Salle du Con

FIRST BALLOTS TAKEN AMID

How the Deputies Meet and
the Work of Election.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—M. Ch
cour, President of the Senate, the
officer of the National Assembly,
Senators and members of the C
Deputies to order at 1 p. m. and th
ings proper opened at 1:10 p. m
Challemel-Lacour read the artic
Constitution which applied to the
Then there was a scene of consi
citement, Deputies from all parts o
springing to their feet and demand
heard. For instance, M. Henri M
visionist, asked leave to address
bly with the object of recommendi
vocation of a constitutional ass
the object of revising the present
M. de Baudry d'Asson, Monarchi
visionist, who as a result of his in
has repeatedly been the object o
measures upon the part of the Pr
the Chamber of Deputies, dema
heard. But M. Challemel-Lacour
grant M. Michelin's request, and
that M. de Baudry d'Asson was no
make one of his familiar affirmat
votion to the monarchy and the
President refused to hear him.
On the other hand, M. Challemel-
dered that the first ballot be
taken. This was proceeded with
siderable excitement in the g
the great hall, which was crowde
utmost with notabilities represent
profession. M. Aveyron La Barthe
Republican, was the first to depo
in the urn.

Begins with Howling.

When the name of M. Leon Mir
cal Socialist, who is obliged to s
army, for which he represent
tricts of Reims in the Chamber o
was called in a low voice the Sociali
to their feet and loudly protested
absence, crying "Shame!" In spi
protests, however, the roll-call was
When the name of M. Edmond Tou
cialist, was called he shouted:
"Citoyens et citoyennes, I refu
I shall deposit a blank in the ur
révolution sociale!"
The official declaration of the re